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Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881 JANUARY 1964

1964

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A Good Union Man Attends Meetings Regularly

This is the right time to make a firm resolution to attend union meetings regularly in the new year. Your faithful attendance at the meetings of your Local Union all through 1964 will help to strengthen the organization that serves you and protects you. To be a good trade unionist, you have to take a genuine interest in the affairs of your Local Union and know what the problems confronting your Local Union are. It is not enough to pay one's dues and claim devotion to the principles of democracy—and then, when it's time to attend the union meeting, decide that going bowling or watching television is more important. If you attended union meetings regularly in 1963, keep it up in the new year. And if you were a "let George do it" member in 1963, this is the right moment for you to pledge that you will make a good record of attendance at the meetings of your Local Union in 1964.

YOU ARE THE UNION—ATTEND MEETINGS REGULARLY

THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIV NO. I JANUARY, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

People, Cities, Jobs . . . . . *William L. Slayton* 2
They Want to Dig Deeper Into Your Pocketbook 5
President Meets With Leaders of Labor 6
Building Trades Hit Unrealistic Forecast 7
Metal Trades Push Organizing Drive 9
What Is Automation Doing? . . . . . *John I. Snyder, Jr.* 13
We Must Fight the Filth That Kills . . . . . *Abraham Ribicoff* 16
Labor Backs March of Dimes 18
Peace Corps Projects Seeking Carpenters 21
Why Workers Form Unions 28

DEPARTMENTS

Editorials 10
Washington Roundup 12
Canadian Section 20
Outdoor Meanderings . . . . . *Fred Goetz* 22
How to Stretch Your Dollars . . . . . *Sidney Margolius* 24
In Memoriam 26
Local Union News 30
In Conclusion . . . . . *M. A. Hutcheson* 32

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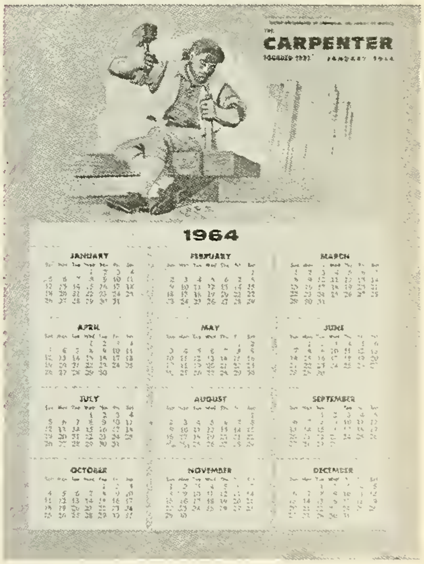
THE COVER

What is a year? What does it mean? Is a year no more than a pretty calendar? Is a year no more than an arbitrary way to reckon time? Surely a year signifies more than winter and spring, then summer and autumn. A year—this year of ours—can mean many golden minutes, golden hours and golden days.

What kind of year 1964 will be for you depends on how you approach this new year. If you think solely of yourself, it cannot be a wonderful year for you—merely another fifty-two trying and tedious weeks. But it should be—and it can be—much more than that. It can be a year in which you have helped to strengthen your union, in which you have brought more joy to your family, in which you have contributed to making your community and country even better than before. It's very largely a matter of your spirit, your attitude.

Now you are at the beginning—a new beginning. Once again twelve fresh and unused months stretch before you, and what you make of them will depend on yourself. In this new year 1964—every day of this new year—you can be thoughtful and kind and make people happy—or you can be heedless and gruff and make people sad. You can grow or you can shrivel. You can be big or you can be small.

As always, a new year spells opportunity and choice. For you—in 1964—what will be the path of life you take?



People, Cities, Jobs

The Urban Renewal Story

By WILLIAM L. SLAYTON
Commissioner, U.S. Urban Renewal Administration

WHAT is urban renewal? What has it accomplished? What promise does it hold for the future?

If you reside in one of the urban centers of the United States, your city is very likely undertaking an urban renewal program or considering one. Today practically every major city in the United States—and many smaller ones—are deeply involved in urban renewal.

Before answering the basic questions about urban renewal, let us go back to the beginning—which isn't very long ago.

Urban renewal received its start in 1949. Congress in that year, recognizing that the cities of America had deteriorated to a point where the national health and welfare were threatened, decided to provide federal assistance for slum clearance and urban redevelopment. Experience in the past had proved that the cities, unaided, and private industry, unaided—and even both together—could not stem the tide of slum and blight that had overtaken our cities.

The Housing Act of 1949, in Title I, provided loans, grants and technical assistance to cities to help them eliminate slum and blight conditions and prevent their recurrence. Whereas the original legislation emphasized clearance and redevelopment, subsequent legislation was expanded to include rehabilitation of housing and conservation of neighborhoods.

Urban renewal is a local program—locally conceived, locally planned and locally executed. It is the machinery with which our cities are undertaking comprehensive improvement programs. Urban renewal is the replanning of cleared or rehabilitated areas so that they will be reused for the best interests of the city. It is the rehousing of those families that are to be displaced because of the urban renewal activity. It is the demolition of the structures that cannot be retained because of their condition or because of planning considerations.

Urban renewal is the installation of site improvements, such as new streets, sewers, water mains, schools, playgrounds, sidewalks and so on, that are necessary to make the area useful. And it is the rehabilitation of structures or the sale of cleared land to private developers who must agree to build in accordance with the urban renewal plan.

Thus, urban renewal can accomplish many goods in terms of community growth needs. Through it cities can improve their housing and living environment by replacing bad housing with good housing and better neighborhoods. New, efficient sites for modern business areas and industrial facilities can be created—and thus improve the economic base of the city. Community facilities are installed to serve not only project areas but adjacent areas as well. New schools, parks, streets and utilities are often built to serve residential, commercial and industrial districts.

What has been achieved through this machinery of urban renewal? One big achievement is the new look in many American cities. Out of the slums of yesterday are arising new homes, new office buildings, new commercial and industrial enterprises. From disorder we are achieving order, and out of hopelessness there is a new vision of what we can hope to achieve.

ABOVE all, we are clearing slums and eliminating blight. This has been the basic mandate of Congress in all urban renewal legislation. And with the continuation of urban renewal projects at current rates, with the stimulation of rehabilitation activities and with demolition of substandard housing by other government programs, we have the potential of eliminating all substandard housing in the foreseeable future.

This should have a tremendous impact on the living conditions of our worst housed citizens. Through the demolition of substandard housing and the availability of good housing to relocated families, we should be able to remove—forever, I hope

—the worst of the rickety tenements and shacks in which thousands of families are still forced to live.

Of the $2 billion in urban renewal grants authorized by the Housing Act of 1961, $1.3 billion has been allocated. During the past two years we have approved 432 projects, equal to half the number approved for the entire period 1949-1960. By last June more than 700 cities had urban renewal programs, and the last two years accounted for about 300 of them. The total number of renewal projects is 1,450.

Of particular interest is the demand for urban renewal from smaller communities. Roughly two-thirds of the cities now in the urban renewal program are below 50,000 in population.

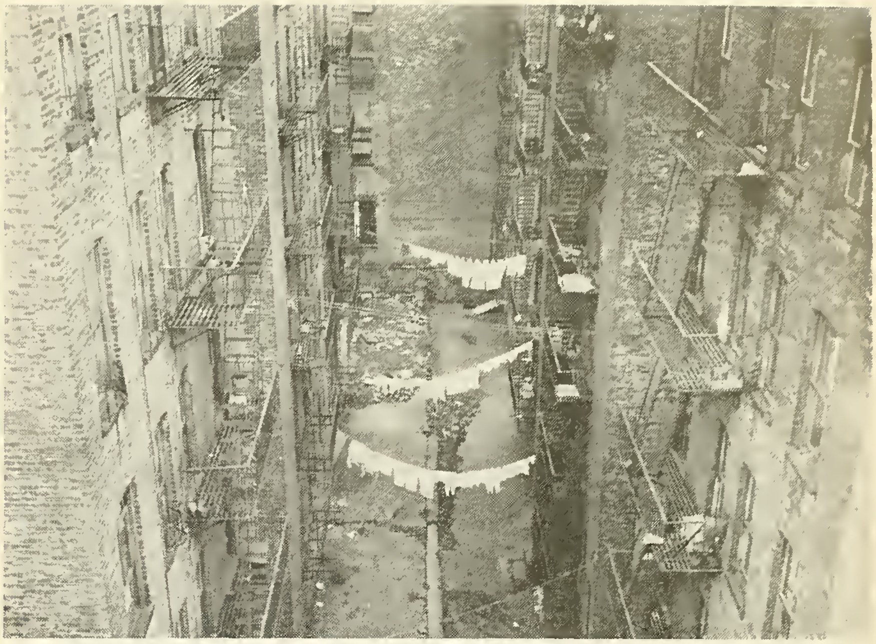
How much land is involved? The 733 projects to reach the stage of advanced planning or execution by December of 1962 covered about 36,400 acres to be cleared for redevelopment. By the time our new grant authorization of $2 billion for local urban renewal purposes has been used up, the figure will reach about 90,000 acres.

In these 733 projects, here is the breakdown on future use: 36 per cent for private residential development, 12 per cent for commercial uses, 16 per cent for industrial purposes and 36 per cent for public uses—streets, sidewalks, etc.

Projecting these figures, we find that we may expect approximately 30,000 to 35,000 acres of the 90,000 for residential building. This acreage for residential use will generate the construction of a minimum of 300,000 dwelling units—quite a lot of building to look forward to.

However, impressive as these figures are, they could obscure other and equally important benefits of urban renewal. New techniques of land use and development are being conceived and tested in the process of urban renewal. New designs coming from the planning boards hold promise of broadening housing markets, reducing costs and at the same time providing more attractive and efficient neighborhoods.

Now, what is going on *inside* those projects? What have been the practical benefits—in terms of people, cities, jobs?



The dank tenements of yesteryear still stand in many of our big cities. A major aim of the urban renewal program is the removal of slum housing.

Modern multi-family structures have been erected to replace hovels that spawned disease and crime.

SLOWLY but surely the slums are going. There is visible as well as statistical evidence of this. And with their removal has come a great improvement in housing conditions for thousands upon thousands of families.

Many have been able to obtain good housing through the relocation provisions of the urban renewal law, which requires that displaced families be given the opportunity of renting or buying standard homes within their means. Others have benefited from the new housing construction in urban renewal sites—homes ranging from low-rent public housing upwards, single-family homes as well as multi-family rental units, cooperative projects, homes for the elderly and housing for college students.

Slum removal and the rebuilding activity have stimulated the economy of many cities. At a time when municipal finances are strained to their limits by new needs, urban renewal is helping many cities to enlarge their revenues, so that many projects are paying their way, and then some.

In Chicago, the assessed valuation of six completed, or nearly completed, urban renewal projects has risen from less than $10 million to $24 million. Total tax yield has in-

Urban renewal projects create jobs for carpenters and other building tradesmen. And there is satisfaction in work contributing so clearly to community betterment.

creased from a pre-renewal $624,000 (and half of that was delinquent) to more than $1.5 million.

The latest annual report of the renewal agency in Philadelphia states:

"In 1963, for the first time, more tax ratables will be added to the city's assessment lists as a result of urban renewal than were removed because of redevelopment. During the next six years the net increase in assessments should reach $89 million. This will mean additional income of nearly $3.4 million in real estate taxes—$2 million to the city and $1.4 million to the school district."

And from a small city, Mercedes, Texas, we get this report:

"Tax valuation amounted to $9,018,546 in 1960 * * * and $12,329,095 in 1962. This was accomplished chiefly through the building of approximately 75 new residences within the past three years and the rehabilitation of over 480 structures."

Another aspect of urban renewal that is often overlooked is the number of jobs created through the availability of good, efficient sites for industry—both enterprises that decide to stay and the new ones

The Mayor Is Pleased

Dear Editor:

Thank you for the excellent presentation in *The Carpenter* of the St. Louis urban renewal article.

The furnishing of additional copies was much appreciated. They have been sent to leaders of the St. Louis community.

The need for rebuilding, rehabilitating and conserving our cities is more important each day as our nation becomes ever more urbanized. *The Carpenter,* in presenting that what-how-why of the rebuilding of our cities, is giving fine aid in the cause of creating the community cooperation that must be achieved if plans are to become realities.

—Raymond R. Tucker
Mayor
City of St. Louis

Ancient and woefully substandard homes like these in the Southwest section of Washington, D. C., have been razed.

attracted by favorable conditions.

In Marshall, Texas, population 24,000, an industrial foundation has purchased project land and backed expansion of a local manufacturing concern. Result: Creation of 250 to 300 new jobs.

In Pittsburgh more than 17,000 persons are employed in the Gateway project area, compared to fewer than 4,000 before renewal. Also, because of renewal, a large department store has decided to stay in the East Liberty area, which means retention of 400 jobs.

In Hartford a total of about $30 million of private funds is being invested in the Constitution Plaza project area, and the construction payroll over a three-year period is estimated at $12 million.

In Washington the Southwest project is putting about $450 million into the economy of the nation's capital. A number of new buildings have been erected and others are under way. More than 1,000 men are being employed as construction workers, with a weekly payroll of $156,000.

In Kansas City new construction costing $60 million is on the way in four urban renewal projects. This figure covers only four projects—North Side, Attucks, South Humboldt and East Side. With other new developments the total may go as high as $200 million.

In Morristown, Tennessee, a community of 22,000, the Chamber of Commerce, in a report on urban renewal in that locality, points out that each of the three major businesses "has expanded its operations, is employing more persons (thus stimulating the economy of Morristown) and has or will increase its volume of business."

Perhaps all of these happy occurrences make this article read like a "success story." But all is not roses in urban renewal, of course. We have our problems and our setbacks. In undertaking the most complicated, most delicate and most far-reaching program of city revitalization this nation has ever known, it could hardly be otherwise. But cities, working together with private enterprise and the federal government, are solving those problems and learning how to overcome or avoid the setbacks.

This will all take time. But America is not standing still. Every day sees more slums going, more deteriorated houses made livable, more land made available for the betterment of the people who live in the community.

In serving the cities of America, urban renewal serves the American people—and in this way the urban renewal program has achieved perhaps its greatest result.

They Want to Dig Deeper Into Your Pocketbook

ORGANIZED labor is opposed to so-called "quality stabilization" legislation. This is nothing but the old "fair trade" scheme under a new name. So-called "fair trade" means the fixing of retail prices at high levels. "Quality stabilization" would enable a manufacturer to revoke the right of a retailer to sell the manufacturer's brand-name products if the retailer reduced the prices.

"Quality stabilization" has a nice sound, but, like "right to work" legislation, the pretty name is designed to fool the public. The real intent is to limit competition among retailers and to require all retailers to sell a manufacturer's brand at the same price if the manufacturer so desires. The late President Kennedy strongly opposed the scheme.

The state "fair trade" laws have been declared unconstitutional in about half the states. In the other states "fair trade" was never enacted or is being ignored to a large extent by retailers and manufacturers.

"Quality stabilization" could damage the consumer's pocketbook even more severely than "fair trade" ever did. With "quality stabilization" the manufacturer would not have to seek price agreements with retailers state by state. His fixed price, no matter how excessive, would apply in all states, including those that previously never had a "fair trade" law.

Congressman John Dingell of Michigan has cited a shopping survey by the Department of Justice which indicated that prices of some everyday goods could be raised as much as 27½ per cent.

The government agencies that have the responsibility for fighting price-fixing of the common things most families buy are strictly against such laws. The Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce all have attacked the "quality stabilization" bills as a scheme to boost retail prices. The Anti-Trust Division has told the Senate Commerce Committee that "quality stabilization" would let manufacturers fix prices at high, non-competitive levels "calculated to yield what the traffic could bear." Moreover, price-fixing could be extended to canned goods, clothing, gasoline, building materials, even to meat and potatoes, the Anti-Trust Division has warned.

Some retailers are opposed to price-fixing laws. Writing in *Home Furnishings Daily*, a leading Massachusetts retailer pointed out that "quality stabilization" would bar a consumer from the privilege of buying at competitive prices since he would have to pay the same fixed prices at all stores.

"Why should a low-markup retailer be forced to maintain an artificially high margin which he doesn't need and doesn't want?" asked the Bay State merchant.

A revealing example of how you would have to pay more under "quality stabilization" is the dual price system now used by one leading appliance manufacturer. This manufacturer's products, generally considered very high quality, now are sold under one name at cut prices and under another name at fixed prices. Thus, unwary shoppers may pay several dollars more for an iron under one name than for an identical iron under another name.

In this case the manufacturer has worked out a way to fix prices on the theory that he still owns the merchandise even when it has moved into the hands of the retailer.

The President speaks in Rose Garden of the White House after meeting with AFL-CIO Council. General President M. A. Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood is seen at the extreme right.

President Johnson Meets With Leaders of Labor

THE new Chief Executive of the United States, Lyndon B. Johnson, met last month at the White House with AFL-CIO President George Meany, Carpenters' President M. A. Hutcheson and other members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Six Cabinet members and other ranking government officials were also present.

After the meeting, in a public statement in the White House Rose Garden, President Johnson called more jobs "the No. 1 issue today and tomorrow."

"The goal of this Administration," he said, "is 75,000,000 jobs."

The new Chief Executive called on both labor and business groups to help him in his efforts to expedite the completion of action in Congress on the pending tax-cut bill. Approval of this measure, he said, would be "the most massive single attack we can make" on the problem of chronic high-level joblessness. Mr. Johnson in his public statement also stressed civil rights legislation and the King-Anderson bill.

AFL-CIO President Meany said the President had made a "good, sound, constructive statement" and that the Executive Council's session with Mr. Johnson and his top advisers had been a "very good meeting."

President Johnson had called Executive Council members to the White House, he told them, because he wanted to hear what was on the mind of labor's leadership in regard to the nation's problems and wanted his Cabinet members also to hear what labor had to say.

The meeting was held in the Cabinet Room with twenty of the Council's twenty-nine members present. Six Cabinet members attended — Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz, Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges, Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon, Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara, Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall and Agriculture Secretary Orville L. Freeman — plus Walter W. Heller, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The discussion for half an hour ranged across a wide area of economic proposals, with the Chief Executive mostly listening, before the session recessed for Mr. Johnson's public statement before reporters in the Rose Garden. The new Chief Executive had begun the private discussions with a moment of silent prayer for the late President Kennedy.

In his Rose Garden statement, President Johnson, flanked by the AFL-CIO leaders and government officials, laid out his program of tax reduction, civil rights and King-Anderson bill priorities and "a compassionate program to help those in our society who cannot take full part in the competitive race."

"We can do none of this or only a tiny part of it," he said, unless those surrounding him rolled up their sleeves and let it be known they were with him to the finish.

"I am the President, but I can do nothing without the people," Mr. Johnson emphasized.

"You represent the people. I need you and I believe you should be standing by my side in this fight as you are today. The nation will be grateful—and so will I."

Building Trades Hit Unrealistic Forecast

USE of extremely inflated figures by the U.S. Department of Labor for the number of skilled journeymen in the building trades that will be needed by 1970 was rapped by C. J. (Neil) Haggerty, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, at the BCTD's fifty-second convention.

He told the delegates that a Department of Labor report, which had been sent along to Congress, declared that 2,387,000 journeymen, over and above the present totals, would be required by the end of the present decade. The convention met at the new Americana Hotel in New York City.

The Building and Construction Trades Department retained an independent firm of engineering consultants to undertake an unbiased study of the country's actual journeymen needs by 1970, Haggerty related, and this organization's report showed that "rather than needing 2,387,000 additional journeymen by 1970, we will need only 456,000."

The head of the Building and Construction Trades Department pointed out that the government's report was a matter of serious concern to the building trades on several counts.

"At the time of the report," he said, "we had an unemployment rate of 18 per cent and since 1957 had not had a year with a national annual unemployment rate below 12 per cent. With our high mobility rate, no job in years had suffered from lack of available skilled labor.

"This report was also used as a basis for charges that, while we needed hundreds of thousands of new journeymen, we refused to take in apprentices, especially those from the minority groups."

Brotherhood President Hutcheson reacts to a quip by a speaker at convention of the Building Trades.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, in his address to the convention, did not directly defend the figures of the Department of Labor. He said they were "first prepared in 1959 at the request of the Administrative Committee of the Construction Industry Joint Conference, were published then, were not questioned, were as nearly correct as of that time as such projections can possibly be and would require only certain updating today."

THE Secretary of Labor said "the misunderstanding about this is unfortunate, but the essential importance of this prospect for future growth of the building and construction industry or for expanded employment opportunity—regardless of race—remains."

Much of the Secretary's talk was devoted to the employment of Negroes in the building industry.

"It may very well be that the present problem is substantially misstated when we put it in terms of racial discrimination," Wirtz said. "I have the strong impression that there are today very few Americans—some but very few—who object to working with someone of a different race.

"It is not that an American worker says today, 'I don't want a Negro to get a job working with me.' What he says is, 'I don't want anybody to get my job.' With four million unemployed people in the country, this is a highly understandable situation."

Both Haggerty and Wirtz noted that the answer to "fair employment" was full employment. On this point, Wirtz said that the tax cut bill, in its present form, was the most important step that could be taken toward increased employment.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in an address frequently interrupted by applause, called for vigorous action on all fronts to put more pep into the nation's economy. He was sharply critical of the existence of high levels of joblessness year after year. He termed unemployment "America's top domestic issue," adding:

"I do not subscribe to the bluebird theory that the problem will disappear. It will not."

MEANY castigated claims that the labor movement has "grown too powerful." He said such criticism is "due to the success of the union movement." In raising living standards, the AFL-CIO's chieftain declared, "labor has never been more successful than it is today."

The words of the AFL-CIO's head urging a far-reaching program of public works as a job stimulator were of special interest to the delegates. He said:

"We are on record in favor of and we have appeared before Congressional committees for an accelerated public works program. The public works program which we were successful in pushing last year and getting adopted to the tune of $9 billion must be renewed this year. This is the program under which local governments, counties, states and municipalities throughout the nation which have projects on the drawing boards, projects ready to go ahead, are aided through a system of matching federal grants.

"These public works mean roads, schools, libraries—all the things that are important to the American people. We want to see this because the best dollar that is spent to put into the purchasing stream is the dollar that is spent in the construction industry. It has a multiplying effect. It goes back to the shop. the mine and the mill. It helps the local distributor. It helps the local dealer. It has an impact on the entire community.

"This country needs a good deal

Vice President Allan listens closely to a talk at convention.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller welcomed the delegates to New York.

President Hutcheson and Secretary Livingston in picture snapped during a convention recess.

A hard-working delegate was General Treasurer Terzick.

of construction dollars for the things the people need. We need more schools. We need more houses, more roads and more hospitals."

President Haggerty told the convention that unemployment has hit the building trades harder than most other segments of the nation's work force. Since 1957, he related, joblessness among construction workers has averaged 12 per cent, more than twice the national rate in all industry. He estimated the number of unemployed building tradesmen as of early November at 187,000.

The solution to the problem, Haggerty asserted, lies in "getting our economy moving ahead at a faster pace." Congress must realize the need for "a vast, long-range, planned public works program," he said, adding that unless such a realization and appropriate action occur, the nation's construction work force "will continue to decline as productivity increases and automation takes its toll."

Other speakers included Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Mayor Robert Wagner. Both officials welcomed the convention. Rockefeller told the delegates that a common effort is needed to "accelerate economic growth." A full employment economy, he observed, would offer "opportunity for all, regardless of race." Wagner also stressed the need for a faster "tempo" in the economy.

The United Brotherhood's delegation took an active role in the convention deliberations. General President M. A. Hutcheson was reelected a vice-president of the Department without opposition, as were all other incumbent officers.

The convention adopted a series of resolutions supporting a tax cut for low and middle income persons, urging a reduction in Social Security retirement age to 60 for men and 57 for women, and proposing tightening of specific steps in bargaining relationships with employers.

Board Members Chandler (left) and Rajoppi discuss need for a large public works program.

Reports on the conventions of the Maritime Trades Department and the Union Label and Service Trades Department will appear next month.

Metal Trades Push Organizing Drive

SPURRED on by recent successes in federal shipyards and other U.S. establishments, the AFL-CIO Metal Trades Department has launched a major organizing drive throughout its wide jurisdiction. Delegates to the fifty-first convention of the Department, meeting in New York City on November 10 and 11, placed major emphasis on the need to continue the accelerated membership drives of 1963 in the months ahead.

Local unions of the Department's twenty-two affiliates and the various Metal Trades Councils have won exclusive recognition for over 60,000 federal blue-collar workers and have elections scheduled among 40,000 others, delegates to the convention were told.

President B. A. Gritta reported that most of the 650,000 organized "Wage Board" workers now in government service are eligible for metal trades representation and urged immediate action to bring them into membership. He announced that so many Navy workers have joined metal trades unions in recent months that the Navy Department may be asked soon to grant Navy-wide jurisdiction to Metal Trades Councils for blue-collar workers at Navy Yards and other installations.

The convention adopted a wide variety of resolutions and heard several major speakers.

The convention approved a resolution calling for the 35-hour workweek in government service with no loss in pay. Such a slash in hours, the resolution said, would combat unemployment and the loss of jobs due to automation.

Hospital care for the aged under Social Security was endorsed by the convention. In addition, the delegates urged a federal minimum wage of $1.50 an hour for all workers.

The delegates opposed continuation of the "flags of convenience" system which has encouraged the creation of huge runaway fleets of merchant vessels. They approved a resolution urging amendment of the AFL-CIO internal dispute plan.

To enable the Metal Trades Department to step up the pace of its organizing work in government and in private industry, the convention voted for an increase in the per capita from 1.5 cents to 3 cents per member per month, effective January 1.

President George Meany of the AFL-CIO was the convention's top speaker. He lauded the "zeal" and "intelligent approach" of the Metal Trades unions to the Executive Order giving government employees collective bargaining rights. He underscored the great change in attitude toward labor representation among government employees in the past twenty-five years.

"I remember back in those days," he said, "when as good a friend as we ever had in public office in this country, Franklin Roosevelt, made a statement that he didn't think there was any place for collective bargaining in the field of civil service."

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz discussed jobs and employment security in his convention address. Director Edward Goshen of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, Department of Labor, gave a progress report on national apprenticeship programs.

Rear Admiral R. I. Moore, Chief of Industrial Relations, Navy Department, presented the Navy's program and point of view in regard to its civilian employees. Director Oscar S. Smith, Labor Relations Division, Atomic Energy Commission, reported on unionization among AEC workers.

Assistant Secretary of Defense Norman Hall outlined manpower problems as viewed by the Department of Defense.

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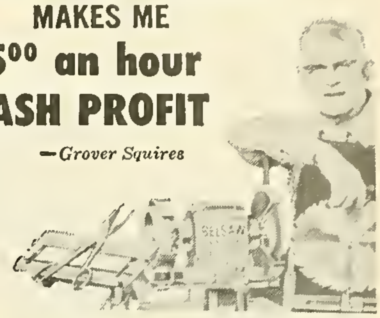

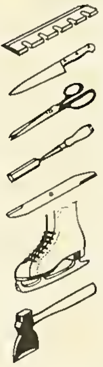

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EDITORIALS

Answering Labor's Critics

Critics of the American labor movement were numerous and quite audible during 1963. The big trouble with most of these critics was that they really didn't know what they were talking about.

One of those who gave an effective answer to the critics was Gus Tyler, writing in the *American Federationist*, the monthly AFL-CIO magazine. Tyler declared:

"The labor movement is the greatest single force for economic well-being in the nation."

This may look like a sweeping statement, but the facts bear it out completely.

Another well-informed man who countered the blasts against the American labor movement was Professor Philip Taft. Labor is solidly part of today's America, the noted labor historian of Brown University pointed out in a speech to union editors. It is not the labor movement of long ago, he said, but it is keyed to today's needs and today's hopes.

The best job of demolishing the irresponsible critics of labor was turned in by George Meany at the recent AFL-CIO convention in New York.

"We have been favored in recent years," he said, "with a stream of free advice and opinion graciously extended to us by a new school of critics—sometimes termed the 'disenchanted liberals' or 'disillusioned friends of labor.' Some profess significant trade union backgrounds during some past golden age of idealism and innocence. Others have sought to establish retroactively some other basis for a reputation for devotion and service to the cause of the underprivileged.

"What do these expert 'friends of labor' report as to how the trade union movement is doing at this time in our history? I regret to have to tell you that we are all washed up—we are dead but just not smart enough to lie down and wait for the undertaker."

President Meany lashed the critics of organized labor who long for "the good old days." He warned such reactionaries that they must look to the problems of the future and deal with them on modern terms.

The delegates roared their appreciation of the masterly fashion in which the head of the AFL-CIO took the self-anointed "wise boys" apart.

Are You a Safe Driver?

Brotherhood members, like most other working people in the United States and Canada, are thoroughly wedded to that useful, powerful and also very dangerous mechanical vehicle we know as the automobile. Few of us could get along without our cars. We need the auto to get to work and to return home after a day on the job. We also find it necessary to slip behind the steering wheel for many other kinds of trips—including the modern version of "over the hill to Grandmother's house." For most of us, the places we have to get to are much too distant for shank's mare.

Even though many of us grumble from time to time about horrendous traffic conditions, about the mulishness of our jalopies when something suddenly goes haywire and about the heavy costs of owning and operating an automobile, it is generally recognized that the automobile has contributed very significantly to the fabulous growth and development of both countries in the past sixty years. We doubt that more than a small fraction of our membership would want to see the disappearance of all cars and a restoration of the supremacy of Old Dobbin and the buggy.

Like it or not, the motorcar is here to stay. And it is a very useful implement. Since the vast majority of us need the automobile and can't operate efficiently without it, shouldn't we all try to learn how to live safely with it? Shouldn't every motorist strive to reduce the carnage on the highway? January is a particularly appropriate time to think seriously about safer driving practices. This is so because the arrival of a new year is conducive to self-examination and also because driving conditions are hazardous in the extreme during the short days and the blizzards of winter.

More attention should be given to the simple and practical safety messages disseminated by state and local Highway Departments and by the National Safety Council. When one considers the staggering totals of deaths and injuries suffered by drivers and passengers, one is justified in believing that not much attention has been paid in the past to these repeated appeals and admonitions.

The Popular Library, a publishing house in New York

City, has recently issued a book which, although intended primarily for beginning drivers, can also be read with considerable profit by those of us who are well past the teen-age bracket. This book, written by William Laas, is called "The Feel of the Road."

Writes the author:

"As a new driver gains confidence on the road, he begins to notice the mistakes of other people. He changes overnight from an apprentice into a critic. Unfortunately, that could be like the blind leading the blind.

"In a scientific survey by researchers into the psychology of motorists, practically no one ever admitted making certain errors himself. But he observed them constantly in the behavior of other cars in traffic—and was quite indignant about it."

Brother, have you become blithe about your own driving faults? Have you slipped into the habit of taking foolish chances? Have you persuaded yourself that, since you have never been nicked, you are a charmed individual whose luck will never run out?

Don't you kid yourself, mister. What has happened to other people can also befall you. If your driving attitude and practices have become a bit careless and slovenly, now is the time to change, brother—for your own sake and your family's. Each of us will die some day, of course—but why should you die years too soon or become horribly crippled? It's tragic and senseless.

Leave It to the Parties

Collective bargaining has served America well and it can continue to do so, in the opinion of Howard Jenkins, Jr., recently appointed member of the National Labor Relations Board. It is proper, he feels, for the government to make available its good offices when difficult situations arise, but he insists that the government should not inject itself or interfere with the bargaining relationship between labor and employer.

The duty of the National Labor Relations Board, Jenkins asserts, is to "lead the parties to the door of the bargaining room—but no further." He has a definitely unfavorable view of compulsory arbitration, a concept embodied in a number of bills introduced by labor-haters at the last session of Congress.

"I do not dismiss completely the notion of more government action, but its primary nature should be peripheral," the new NLRB member says. He adds:

"The end result of collective bargaining is the parties' own responsibility. I suggest that we encourage—sometimes through the law—the full use of collective bargaining before relegating it to the scrap heap of history."

Proposals for "a third party at the bargaining table" don't impress Jenkins at all, and he notes that the adoption of any such scheme would probably bring with it an arbitrary fixing of both wages and prices.

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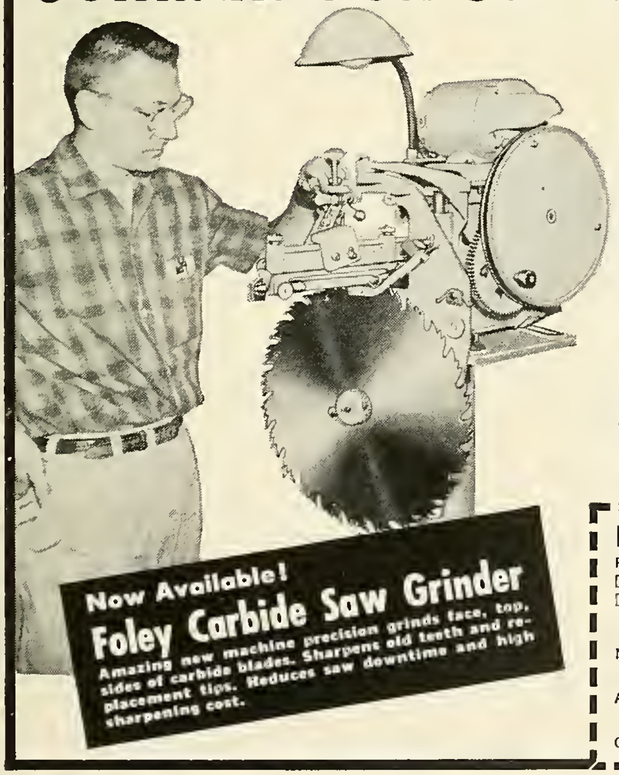

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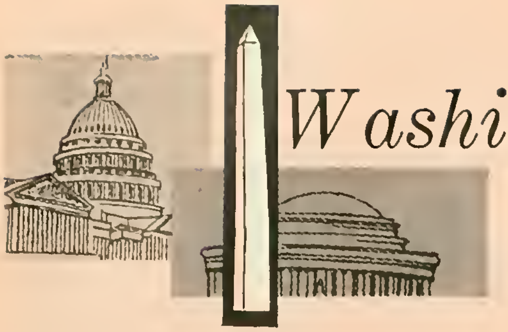


Washington ROUNDUP

MEANY AND LBJ: AFL-CIO President Meany has no intention of swinging a sledgehammer to smash machines that erase jobs, even though he is most deeply concerned about the effects of automation. He made this statement to President Johnson at a meeting in the Cabinet Room of the White House last month. General President Hutcheson of our Brotherhood and other members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council were present at this get-together at the invitation of the new Chief Executive. President Meany took the opportunity to make a vigorous pitch for a broad study of automation problems and labor's proposal for a shorter workweek.

RIGHTS LAWS: A report being perused by many Senators and Congressmen shows that 70 per cent of the total U.S. population—including 42.6 per cent of Negroes—already live in states which ban discrimination in public accommodations. Sixty-five per cent of the population—including 40 per cent of Negroes—live in states which have laws forbidding discrimination in employment opportunity. Congress is expected to pass a comprehensive civil rights bill this year.

AUTOMATION STUDY: Congress should hasten to establish a "broadly representative" commission on automation, the AFL-CIO is convinced. The nation must "prevent the juggernaut of technological progress from leaving a path of frustrated and defeated human beings in its wake," Andrew J. Biemiller, the AFL-CIO's legislative director, told a Senate Labor Subcommittee last month. Noting the "terribly uneven development of American life in recent years," Biemiller said the government's concern for promoting technological advances "has not been matched by an equal concern for protecting the victims of technological change."

ECONOMY MOVE: President Johnson has slapped a freeze on federal jobs. He has ordered an immediate halt in the growth of federal employment. The President is not thinking in terms of large-scale dismissals. What Mr. Johnson wants, he explains, is the achievement of personnel reductions through "tighter management, redeployment of personnel, simplification of procedures and stripping work to essentials." On June 30, 1962, there were 2,484,669 on Uncle Sam's civilian payroll. One year later the total had moved ahead to 2,534,041.

REAL MONEY: The General Accounting Office was able to show "measurable savings" of $247.5 million in 1963, according to the annual report issued by Comptroller General Joseph Campbell. Much of the report dealt with the activities of the Department of Defense, which spends more than half of the federal budget. "We found instances of excessive prices negotiated for both prime contracts and subcontracts," Campbell said. He also lashed some of our allies for charging royalties and license fees for the right to produce arms in their countries.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK: The Department of Commerce says business confidence has been bolstered by the likelihood of lower income taxes. The bill to reduce taxes, already approved by the House, is now before the Senate Finance Committee. Even though final passage of the long-delayed tax cut measure may not occur until February or March, the reduction in taxes will be effective as of January 1.

What Is Automation Doing To Our Working People?

Automation is becoming a "real curse," warned George Meany, the AFL-CIO's plain-talking president, at the convention of the AFL-CIO held recently in New York. Automation received considerable attention during the course of that gathering. An invited speaker at the convention was John I. Snyder, Jr., head of a leading U.S. manufacturer of automation machinery and one of the most articulate experts on this hot subject.

By JOHN I. SNYDER, JR.
President, U.S. Industries, Inc.

[Condensed from testimony before the Senate Labor Committee]

THE corporation I represent has been a pioneer in that broad field of present-day technology sometimes loosely referred to as automation. My company designs and produces automation machinery; therefore, those of us in the management of the company feel a deep sense of responsibility toward those people whom such machines are adversely affecting.

Our efforts are dramatically limited, however, when we view with care the growing dimensions of our national manpower problem. Neither our company nor the other automation machinery manufacturers possess the kind of resources that enable us to bear the full burden, to assume the full responsibility for all those people affected in one way or another by our machines.

This simply is not the kind of responsibility that can be delegated to any one company or one group of companies. It is too large, too all-encompassing, too serious a responsibility not to be everyone's.

Telling the truth about automation is not an easy task. Too many people are willing to accept too many myths about what is going on around us in our factories and offices. Too few people accept the facts which are being turned up by real experience and intensive study.

Because I wholeheartedly believe this to be the case, I have taken on the assignment of telling the truth—or at least what I consider the truth—about the short-range and long-range effects of automation and technological change.

Specifically, in regard to my own area of specialization, the manufacture and utilization of automated equipment, I can say that the problems are vast and complex in the area of conflict between the efficiencies of the machines and the nature of human needs.

From a technological point of view automation is working. But the same thing cannot be said so confidently from the human point of view. The technologists have done and are doing their job. They have developed and are developing equipment that works miracles. But, as is too often the case in this age of the widening gap between scientific progress and man's ability to cope with it, we have failed to keep pace.

Much of this failure is due, I think, to the existence of a number of myths about automation which, because they are so widely accepted, have had a deep tranquilizing effect on many of those who otherwise might make effective contributions toward solutions to the human problems created by automation.

The most seductive of these myths is the claim that, for a number of reasons, automation is not going to eliminate many jobs. Several months ago, before a Senate Labor Subcommittee, a top productivity expert from the Bureau of Labor Statistics stated that the Department of Labor thought rising productivity—another way of describing automation—would eliminate 200,000 jobs a year, or 4,000 jobs a week.

Personally, I think this is a gross underestimate of the real situation. I regard automation as a major factor in eliminating jobs in the United States at the rate of more than 40,000 a week. We must also keep in mind that automation is not only displacing people directly but also indirectly—through what are called "silent firings" in reference to workers who would have been hired for jobs eliminated by automation.

A SECOND myth is that automation will create jobs for workers not only in running the machines but in maintaining and building them. The hard truth here is that modern automated equipment requires very little maintenance. If it did not, it would not pay to install it; and if the equivalent number of workers replaced by automation were required to build the machines and systems, there would be no point in automating.

A third myth that needs to be laid to rest is the belief that those who lose their jobs to automation can be retrained and put into other jobs which require higher skills and pay more money. As studies have shown, automation is more likely to reduce rather than increase the demands for skills and aptitudes. In addition, many workers are just not retrainable.

Still another myth is that workers replaced by automation in one part of the country can find jobs in other areas. The truth is that the workers thrown out of jobs are usually just those who are least able to move. They are the lower paid, the older, the unskilled. Either they cannot afford to move from an economic standpoint or they are psychologically incapable of beginning anew.

I have mentioned these myths or misconceptions because I feel strongly that they are unfortunately serving as easy palliatives for those who either cannot or will not come forward and grapple with the human problems caused by automation. It is much easier to look for proof that such problems do not exist than to admit their existence and move ahead toward a solution.

The general failure to face these problems, the attempt in many places to avoid them, to my way of thinking represents a national moral weakness in itself; and I further believe that it can be an indication of a common failure to judge and understand the severe nature and extent of the thrust of this technological revolution.

In the coming months and years, if we are to survive as a nation, we will need new sociological and economic ideas to solve the problems we face in this area. All of us, whether our desks are in Congress or in business offices or at union headquarters, must work together as never before—to come up with such new ideas.

We have a moral obligation to make a substantial contribution toward solving the problems that accompany rapid technological change. If we fail, we are handing our children an invitation to disaster—for failure to perceive the dimensions and gravity of the human problems we are facing in automation represents a moral breakdown of the gravest dimensions.

On the other hand, by meeting and overcoming the challenges that confront us—acting in the common good and by conquering ourselves as we have conquered the natural forces around us—we can gain the rich rewards of our scientific ingenuity for ourselves and for generations of Americans yet to come.

Kerr-Mills A Huge Flop

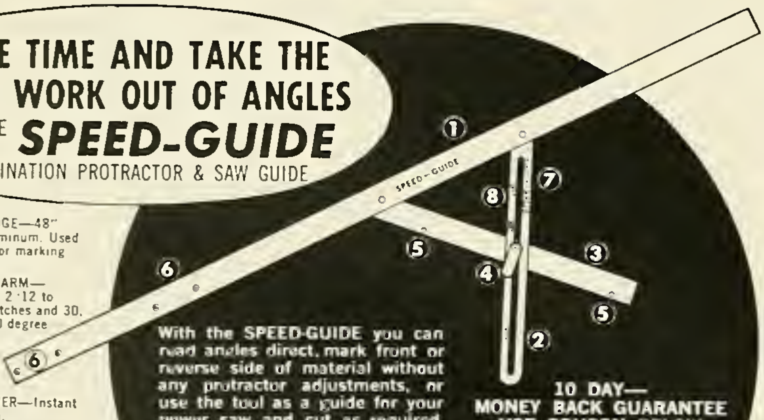
THE Kerr-Mills Act, passed by Congress three years ago to bypass the late President Kennedy's program for medical care for the aged through Social Security, has been a crashing failure.

This is the conclusion of a report evaluating the three years of experience with Kerr-Mills by a Senate Subcommittee on Health of the Elderly under the chairmanship of Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan.

In its criticism of the Kerr-Mills program, the report cited these major defects:

- "After three years, it is still not a national program and there is no reason to expect that it will become one in the foreseeable future."
- The duration, levels and types of benefits vary widely from state to state where Kerr-Mills is in operation. With few exceptions, benefits are nominal or inadequate.
- "Stringent eligibility tests, lien-type recovery programs and responsible-relative provisions have severely limited participation."

The National Council of Senior Citizens, in commenting on the McNamara Subcommittee's report, declared that the treatment now given to our aged "should hang heavily on the conscience of Congress."



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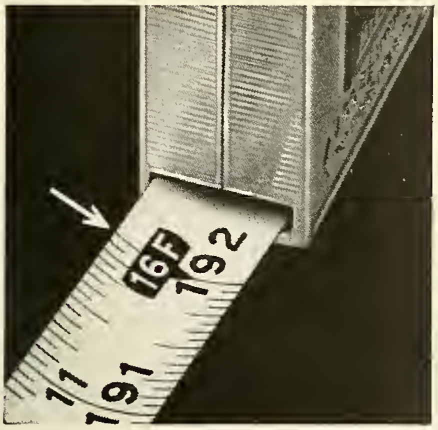

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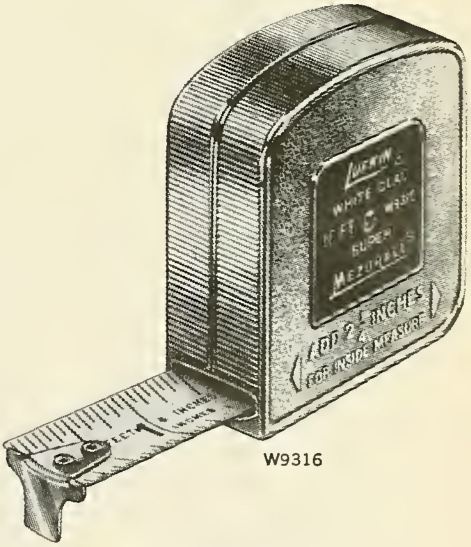

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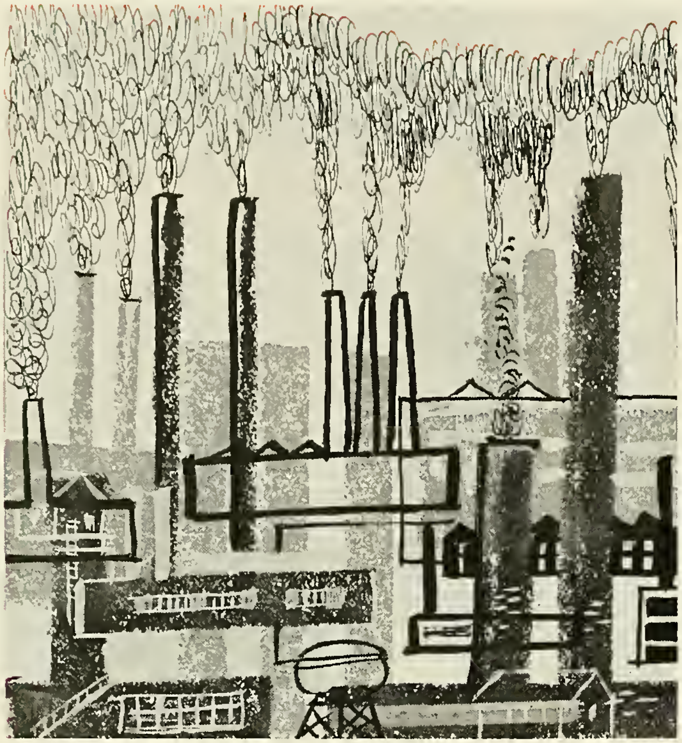

By ABRAHAM RIBICOFF

U.S. Senator from Connecticut

PEOPLE used to say that everybody talks about the weather but no one does anything about it. That ancient saying is no longer true.

These days we are all doing something about—or certainly to—the weather, and what we are doing is, for the most part, pretty bad.

Great numbers of citizens go to and from work in cars and buses trailing exhaust vapors. The factories they work in belch smoke into the air. These dark clouds carry terrible smells and chemicals which sting the eyes and sometimes turn the stomach.

If we drive a car or ride a bus or burn some trash or use a product that came from one of those smoky factories, we are doing something to the weather. Few of us are innocent. For we live in a world where every action, as buyer or seller or employee, is linked in some fashion to the actions of others. Each of us does a little bit to contaminate the world we live in and none of us knows how to do enough to clean it up again.

What's more, we may get used to a dirty world. Although we remember that things were different when we were younger, we are raising children who do not have such memories, and, because the problem is such a big and confusing one, we tend to say "something should be done about the smog" . . . but usually nothing much is done.

I think one reason nothing much is done is that we are not taking the pollution problem seriously enough. I don't think we're as scared and as worried as we ought to be.

But the filth that's being put into the air we breathe—and the water we drink and the food we eat—is far more abundant and potentially more dangerous than the contamination caused by nuclear weapons testing. Jerome Wiesner, who was science adviser to President Kennedy, testified a few months ago before my Subcommittee on Reorganization that man's uncontrolled use of poisonous chemicals was potentially a much greater hazard than radioactive fallout.

That was a jarring reminder that

we had better give close attention to some of the things in our surroundings we may have assumed to be harmless just because they are commonplace. The fact that we have become accustomed to smog in the air and some foam and, occasionally, a funny taste in our glass of water doesn't mean that these things are good for our health.

A year ago 750 persons were killed by air pollution in London. At almost the same time a similar tragedy nearly took place in our own country, when a mass of stagnant air caused pollution levels to rise to a point of real danger to human health. We were fortunate, this time. A good wind came up and blew that mass of contaminated air out over the ocean. But for that wind the U.S. might have suffered its worst air pollution calamity.

PEOPLE in this country have died from air pollution. And they have been hurt, too, by the long-range effects of pollution—in air, water, foods or the work environment—which have not revealed themselves in obvious cases of acute illness and death. There are leading scientists who believe that air pollution may have a good deal to do with lung cancer, aggravating heart conditions and increasing susceptibility to such respiratory diseases as asthma and bronchitis, especially among older people in our ever-expanding urban and industrial society.

Carpenters are comparatively fortunate in that the work most of them do—although dangerous in other ways—does not usually expose them to poisonous gases, fumes or chemicals. Millions of other working people are not so fortunate.

We are very interested in protecting the safety of the employee working at atomic reactors or with X-rays; of the pilots of airplanes which spray insecticides; of the factory workers who produce, package or load chemicals; of the trucker who transports dangerous materials.

It is good to learn that the United States Public Health Service is enlarging its investigations in occupational health. A major step in protecting workers is to know precisely what is safe and what is hazardous in their workday environment.

We are, of course, all subject to hazards when we leave our jobs and join the rest of humanity in sharing the air we breathe, the water we drink, the foods we eat and the cities in which most of us live.

It is only common sense for us to heed the findings of the Public Health Service. Its analyses of air samples over our big cities point to the possibility that air pollution may be a cause of lung cancer.

Henry Ford once said, "We shall solve the city problem by leaving the city." And he promptly provided the means to do so. However, the automobile has not slowed down the national trend toward urbanization.

Today there are 62,000,000 cars on our highways. Automobile exhaust pollution has become a seemingly permanent ingredient in the air of most cities. Industry contributes a major share of the gases and particles that contaminate our air. City dumps, apartment house and hotel incinerators and backyard trash fires add their soot and smoke.

It is not surprising that we have such problems when one considers the growth of population in this country. Just taking care of the trash and refuse and wastes that come from homes and workplaces is a major undertaking. We occupy more of the land area than ever before—with homes, schools, stores, service stations and industrial plants. Each new activity creates waste materials that must be disposed of.

Health departments and sanitary engineers are calculating new methods of getting rid of solid wastes. For example, they create great landfill areas that eventually—piled up, compacted and purified—become parks, playgrounds or home sites.

To protect us from the mammoth problems of water pollution, health departments, sanitary engineers and a host of other officials and citizens attempt to keep refuse and waste materials from being dumped into rivers, streams and major water courses.

However, water pollution is widespread. This country's neglect of one of its most precious natural resources has inspired two Presidents to refer to the national disgrace of water pollution. Dirty water, like dirty air, is a menace to health. It also destroys fish and wildlife and is responsible for many of the "No Swimming—No Fishing" signs on the banks of lakes and streams that were once popular recreation areas.

Our efforts to control air and water pollution are grossly inadequate.

The exhausts of buses, trucks and automobiles plus the tons of dirt and smoke belching out of chimneys befoul the air of young and old in urbanized America.

Unless better controls are effected, the situation is going to become still more serious. In addition to the health hazards of pollution, the economic damage it causes is staggering. Current estimates are that air pollution alone costs the American people about $11 billion each year.

Clearly, the health of our environment is a national problem. For the most part, the federal government works with and through the states and local communities in attempts to eradicate dangers to our health and welfare. However, some problems overwhelm our smaller units of government.

Economic profits and the power of local interests sometimes wield too much influence to permit unbiased decisions—or the states do not have sufficient funds, staff or knowledge to cope with the problems. Also, water flows across state lines and air observes no political boundaries. As the Atlanta *Journal* pointed out recently, those who claim that pollution is a local problem may find themselves in "the interesting position of defending pollution as a state's right."

Pollution is no one's right. Contamination of water, air, food or our very homes and workplaces violates rights. It endangers our right to live in an environment that is healthful, pleasant and even beautiful. In this age, when scientific and technological miracles are commonplace, I am sure we can find the technical means to protect our environment.

It is up to the citizens of our land to find the ways to put our country's technical and scientific capabilities to use.

Pollution has gone beyond the simple matter of eye irritation, bad taste, unpleasant view and nuisance. Deadly poisons are being poured into our environment. We are faced with problems that affect life itself.

Hearings and other forms of attention given in Congress to pollution problems are having an effect. The public is becoming more interested in the relationship between staying healthy and the kind of world we live in.

It is important that the public be informed about the sources of contamination of our environment and the methods for controlling them. And we who are members of Congress must continue to bring the problems of pollution to the public's attention.

Only if we all meet our responsibilities do we have a good chance to live in the kind of world we want —a pleasant, safe world in which the purity of our air, water and food can be taken for granted.

Labor Backs March of Dimes

THE UNITED Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is again giving its support to the annual March of Dimes campaign. This drive has had the endorsement of the labor movement for many years. In this picture the March of Dimes poster child for 1964, five-year-old Mary Lou Graves of Flint, Michigan, gets a button and a contribution from AFL-CIO President George Meany. Mary Lou in turn touches President Meany's button. The ceremony signified the start of the annual appeal for public support. Born with an open spine, Mary Lou is representative of thousands of birth-defect sufferers throughout the nation who are receiving direct aid from the March of Dimes or medical care at forty March of Dimes centers. This month's fund-raising campaign gives every Brotherhood member the opportunity and privilege to help those less fortunate than ourselves.

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Canadian Section

Management Shortcomings in Construction Rapped

A REPORT by the building division of Canada's National Research Council urges a combined management-labor drive to eliminate waste in the construction industry, but the reasons given for the existence of waste and inefficiency all seem to point the finger at management.

The report says that a survey of carpenters and laborers on typical projects showed only 55 per cent of their time used productively. What is the explanation? The report lists a lack of managerial planning on the job, poor scheduling of delivery of materials, inadequate planning of manpower use, a lack of detailed instruction to foremen and craftsmen, and a lack of supervisory training.

More research is needed into Canadian construction practices, says the report, which was prepared by Professor David Aird of the University of British Columbia. He attaches the major part of his criticism of construction practices to the employer side. Professor Aird cites a million dollar building where carpenters' and laborers' wages amounted to $150,000, of which $67,000 was spent for non-productive time and $37,000 for idle time. The report also mentions a Toronto study which said carpenters' time was 59 per cent productive and laborers' time 56.5 productive.

The report prepared by Professor Aird concludes that the Canadian construction industry's operations leave much to be desired from the standpoint of efficiency. He urges the industry to make serious efforts to be more efficient in the future.

ANYONE who has flown into Toronto in the last few years has probably wondered how such a modern, fast-growing city could tolerate the shabby airport structures which jammed travelers in rush hours like a mob at a championship football game or sardines in a can.

The wonderment can now cease. Toronto has a brand-new International Airport which represents a $30 million investment. It features the very latest in jet-age concepts in airport planning and is expected to take care of the needs of Canada's most populous area for at least the next fifteen years.

The central structure of the new Toronto International Airport is a massive square building on a huge circular base, the first of four to be built on a 4,000-acre site. The terminal building has twelve departure rooms and observation decks sticking out like fingers from the base. On the top seven floors a total of 2,400 cars can be parked. The main structure contains luxurious hotel suites for air travelers.

The airport area is well protected from urban expansion on all sides, having been under strict zoning regulations for more than a decade.

The airport is already the busiest in Canada for domestic and trans-border flights. Now it is also rivaling Montreal for international travel. While Montreal has a very modern airport building, too, its long, long corridors look a bit outdated alongside the circular treatment that's been used at the new Toronto field.

THE Ontario Federation of Labor in its brief to the legislative select committee on consumer credit submitted an eight-point program aimed at untangling the web in which wage-earners find themselves trapped. The Federation charged that the field of consumer credit was "deliberately fogged by unnecessary complexities and downright myth" fostered by those who often stood to gain the most.

The Ontario body suggested that legislation be worked out to insure that all credit sales show the effective annual rate of interest charged and that the total dollar amounts of interest and service charges be clearly and separately specified.

A subsequent brief filed by the Ontario Chamber of Commerce maintained that interest charges could not be expressed as a simple annual percentage and still be understood by the consumer. The Chamber suggested disclosure of charges should be made in terms of dollars only.

But D. D. W. Irwin, accounting consultant for the Legislature's committee, poked holes in the Chamber's case. Irwin told the committee that setting out involved interest rates in simple terms was quite feasible.

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Peace Corps Projects Seeking Carpenters

MEN with experience in the building trades now have the opportunity to assume supervisory positions in one of six Peace Corps projects that will commence training in February.

"Volunteers for these projects—carpenters, bricklayers, sheet metal workers, electricians, painters, plasterers and plumbers—will have the unique opportunity to utilize their skill backgrounds and to feel the satisfaction that comes from using their skills to help less fortunate people," says Robert L. Gale, the recruiting director of the Peace Corps.

There are six new Peace Corps projects—in Tanganyika, Chile. Colombia, Somalia, Malaya and Jamaica—that require volunteers with building and construction skills. Volunteers for these projects will begin a three-month training program in February. Training will include language and area studies as well as technical courses.

As members of one of the February projects, volunteer building tradesmen will construct schools, hospitals, low-cost housing projects, water and irrigation systems, bridges and other public work projects. Volunteers will work in areas where the living isn't easy—where hunger, illiteracy, unemployment and disease are widespread.

"For the first time in history, American skilled workers have the opportunity to travel, learn additional languages and acquire the broad education that comes from living in a strange and different society," Gale says.

"Not only will they have all their expenses paid, but they will also be saving $75 a month. This money will be banked by the Peace Corps and paid to the volunteers at the end of their two years of service."

Volunteers for the six February projects, in many cases, will be forced to produce without what Americans consider to be essential tools, equipment, material or support.

Candidates for the six building and construction projects must submit Peace Corps Volunteer applications prior to January 25. The application forms may be obtained at any post office or by writing Robert L. Gale, Division of Recruiting, Peace Corps, Washington 25, D. C.

All volunteers must be at least 18 years old and U.S. citizens. There is no upper age limit. If married, both husband and wife must submit application questionnaires. If you have children under 18, you are not eligible.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

I WAS attending a Game Commission hearing on Friday, November 22, when my attention was drawn to a hubbub of whispers in the back of the assembly room. These frightened and grim whisperings, I soon learned, were caused by a tragic disclosure—John F. Kennedy, the beloved young President of the United States, had been killed by an assassin. The news was unbelievable, but there was the staggering announcement: "The President is dead!"

For many days after the tragedy I, like millions of other Americans, was in a state of numbed shock. Now we are going about our affairs again. We talk. We eat. We sleep. We live day by day as we have always lived, except for this undefinable thread of sadness that is woven through each succeeding day and will remain, in some degree, in our minds and hearts forever.

President Kennedy appreciated the varied bounties of the outdoors. He loved the virgin paths in deep woods. He had a passion for the sea, challenging its might frequently in a small sailboat moving over the unpredictable waters off Hyannis Port. To John Kennedy the choppy Atlantic, with its stinging spray, was no menace; it was a challenge and a tonic. Perhaps it was this sense of daring together with a desire to be very close to the people, that made the assassination possible.

* * *

Lyman Scott of Feather River Boulevard, Marysville, Calif., has a solid hunting dog, a Red Bone, which in 1963 trailed and treed twenty-eight raccoons and ten foxes. Lyman is an apprentice in Local Union 1570 of Yuba City. His Dad is a member of long standing in the same union.

That old Red Bone of Lyman's is a most unusual dog, for he has struck up what appears to be a lifelong friendship with a traditional enemy, a raccoon, although I hear it has not affected his hunting instincts.

Here's a photo of Lyman's pet raccoon which was found in the woods before it had its eyes open. Lyman says the raccoon has developed the hunting instinct; it's a good mouse catcher.

* * *

One of the most unusual fish tales we've ever heard tell about comes to us from Brother Guy Austin of St. Mary's, Ga., a member of Local Union 94 in Providence, R. I., for forty-two years. Guy is retired now and lives in St. Mary's, but he still maintains his membership. He will be 70 come next March 21. Guy says he manages to keep young by enjoying the varied bounties of the great outdoors. But here's the fish tale as per a news item in the Camden County *Tribune*:

"At 6:30 A.M., Sunday, November 17, Guy Austin hooked a rockfish off Dr. G. W. Barker's Barrel Creek dock, plug-casting with a Mirrorlure. As he was lifting the fish to the dock, the line broke and the fish escaped back into the lake with the lure and part of the line hanging from its jaw.

"The following Tuesday, at 8:30 P.M., in the presence of Dr. Barker and Cary Faulkner, Mr. Austin again hooked a rockfish, and this time he managed to hoist it successfully to the dock. As he reached down to claim his fish Mr. Austin was shocked to note that two lures were imbedded in its jaw—his currently successful plug and the Mirrorlure he used three days before!

* * *

A few months back we carried an item with a rule-of-thumb chart as to relative live weights and weights of dressed deer. Brother Larry Wescott, a member of Local Union 528, Washington, D. C., sends in the following deer-weight tip as carried back in 1945 in *Field and Stream*:

"Add five ciphers to the dressed weight of your deer and divide that figure by 78,612. The result will be the live weight in pounds.

"For instance, if the dressed weight of a deer is 100 pounds, then 10,000,000 divided by 78,612 is 127 pounds, live weight."

This formula, says Brother Wescott, has proved to be quite accurate.

* * *

Here's a hunt report from Winslo C. Ash of Petoskey, Mich., member of Local Union 2316:

"Here's a photo of myself and three of my hunting partners, all brothers-in-law of mine. We went to Canada on a moose-hunting junket the first week of October. All shot a moose—three bulls and one cow.

"We flew in from Sunset View Camps just south of Chapleau, Ontario. The smallest moose of the bunch, we estimated, would tip the scales at 1,000 pounds. The largest, sporting a spread of 40½ inches, checked in over 1,200 pounds."

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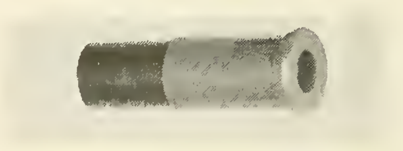

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* * *

E. W. Ryan, a member of Local Union 1914, Phoenix, Ariz., wants to know about the season for salmon and steelhead fishing in Oregon. The answer, Brother Ryan, is that the season is right now and it will continue until sometime in February, with the steelhead season on the tail end.

If you can make it, Brother Ryan, look us up at 8658 S.E. Ellis in Portland. If my wife and I can't make a trip with you, we will most certainly tip you off on where, when and how to go.

* * *

Members of the United Brotherhood and the members of the Carpenter families can earn a pair of the illustrated Knobby Wobblers fishing lures by sending in a clear snapshot of a fishing and hunting scene and a few sentences of explanation as to what the photo is all about.

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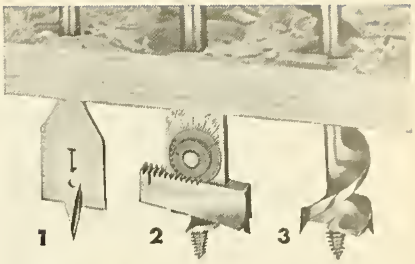

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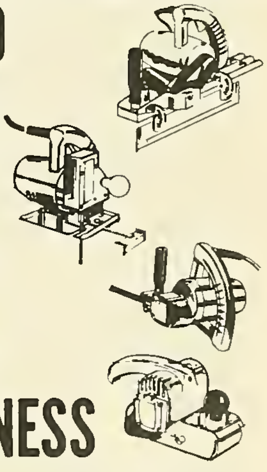

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How to STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS

College Scholarship Stories Are Misleading

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

IN THE face of the truly critical situation confronting the sons and daughters of American working people who want to go to college, some magazines and newspapers have been publishing articles claiming that scholarships and loan funds are going begging.

The intent may not be to mislead moderate-income families, but the result is very misleading and even damaging—especially at this time of year when high school seniors are taking college entrance exams and parents are getting worried about their ability to meet the high costs of higher education.

These exaggerated articles may discourage some of the sources of scholarship funds and may persuade Congressmen and state legislators that help for needy students is unnecessary.

College officials, guidance counselors and education experts are bitter about a recent *Life* article declaring that "a lot of scholarship dollars are looking for students." Other magazines have printed similar articles from time to time. A series of articles appearing in many newspapers claimed millions of dollars in various student-aid funds are going unused for lack of applicants.

A leading guidance expert has told this writer in no uncertain terms:

"We find no substantiation for the claim that there are $30 million worth of unclaimed college scholarships and $450 million worth of available college loans that are unused. These are scare figures. They tend to mislead the public about present conditions."

Many of the misleading articles about unused funds are based on some very limited and specialized scholarships or loan funds. For example, Dartmouth College has a scholarship limited to students from one small New Hampshire town. For some years no one from that town has been able to meet Dartmouth's admission standards and thus claim the scholarship. The usual story is that there is keen competition for all the available scholarships and colleges are doling them out very frugally.

Trade unions, credit unions and consumer co-ops in increasing numbers are offering scholarships in a valiant effort to help at least some college-age youngsters of moderate-income families. Labor unions offer a total of over 1,000 scholarships and the number is rising steadily, reports the AFL-CIO Department of Education.

While these scholarships are valuable, says Lawrence Rogin, who heads the Department, scholarships are by no means the complete answer to financing the college education of students whose parents are in low and middle income brackets.

"What we need are more and better tuition-free junior colleges and four-year colleges in the home communities of the students," he declares. "That's what we must have if we are going to do anything basic about the problem."

Scholarships provided by labor have a special value in keeping talent at home, in the opinion of Harold Goldthorpe, specialist in student financial aid of the U.S. Office of Education. Goldthorpe notes that most students winning labor scholarships are attending colleges in their own states.

Such widely publicized grants as the National Merit Scholarships pay up to $2000 to exceedingly bright kids. But the result often is that these youngsters attend a more expensive "prestige" college than they otherwise would. These are hard-working, very talented boys and girls who would go to college anyway, but this way they get to go to costlier and more renowned institutions.

A survey in West Virginia disclosed that four out of five winners of National Merit Scholarships went out of state to college. Many of these talented students won't return to West Virginia, observers predict.

With competition for available scholarships intense, the real hope of moderate-income families is that state legislatures will give adequate support to state universities to restrain climbing tuition fees. One of the most promising developments is the growth of two-year branches of state universities. as in Wisconsin. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and several other states. These branch colleges dramatically reduce expenses by enabling students to live at home for the first two years.

Another good development is the push being given to junior colleges and two-year technical institutes. The junior colleges, or community colleges as they often are called, provide both two-year transfer courses and terminal courses.

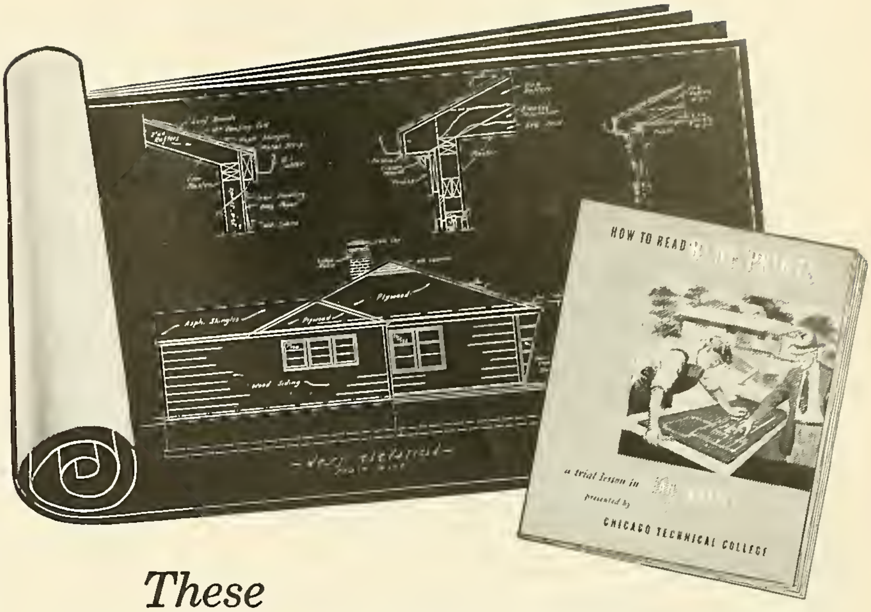
The transfer courses parallel the first two years of college and enable the student who does satisfactory work to transfer to a four-year college. The two-year terminal course leads to an associate degree and prepares students for various semi-professional and technical vocations. Such occupations are among the fastest-growing employment categories.

Carpenter families should be warned that not all junior colleges and two-year technical institutes are of the same caliber. Families are urged to consult the new edition of "American Junior Colleges," prepared by the American Association of Junior Colleges. This volume lists over 600 junior colleges and technical institutes that meet specific criteria. You can consult this volume at your public library or in the office of the guidance counselor at your youngster's high school.

Aden Persecution Protested by ICFTU

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has filed two vigorous protests over the persecution of striking union members of Aden with Duncan Sandys, British Undersecretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Colonies, and Sir Kennedy Trevakis, High Commissioner for Aden.

ICFTU General Secretary Omer Becu presented the protests.



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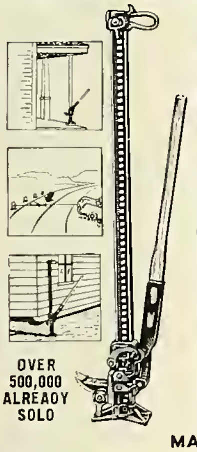

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Dear Editor:

I am very pleased with the December issue of *The Carpenter*. The likeness of our late President is deeply appreciated.

The complete issue is to be commended. Allow me the pleasure of complimenting you on the great improvement in *The Carpenter*, both inside and outside.

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As Gompers Saw It

WHY WORKERS FORM UNIONS

Samuel Gompers, who like so many millions of others came to our blessed country as an immigrant boy with hopes and dreams, became one of the chief architects of the American labor movement. He served as president of the American Federation of Labor until his death in 1924. Below we reproduce words uttered by Gompers many years ago — words that are as true in 1964 as when they were first spoken.

UNLESS the workers had combined in unions of labor, their condition today would be such as to shock the mind.

That any hope for material improvement, moral advancement or higher ethical consideration is possible without the organization of labor few now seriously believe.

Yet when that which we call the labor question is discussed, there are not many who will undertake to ascertain the laborers' side of it.

The trade union demands a comprehensive reduction in the hours of labor so as to afford the workers sufficient leisure in which to cultivate their mental and moral faculties. The trade union demands better homes, better surroundings, better opportunities for the cultivation of the higher and nobler functions of human activity.

Asking nothing but what is just for ourselves, we impose no injustice upon others.

The trade union cultivates self-respect, manhood and character. Its influence for good encompasses the whole human family. It seeks systematically to attain better relations between the employers and the employed. It compels a higher ethical consideration for the rights of all.

As an individual gains strength by the exercise of natural functions, so do the laborers gain strength in proportion as they assert and manfully stand for their rights and even make temporary sacrifices in order to attain them.

The assertion of the wage-earners of our country that they will not only organize but constantly press their demands upon society for a better recognition of the rights to which they are entitled really assures freedom and peace and the perpetuity of American institutions.

Job Injury Rate Rose In Third Quarter

The work injury frequency rate in all manufacturing rose 11 per cent, or from 10.8 to 12 per million man-hours worked, during the third quarter of 1963, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in December. The increase was somewhat more than seasonal.

The cumulative rate for the first three quarters of 1963 was 11.3, compared to 11.4 for the same period of 1962. The frequency rates during the first and secnod quarters of this year were 5 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, under the figures for the same period last year.

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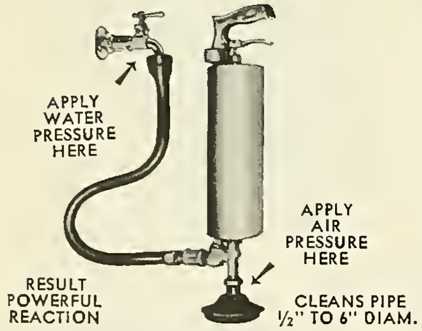

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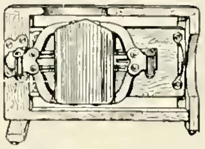

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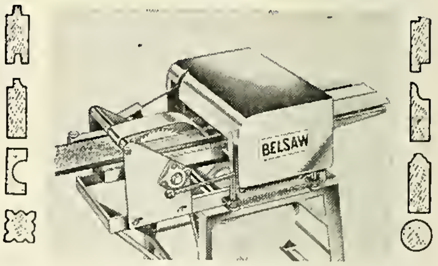

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Belsaw 9, 27, 28
Chicago Technical College 25
Construction Cost Institute 29
Eliason Stair Gauge 23
Estwing Manufacturing .. 21
Foley Manufacturing ..11, 29
Garlinghouse 27
Goldblatt Tool 29
Harrah Manufacturing ... 27
House Doctor 23
Irwin Bit 23
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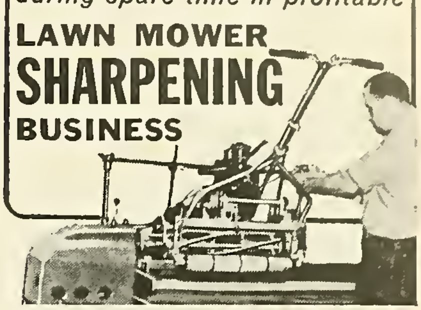

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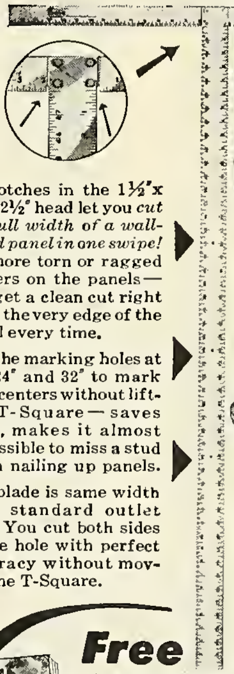

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Pittsburgh Graduates Are Hailed by Terzick at Awards Ceremony

General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners warmly congratulated graduating apprentices at the thirteenth annual completion ceremonies of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee in Pittsburgh. Brother Terzick extended the best wishes of the General Officers for happy careers in the useful work for which the apprentices had prepared. Four hundred persons were in attendance. The highly successful event, held in the Pittsburgh Room of the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, was a combination of graduation exercises and a dinner-dance.

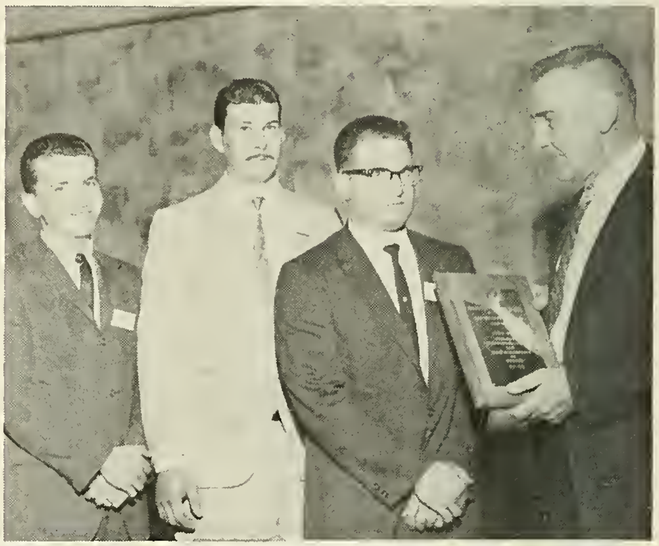
Twenty-two young men were graduated in this year's class. Since the joint apprenticeship program was launched in Pittsburgh, several hundred apprentices have attained the status of journeymen. The Joint Apprenticeship Committee has done exceedingly commendable work over the years, Brother Terzick pointed out in his talk.

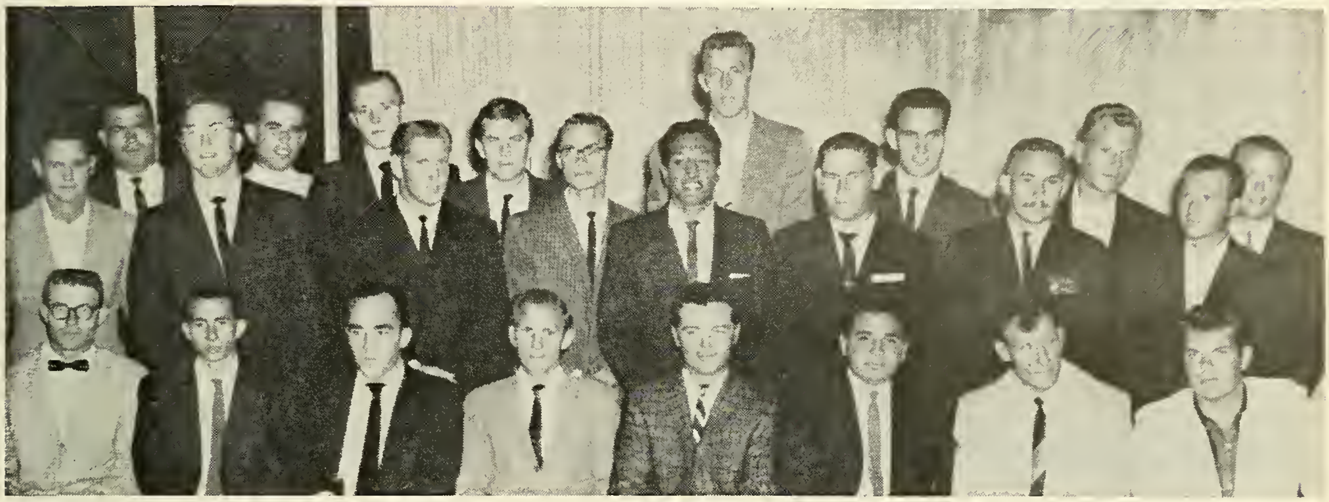
In the photograph at the right, Louis Truffa (second from right) is about to receive the JAC's Award of Merit from Brother Terzick (extreme right). At left is Angelo Martini, second-place "honor graduate," and second from the left is William Keifner, who captured third honors. Truffa also received a $100 U.S. savings bond from the Master Builders Association of Western Pennsylvania.

The photo below shows the large throng which gathered at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel. In attendance were many distinguished figures of labor, management and government.

The presentation of certificates was made by Carl J. Westland, treasurer of the JAC and secretary of the Carpenters District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity. Raymond J. Steinhauser, chairman of the JAC and a District Council business representative, served as toastmaster. He was introduced by Robert P. Argentine, JAC secretary, who is also a District Council business representative.

Praise for the work of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee in the Pittsburgh area came from Arthur L. Schmuhl, director of the Safety Training Division, Associated General Contractors, in his address to the gathering.





Central Arizona Completion Banquet Held in Phoenix

Sixty-four apprentices completed their four years of training in Arizona recently, and the Central Arizona Carpenters Joint Apprenticeship Committee honored them with an awards ceremony and banquet in Phoenix. Festivities were held in the ABC Club in the Mayer-Central Building of the Southwest city.

The honorees were presented with Arizona Apprenticeship Council certificates of completion, United Brotherhood journeyman certificates, Phoenix Union Evening School certificates for completion of four years of related technical training and a set of Audel books.

Dan Finch, chairman of the Central Arizona Carpenters' JAC was host for the evening. Steve Medigovich, director, Arizona Apprenticeship Council; Leo Gable, General Representative, Brotherhood of Carpenters; M. R. Eppert, director, Phoenix Union Evening School, and E. J. Wasielewski, chairman, Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee, gave short talks at the exercises.

Dennis Garrett and John F. Weckesser, Jr., were awarded special certificates as outstanding apprentices of the year.

A set of Irwin bits was awarded for perfect attendance to Larry Cassaday, Lanny D. Collier, Jack Delaney, G. Harold Jones, John Morris, Steve Padilla, Jesse Porter, Kent Schuck and John Zum Mallen.

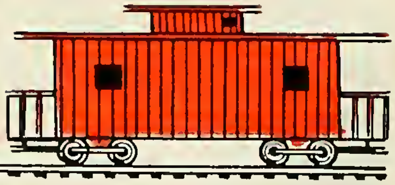
The affair was attended by almost 200 persons. In addition to the graduating apprentices, the gathering included parents, wives and friends as well as representatives of labor and management in the construction industry.

Apprentice graduates in the picture at top. front row, are Phillip D. Mills, Jesse R. Porter, Charles S. Gardner. William Cosgrove, Jacob E. Schler, Ralph H. Cline, Jr., Dale E. Burk, and Ray G. Moran; middle row, Jesse L. Blue, Horace A. Hester, Harry T. Bohannon, Larry E. Robinson, Jack E. Delaney, Charles L. Ball, Arthur W. Edwards, and Steve Holescko; back row, Douglas Mueske, William D. Schooler, Myrl C. Foster, Everett C. Price, Jr., Kent Schuck, John H. Zum Mallen, Robert L. Edmonds, Jr., and Lanny D. Collier.

Graduates in the bottom picture include, front row, Henry Dettweiler, Reese T. Richardson, Jim C. Adams, G. Harold Jones, Bruce L. Gordon, Jesus M. Duran, Jr., Charles A. Herndon, and Charles H. Pfaff; middle row, John M. Morris, Arthur R. Rose, Edward L. Miller, Ronnie Petty, Steve B. Padilla, Jack O. Miller, Steven C. Zudell, and Robert F. Scalley; back row, James E. Gentry, Michael J. Galus, John F. Weckesser, Jr., Donal G. Traughber, Ernest F. Summerhill, Dennis A. Garrett, Conrad R. Kumler and Larry A. Cassady.

Completing apprentices not pictured included Bennie D. Bidwell, Ronald E. Birdsong, Lonnie D. Bond, Gerald P. Gange, Donald E. Griffith, Clifford W. Head, Charles A. Hill, Jerry D. Hulsey, Thomas F. Kramer, James Luque, James Marler, Bill Mattoon, N. Darrell Newnum, Homer R. Owens, Jr., Jack D. Shumaker and Jerry J. Wiegert.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

As a Brotherhood Member, Can You Do Better in 1964?

Our United Brotherhood has been giving careful and constant attention for over eight decades to those fundamental tasks and responsibilities which working people down through the years have always had in mind when deciding to establish or join a trade union. As our pioneers of 1881 said—and it is just as true today as it was then—working people form a labor organization for simple but vitally important economic purposes. They want a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. They seek decent and safe working conditions. They desire recognition of their human dignity and protection against harsh and arbitrary treatment at the hands of greedy or conscienceless employers.

The Brotherhood and its Local Unions try never to forget that these are the things working people want to achieve through the instrumentality of the trade union. Like other men and women belonging to affiliates of the AFL-CIO, we are also interested in education, international trade, taxes, conservation, space and myriad other matters which affect our lives. However, we don't allow ourselves to be sidetracked. In the United Brotherhood we have traditionally fixed our attention and concentrated our efforts on the bread-and-butter questions because, when all has been said and done, these must be the No. 1 questions for every person who is working to support himself and his family. These are the essentials of unionism.

Our Brotherhood is a solid and widely respected organization, regarded not only in North America but also in the rest of the free world as one of the soundest and most effective unions in history. The Brotherhood believes this reputation has been earned and we are happy and proud to have this kind of reputation.

The membership is the union—and this means each and every individual member. We have certain obligations as union members. A key obligation is participation. If we are not only to remain at our present level but to be even more effective in this new year—more effective in protecting our members and in registering further economic gains through collective bargaining—regular attendance at our Local Union meetings is absolutely vital.

True enough, many of us feel mighty weary after the day's work and like to relax with a magazine or newspaper or watch television. And also, in this era of suburbia, many of us live quite some distance from the union's meeting hall. This is all understood. Nevertheless, a good union man cannot permit such considerations to stand in the way of faithful attendance at the meetings of his Local Union.

As the year 1964 begins, let each one of us resolve to try to be a better trade unionist—to do more in the next twelve months than we may have done in the past toward building and strengthening the Local Union to which we belong. The most logical starting point is a determination to discard forever the attitude—if we have had it—of "let George do it" and to vow that we will exert ourselves to make an excellent record of attendance at our union meetings in this new year.

To you and yours, on behalf of the General Officers and the General Executive Board, sincere good wishes for a healthy, prosperous and very happy 1964.

PLANE GOSSIP

What A Headache!

There's a guy in our local union who gives everybody else so much pain that Bayer Aspirin pays him a royalty!

—Mrs. O. L. Campbell,
Julian, Calif.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Grin and Bear It!

A Texan and two Minnesotans went to Alaska to hunt bear. In camp, the Minnesotans started cleaning their guns and were ridiculed by the Texan: "Why, down Texas-way, we kill 'em bare-handed!"

"We'd like to see you get a big Kodiak bear without a gun!" replied his friends, whereupon the Texan started out empty-handed. Some time later his friends, in the cabin, heard him yelling. Looking out the window, they saw him running with a big 1,000-pound Kodiak lumbering in behind him.

"Open the door!" he yelled, so they did. The Texan stood aside and the Kodiak ran right into the cabin. He slammed the door shut and yelled:

"You skin that one while I go get another!"

—Al Mahowald,
Mpls., Minn.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Not a Bed Idea!

This fellow went to a psychiatrist, complaining that he kept seeing strange animals parade under his bed at night. The head shrinker said he could solve his problem with a series of treatments at $50 each. The patient said he would think it over. Later the psychiatrist saw the man and asked about his problem. "Oh, my brother solved my problem for me . . . everything's fine now!" he replied.

"Oh," exclaimed the doctor, "is your brother a psychiatrist?"

"No," said the ex-patient, "he's a carpenter . . . he sawed the legs off the bed!"

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

How To Win Votes

A spellbinding politician, campaigning in the "fur-up mountain areas" against a proposed college appropriation, used this speech as he spoke to a group of mountaineers:

"Why, do you know that, in that college, male and female students are compelled to use the same CURRICULUM?" A mutter of disapproval rose from the wool-hats.

"And, furthermore," he thundered, "quite often we find young boys and girls MATRICULATING together at that school!" The crowd became indignant.

"And, last but not least," shouted the politico, "is the fact that a young lady student is obliged, under pain of dismissal, to show her THESIS to a male professor!"

He managed to defeat the appropriation!

—C. J. Stottlar, L.U. 1704,
Carmel-Kent.

"Go to Father"

"Go to Father" she said
  When I asked her to wed.
And she knew that I knew
  That her father was dead.
And she knew that I knew
  What a life he had led.
And she knew that I knew
  What she meant when she said:
"Go to Father!"

Sporting Proposition

A bachelor was left in charge of his infant nephew and was faced with a crisis. He telephoned one of his friends who was a parent and asked to talk the situation over.

"First, place the diaper in position of a baseball diamond with you at bat. Fold second base over home plate. Place the baby on the pitcher's mound—then pin first and third to home plate," instructed his friend.

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

1st Come, 1st Served!

The maternity ward nurse motioned to one of the waiting fathers and said: "Mr. Sheldon, you have a new son!" Upon which another expectant father jumped up, shouting:

"Whatsa idea? I was here before he was!"

—Carl Wallman, L.U. 429,
Monmouth Junction, N. J.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETING

Crooked Family Tree?

On his first day at school the little boy was telling his teacher about his dog. "What kind of a dog is he?" asked the teacher.

"Oh, he's a mixed-up sort . . . kind of a cocker scandal!"

—Anon,
Flint, Mich.

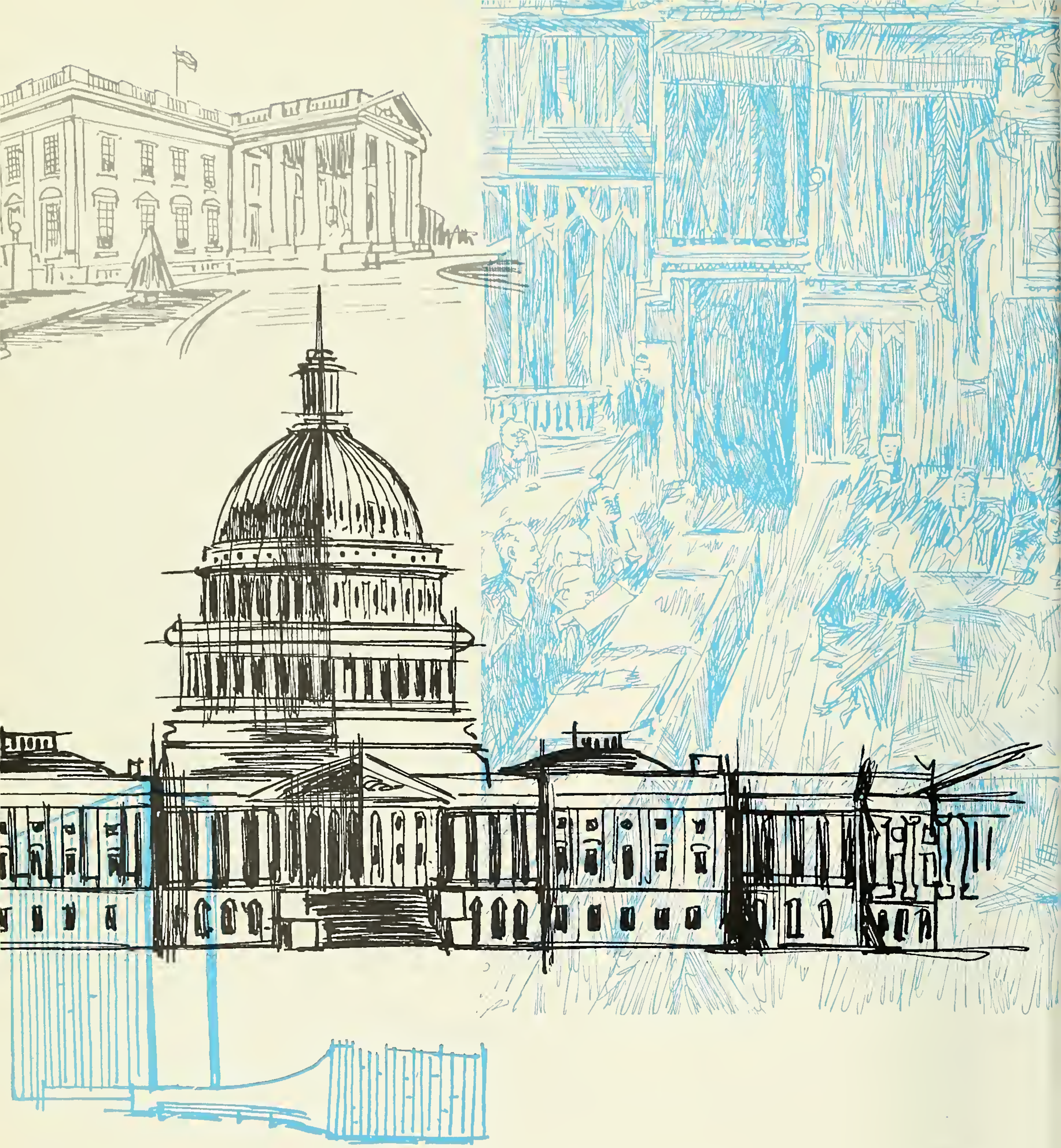
THRU
TRAFFIC
EXIT
STOP
YIELD
RIGHT
OF
WAY
SIGNS TO HEED
THRU SNOW AND SLEET!

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FEBRUARY 1964

FOUNDED 1881



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THE
CARPENTER

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

The Home of Our First President .... *E. John Long* 2
House Votes Fringe Benefits Under Davis-Bacon Act 9
Union Roof Thatchers Enjoy British Vogue 13
Checking of U.S. Merchant Marine's Decline Urged 16
Union Label Is Called 'Basic' 18
How to Make Congress Better .... *Clifford P. Case* 22
National Wood Promotion to Spotlight Homes of Wood 25
Decent Home for Every Family 27
Job Safety Stressed by Vice President Allan 32
Labor Approves Heart Drive Contributions 33

DEPARTMENTS

Editorials 10
Washington Roundup 12
How to Stretch Your Dollars .... *Sidney Margolius* 14
Canadian Section .... *Lester Pearson* 28
Outdoor Meanderings .... *Fred Goetz* 20
In Memoriam 30
Local Union News 36
Index of Advertisers 39
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion .... *M. A. Hutcheson* 40

THE COVER

The people of our land and many other nations call George Washington the "Father of His Country." Surely he was the man who did more than any other to bring about our victory in the Revolution. Later he played an important role as the president of the constitutional convention at Philadelphia in 1787 and then, under the newly adopted Constitution, this Virginia plantation owner was elected as the first President of the United States.

The kind of person George Washington was throughout his life is indicated by some of the rules which as a young lad he considered "decent behavior in company and conversation." In the spelling and style of capitalization of his time, here are some of those rules:

> Use no Reproachful Language against any one, neither Curse nor Revile.
>
> Play not the Peacock, looking every where about you, to see if you be well Deck't, if your Shoes fit well, if your Stokings Sit neatly, and Cloths handsomely.
>
> Labour to keep alive in your Breast that Little Spark of Celestial fire Called Conscience.

Of George Washington the man, it has been aptly said that he was always "mounted and ready for . . . service to his country." Well do we of this time to mark his birthday with profound respect and reverence. He was a great American.

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By E. JOHN LONG

THE HOME OF OUR FIRST PRESIDENT

TO THE million and more visitors who each year pay homage to George Washington and his historic home along the Potomac, Mount Vernon is just about the acme of perfection. Always spick and span in white paint and red brickwork, and embowered in trees and greenery, the mansion gives a tranquil effect of colonial days magically reborn.

Yet behind the scenes, for almost two and a third centuries, eternal vigilance has been the watchword of all its owners. Mount Vernon, like any home exposed to varied climate, has been quite vulnerable

to the elements and to such hazards as fire (a bone-chilling word in any open countryside), insects, decay and, particularly in recent years, ordinary wear and tear. Structurally, it bears also the scars of a sizable residence that was built over a smaller one, and then another still larger mansion was added to the two.

Most people are not aware that the mansion is the result of three stages of development. George Washington enlarged the small one and one-half story cottage built by his father in the 1730s—then known as Little Hunting Creek Plantation. It was not called Mount Vernon until Lawrence Washington, the elder half-brother of George, acquired the estate. Lawrence died in 1752, and two years later George Washington came into possession of Mount Vernon. Soon he raised it to a two and one-half story residence. The final dramatic expansion that we recognize so well today was completed in 1787.

Another fact not so well known is that the mansion and most of its dependencies were built entirely of wood, inside and outside. The great white blocks of the main walls, looking so much like stone that many people swear they are masonry, are really beveled and specially painted timber, too.

"The building is of wood cut in squares to resemble courses of stone, which is painted and sanded so as to imitate stone and may easily be mistaken for it." This earliest known reference to the exterior finish of the mansion is taken from the journal of Samuel Powel of Philadelphia, who visited Mount Vernon in 1787.

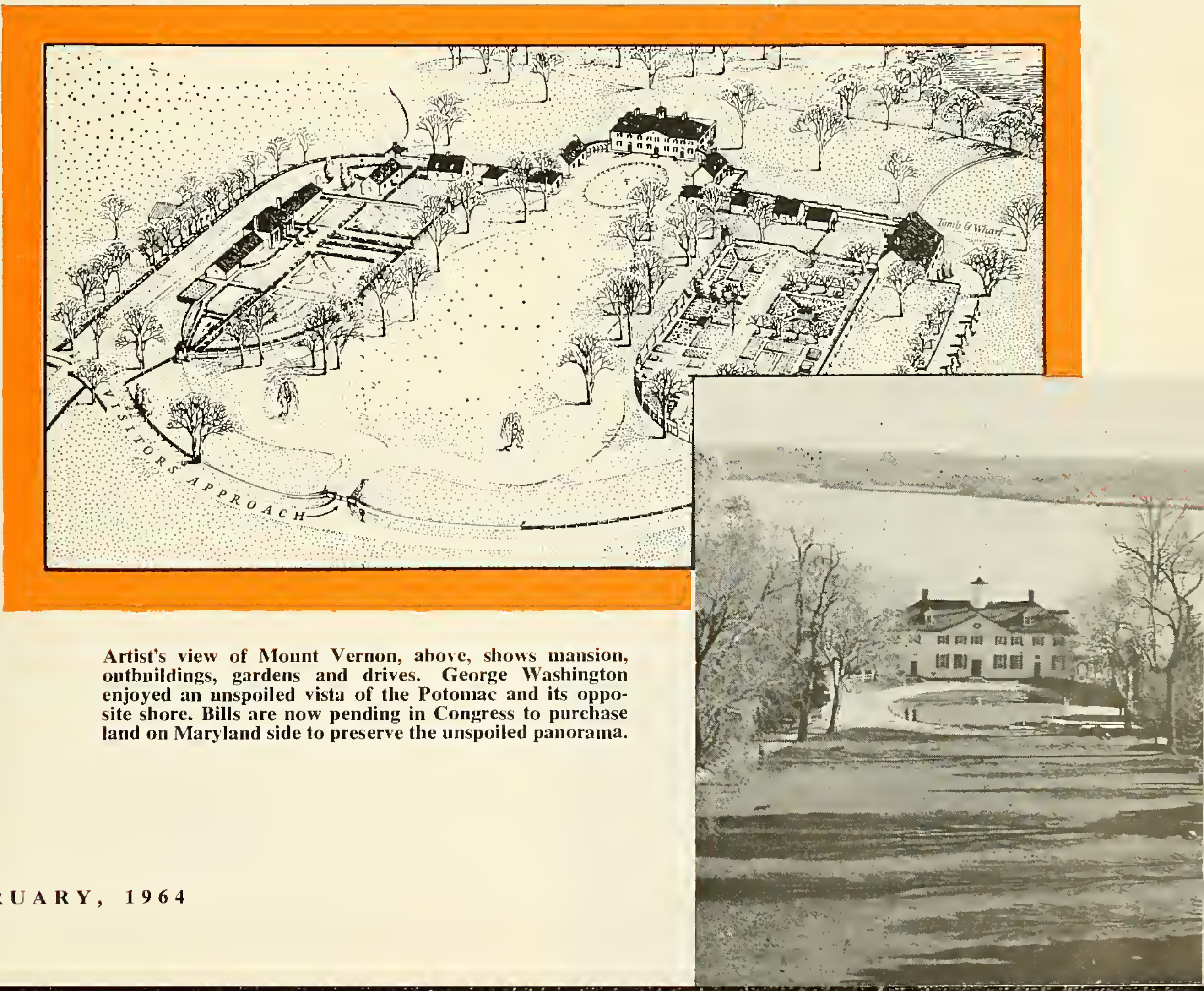
Wrote George Washington to gentleman-architect William Thornton:

Sanding is designed to answer two purposes, durability and presentation of stone. . . . It is the last operation, by dashing, as long as any will stick, the same upon a coat of thick paint."

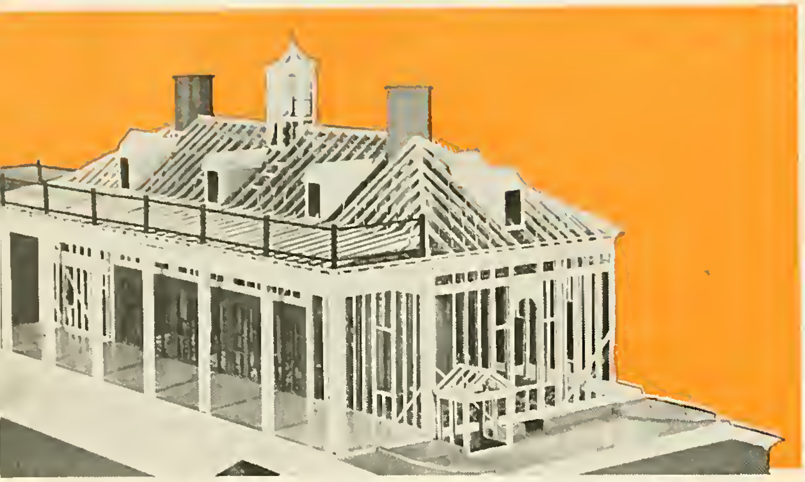
The precedent for this exterior treatment of the mansion is not known. Siding (not "wood cut in squares," as Powel assumed) which was enclosed when the present north end was added to during the Revolution, reveals that this unusual form of "restification," as General Washington termed it, dates at least from his first enlargement of the house, immediately prior to his marriage in 1759. It may have been inspired by a Virginia structure which no longer survives or it may have been noted during Washington's visit to Barbados in 1751.

In any event, it is apparent that this form of exterior appealed to George Washington. He employed it also on the two wing buildings and on the two prominent elevations of the other courtyard dependencies. It was also used at smaller scale on four other structures—two "necessaries" (outdoor toilets) and two garden houses.

With so much timer used throughout the estate, and many burning hearths needed for cooking, washing and heating, it is but natural that



Artist's view of Mount Vernon, above, shows mansion, outbuildings, gardens and drives. George Washington enjoyed an unspoiled vista of the Potomac and its opposite shore. Bills are now pending in Congress to purchase land on Maryland side to preserve the unspoiled panorama.



This scale model was made in 1906 to record design and dimensions of the framing noted during repairs.

Reshingling was completed in 1953. It was done in small sections. There was no interruption to visitor flow as scaffolding was kept to minimum.

Carpenter puts finishing touches on new cypress shingles atop famous old mansion. The building underwent thorough restoration in 1952 and 1953.

fire was the No. 1 worry on Mount Vernon's preservation list—and still is. During the years of home occupancy, only a kind Providence must have preserved most of this historic group for posterity. Six leather fire buckets, purchased in Philadelphia, appear to have been the only fire equipment for many years. There were two major losses. The stable burned and the greenhouse was destroyed. In 1788 one of the mansion chimneys caught fire. General Washington himself saw it "discharging great flakes of fire on the roof, but happily . . . no damage ensued."

In recent years, of course, fire prevention and detection have been modernized periodically. In addition to a network of fire mains and hydrants, a brick engine house is equipped in the service area, ready for any emergency. A hose truck and auxiliary pumper were presented to Mount Vernon some years ago by Henry Ford. Day and night there are never less than five men on fire call; at night three of them are on patrol duty and in constant communication with one another.

The buildings are protected by lightning rods and, since 1899, the entire mansion group has been heated by a separate underground central plant. An automatic fire-detecting system has been supplemented by carbon dioxide extinguishers to protect attic and other sub-roof areas against rapid penetration by fire. Electric-eye beams sound an alarm if visitors try to reach too close to the furnishings or precious objects.

Termites and other insects have been checked by chemical treatment and by metal strips which seal the stone foundations from the wood above. Decay and dry rot have been removed from interior beams and joists, and replaced where necessary by steel girders and trusses. In most instances, however, damaged wood has been replaced by new timber.

Much of the excellent preservation of the mansion and other structures has resulted from careful staff studies under C. C. Wall, a veteran of twenty-six years as the director and former superintendent, and his predecessor, Colonel H. H. Dodge (1885-1937).

The inevitable stress and strain

of thousands of visitors daily has required special beams and flooring to be reinforced along the route they must follow. Although guests go a prescribed way in the mansion, they do pass and see all the livable rooms of the entire first and second floors. Heavy resin mats protect carpets and fine hardwood floors from needle heels and the eternal shuffling of shoes and boots of every kind. Tiles on the piazza and stone front steps must be replaced at regular intervals. Yet, despite these and minor vexations, the entire estate has maintained the atmosphere of an Eighteenth Century plantation, of which it is probably the finest example.

An obvious footnote-in-preservation at the entrance gate requests no smoking on the grounds. This rule not only reduces the chances of fire in the buildings, but it also keeps the whole place more tidy, according the respect due to the former home of the nation's first President and his lady.

Because architecture was not an established profession in Washington's day, builders played by ear, so to speak. However, General Washington kept careful notes and sketches of all the structures and grounds of Mount Vernon. Some details have been lost and misplaced, but occasionally research turns one up. One major exception "among the missing" was the plan of the original greenhouse and servants' quarters, destroyed by fire in 1835. This building had been insured, and several years ago a complete design of it was discovered in the files of a company in Richmond.

So the greenhouse and servants' quarters became the major restoration building on the grounds. But its bricks are not new, being late Eighteenth Century bricks obtained during the restoration of the White House a few years ago. Incidentally, the new servants' structure now has a real live log burning fireplace, which not only gives a cheery glow but also permeates a genuine whiff of wood-smoke throughout the central area.

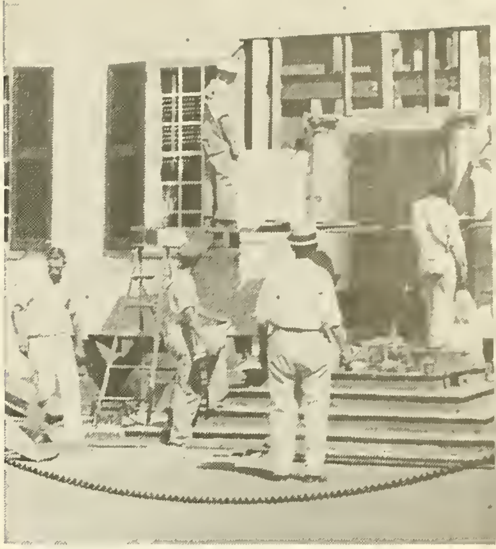
An excellent example of a special restoration project took place in 1953. That was the centennial year of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association and its first appeal for funds to maintain the estate. Visitors who came to Mount Vernon in the summer and fall of 1953 were able to watch work on the roof of the mansion and several other buildings as they were being covered with new shingles of cypress, similar to those that General Washington obtained in Southern Virginia.

These original shingles were hand riven from virgin cypress. Most of them ranged from three to five inches in width. The least wasteful splitting of each trunk section produced an occasional billet of the minimum or maximum width needed. As the shingle was riven from the billet, the split, of course, followed the grain. Taper and surface smoothness were imparted by a drawknife—the most laborious part of the production process. As a finishing touch, the Mount Vernon carpenters rounded the butt of each shingle.

In 1859, when the Ladies' Association began its program of repair and restoration, shingling was among the matters receiving its first attention. No effort was made to duplicate the original shingles; milled shingles of uniform width were employed, and the roofs were simply painted in red, in conformity with General Washington's practices. In 1913 the mansion and many outbuildings again needed new roof surfaces, and hand riven cypress shingles of uniform width, procured from eastern North Carolina, were used.

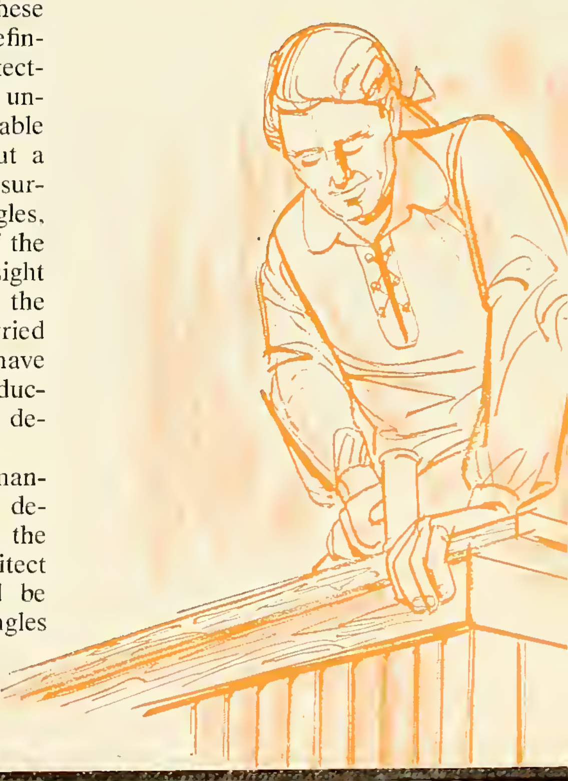
Under normal circumstances these shingles might have served indefinitely. They were constantly protected by paint, and cypress, even unpainted, is one of the most durable woods commonly available. But a section of the mansion roof had survived with its original shingles, tucked away beneath the roof of the piazza. Although it was out of sight under the metal covering of the piazza, the Association staff worried that the outside roof should have anything less than actual reproduction of the Eighteenth Century design.

A clincher in reshingling the mansion properly came during the development of specifications for the greenhouse quarters. The architect for restoration found it would be practical to have cypress shingles



Repair of the framing over the front door on west front of the mansion was done in 1933. Note steel beam.

New shingles, painted reddish brown, were applied to the stable in 1952.



chemically treated for resistance to fire, decay and insect damage. Consequently—in addition to the mansion—the greenhouse quarters, the stable and barn, the spinning house, kitchen, salt house and smoke house were covered with authentic shingles which also incorporated a modern security feature.

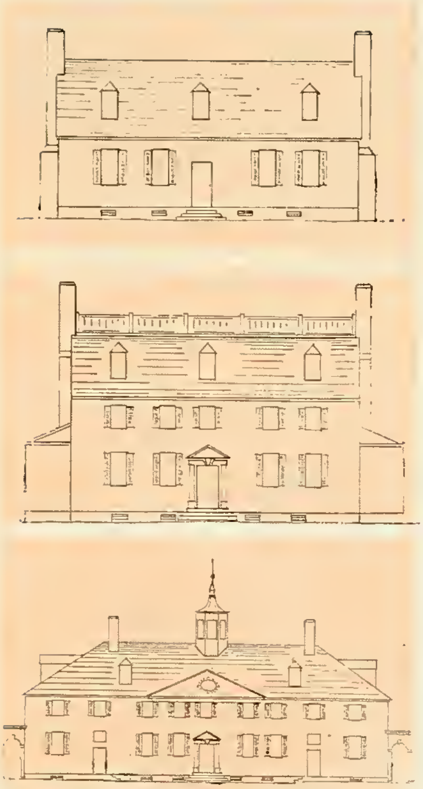
There is no record of painting practice by Washington's successors in the period between his death and the acquisition of the property by the Ladies' Association a little over a century ago. Records reveal that since 1858 the mansion has been repainted at intervals of five to ten years. Weathering and repeated painting resulted in a build-up of a heavy sand-paint film which, with each painting, showed a growing tendency to loosen.

Close inspection of the mansion in 1956 revealed that complete removal of paint on the three exposed walls would be a necessary preliminary to repainting. The east elevation of the structure is protected from the weather by the piazza, and there complete removal was not found necessary.

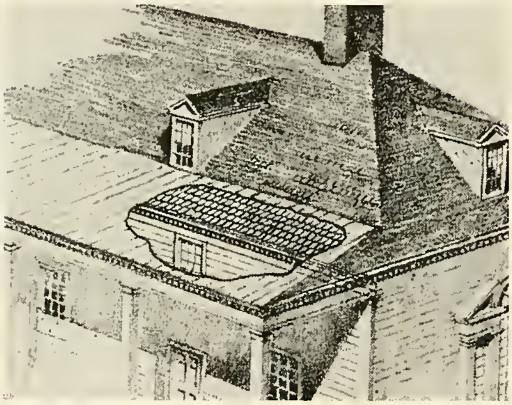
Removal of the accumulated paint-sand film presented a problem. The film was highly resistant to chemical paint removers. It was so thick and brittle, in fact, that some progress was made by chipping with light hammers and chisels. Electric heating irons, standard appliances for the purpose, were employed with good results, although they had to be used with great caution because of the high temperature they generate.

The project attracted the attention of the Forests Products Laboratory, which had first recorded Mount Vernon painting practice and its historical precedent in 1928. Samples of the accumulated paint-sand film turned over to the Laboratory were of interest "both for historical reasons and for technical information, inasmuch as paint chips of such great age and reasonable verified painting history are difficult to obtain."

The Laboratory report on microscopic examination and chemical analysis of the paint chips proved to be an interesting supplement to the historical record of painting practice at Mount Vernon over a period of nearly two centuries. It confirmed that George Washington had used "ship varnish," corresponding to present-day spar varnish, as a prime coat on the exterior surfaces of his frame buildings. The microscopic



The three sketches above show, from top to bottom, the three stages in development of Washington residence.



A sketch of the roof under the piazza revealed the original shingles used at Mount Vernon. The roof had been replaced with ordinary milled shingles, but in 1953 hand-rived shingles of cypress were used in place of milled ones.

The fireplace in Mount Vernon's servant quarters, right, surrounded by various utensils of that period.

study indicated also that twenty coats of paint overlay the original varnish coat and nine strata of sanding.

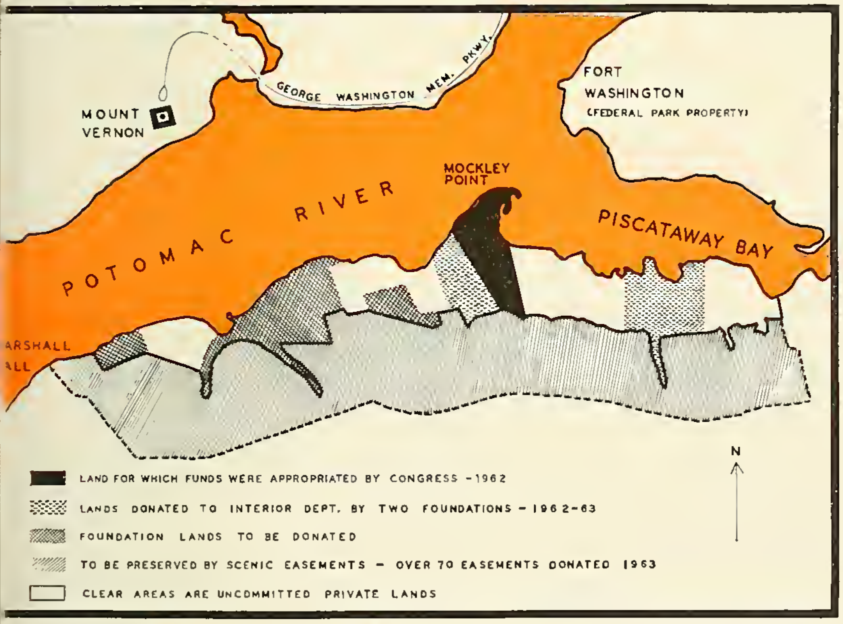
And now comes a critical chapter in the preservation of the Mount Vernon concept. It is a threat, intangible but nevertheless potent, that has risen in recent years with the expansion of the national capital. Gradually but relentlessly, urban life everywhere has been spilling farther and farther into nearby suburbs, replacing woodlands, meadows, riversides and streams with subdivisions and concrete jungles of roads and parking lots.

It became obvious that all too soon the beautiful river view which George Washington enjoyed—and which has been admired by the millions who have visited the estate since it was opened to the public more than a century ago—would be engulfed along the Maryland side of the Potomac. The first real shocker came with a plan to set up a huge sewage treatment plant, to prepare for eventual population growth in the area, a project that would also intrude on the overviews from old Fort Washington, the Memorial Parkway approach to Mount Vernon, and which would also destroy archeological evidence of one of the most important Indian village sites in the East.

The sewage plant was nipped in time in 1961 when Congress passed a bill, signed into law by the late President Kennedy, to preserve and protect the Maryland shore of the historic Potomac River opposite Mount Vernon. The sewage plant idea was tucked away up Piscataway Bay, out of sight. But appropriations and other money were still needed if all the essential land finally were to be saved.

In 1962, Congress appropriated enough money to buy the first parcel of land for the vista, and the Accokeek Foundation, a non-profit organization, donated to the government 155 acres—the first of several intended donations. In 1962, too, scenic easements were donated on more than seventy tracts of land within the area. By a scenic easement property owners may continue using their land as it is, but agree not to make any alterations that would impair the view. These donations, however, are contingent on final completion of the project as authorized by Congress.

The late President Kennedy, in January of last year, again asked Congress to appropriate the balance of the amount it had authorized—$724,000—as land costs were rising sharply. Everything was going ahead smoothly until last March 28 when the Interior Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee "disallowed" this item in the budget. The Senate restored it, but on July 11 the House prevailed over


MOUNT VERNON
GEORGE WASHINGTON MEM. PKWY.
FORT WASHINGTON (FEDERAL PARK PROPERTY)
MOCKLEY POINT
POTOMAC RIVER
PISCATAWAY BAY
ARSHALL
ALL
N
■ LAND FOR WHICH FUNDS WERE APPROPRIATED BY CONGRESS -1962
▒ LANDS DONATED TO INTERIOR DEPT. BY TWO FOUNDATIONS - 1962-63
▨ FOUNDATION LANDS TO BE DONATED
▧ TO BE PRESERVED BY SCENIC EASEMENTS - OVER 70 EASEMENTS DONATED 1963
☐ CLEAR AREAS ARE UNCOMMITTED PRIVATE LANDS

Map at left indicates status of various plots of land on the opposite shore of the Potomac as private groups and federal agencies seek to preserve unspoiled beauty of Washington's home.

Mount Vernon visitors inspect a map on the lawn which indicates landmarks along river.

the Senate in conference committee, thus eliminating funds for the project in the current fiscal year.

While the primary objective of the bill was to preserve the Mount Vernon vista before land prices zoomed out of sight, it should be noted that extensive portions of the land and the river shoreline will be available also for public enjoyment in Maryland. These parcels have already been termed "Piscataway Park Project." A Department of the Interior land use survey recommends development of the area for boating, fishing, picnicking, organized group camping and studies of historical, archeological and natural history values. The survey also proposes that 400 acres be continued in agricultural use to preserve its traditional character.

Much of the present unspoiled view will remain in peril until Congress grants the money needed. As long ago as 1874, the farewell address of the first regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, emphasized the importance of the environment of the estate in this prophetic passage.

"The mansion and the grounds around it," Miss Cunningham said, "should be religiously guarded from change—should be kept as Washington left them. . . . Let one spot in this grand country of ours be saved from change."

Fortunately, it is not yet too late. Up to this hour, nothing has harmed the vista and the proposed park. But as the present regent, Mrs. Francis F. Beirne of Maryland, points out:

"Delay in completing the legislative program begun by Congress in 1961 can only needlessly prolong a period of jeopardy and increase the ultimate cost of an enterprise already far advanced by patriotic and generous private initiative."

Here again we have a prime example of that old precept: "Preservation is more to be honored and sought after than restoration; just as restoration is preferable to reconstruction." And one may well ask: Can such leveled and rebuilt land ever be restored or reconstructed?

If there is a *national purpose* to preserve George Washington's Mount Vernon in its unspoiled natural setting, then this mecca is not just a *local responsibility*. And that being the case, the ultimate means of achieving its preservation is: write, phone or see your members of the Congress, Senate and House; ask them to appropriate the balance of the money that was authorized three years ago. This kind of action by the people might help to save forever one of the most beautiful open spaces in America.

Photographs used to illustrate this article were provided by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

New Look at Automation Ordered

A NEW and searching look into automation and the problems of worker displacement it poses has been ordered by President Johnson. He gave his instructions to his Advisory Committee on Labor-Management Policy, which has twenty-one members.

President Johnson told his committee of his "concern" with the problems of automation, which he said corresponded to that of the late President Kennedy. Mr. Johnson praised the tripartite committee's first report on automation, issued two years ago, as "a magnificent statement of our commitment to economic progress and human dignity."

He cited a conclusion of that report that "the achievement of maximum technological development with adequate safeguards against economic injury to individuals depends upon a combination of private and governmental action, consistent with the principles of the free society."

The President urged the committee to pursue this approach with a study emphasizing automation's effects on workers, unions and businesses and the problems of adjustment to technological change.

Suggesting that the study may involve sponsoring new research and calling for "appropriate recommendations" for government action, Mr. Johnson urged the committee to seek answers to these questions:

"First, what will the direct impact on the economy be in the face of past and future trends?

"Second, what is being done and what can be done to meet the impact of automation where it does result in displacement?"

He cited the value of "the thinking" developed in the committee and urged "careful nourishing of this process."

"You are proving," he said, "that even in the most controversial areas, honest disagreement is most frequently an open door to understanding. This is a terribly important lesson for our free society to keep in mind and to keep in motion."

He asked the group for comment on three other matters involving problems of unemployment:

- A draft of the manpower message he said will be sent to Congress next month.
- The attempt to detect and correct physical and mental deficiencies among youth through Selective Service examinations at age 18.
- Recommendations now being prepared by a federal-state commission for a special program of rehabilitation and redevelopment in the Appalachian region, the largest and most distressed, the President said, of those geographical areas which have been sharply hit by economic change.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz currently heads the labor-management advisory committee, alternating the chairmanship each year with Commerce Secretary Luther H. Hodges. The labor members of the advisory group are headed by George Meany of the AFL-CIO.

House Votes Fringe Benefits Under Davis-Bacon Act

BY AN overwhelming vote of 357 to 50, the House of Representatives has passed the Davis-Bacon fringe benefits bill after decisively rejecting a labor-opposed attempt to make the Labor Department's prevailing wage findings on federal construction projects subject to court review. If approved by the Senate, where a bi-partisan companion bill has twenty sponsors, contractors on federally financed construction would be required to match the fringe benefits as well as the wages prevailing in the area.

As an alternative, contractors could add the amount that local employers pay to union welfare plans to the cash wages they themselves pay to employes.

With a growing portion of wage costs going into fringe benefits, unorganized employers who do not provide these benefits have had a competitive advantage in recent years in bidding on government construction contracts.

The Davis-Bacon Act, passed in 1931, covers only direct wages.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and other building trades unions, working in coordination with the representatives of the Building and Construction Trades Department, led the drive for the bill with active backing from all segments of the labor movement.

President George Meany of the AFL-CIO, in a letter to House members urging approval of the bill "without irrelevant or crippling amendments," pointed out that "fringe benefits such as health, welfare, insurance and pension plans scarcely existed" when the Davis-Bacon Act was passed.

"Today," he said, "these fringe benefits are as much a part of the wage structure as the cash wage payment itself." The fringe benefit provision, he said, is "essential to protect local wage rates and local community living standards."

The key House vote came early in the debate, on the normally routine procedure of adopting the rule under which the House was to consider the bill.

Under the customary procedure, an amendment to subject Davis-Bacon wage determinations to court review would have been out of order as not germane to the pending bill. Supporters of judicial review, led by Congressman Charles E. Goodell, New York Republican, and Congressman Robert P. Griffin, Michigan Republican, sought to prevent the adoption of the rule and rewrite it to make the judicial review proposal in order. This maneuver lost by a vote of 297 to 105—a margin large enough to assure supporters that the fringe benefit bill, which had been introduced in each Congress since 1955, would have smooth sailing in the House this time.

Opponents went through the motions of seeking to limit the effectiveness of the bill through roundabout methods—including an attempt to impose judicial review on the fringe benefit determinations only. But these were routinely defeated and, with Congressman James Roosevelt, California Democrat, as floor manager, the measure was opposed by only a small hard core of opponents on final passage.

Fringe benefits specifically listed in the bill as a factor in the calculation of prevailing wages include medical care, pensions, insurance, disability and sickness benefits, vacation and holiday pay and apprenticeship programs.

The Labor Department took some of the steam out of the demand for judicial review earlier by announcing that it would establish an appeals board to provide an impartial review, on request, of area wage determinations.

The Department contended that it would be unworkable to provide court review of the thousands of separate wage determinations made each year.

A brief submitted by attorneys for unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department pointed out that giving the courts a final say on wage determinations would force contractors to "gamble" on the court decisions in making their cost estimates.

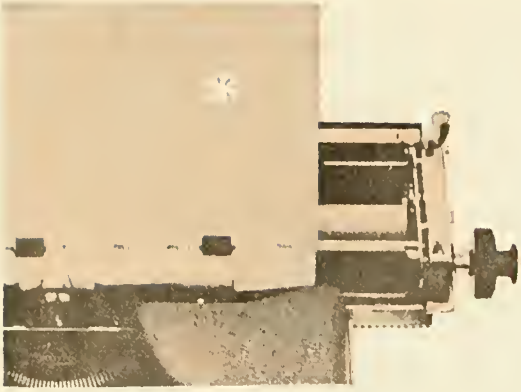
Legislation Protects Workers and Contractors

Excerpts from floor address of Representative Ray Madden, Dem., Ind., during debate on amending the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931:

"This legislation has been too long delayed. If enacted into law, it will place all federal construction contractors on an equal competitive basis. Heretofore, federally financed construction work has been the victim of uncertainty in regard to cost; and in many cases federal building construction has been substandard because of fly-by-night contractors and non-union and inexperienced craftsmen being employed on federal construction jobs.

"The enactment of this bill will eliminate any unfair advantage hitherto enjoyed by contractors who do not pay fringe benefits to employees. The passage of this legislation will not interfere with the prevailing wage rates paid in a community.

"It has become increasingly necessary, if the Davis-Bacon Act is to continue to accomplish its original purpose, to protect the local contractors and workers by including fringe benefits which have been included in labor contracts during recent years. If this pending legislation to amend the Davis-Bacon Act and include the necessary fringe benefits is not enacted into law, the federal government will be contributing to labor-management difficulties and promote dissension and substandard construction on government projects."



EDITORIALS

Fair Play for Both

One of the most significant developments of 1964, insofar as construction labor is concerned, is the passage by the House of Representatives of long-needed amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act. These amendments provide that fringe benefits will be computed in the establishment of wage predeterminations.

This is a highly important step which we hope will soon be emulated by the Senate. The effort to bring about revision of Davis-Bacon has been a hard and protracted struggle, and those who have diligently sought to win approval of this bill deserve the thanks of all.

Under the revision, the principle of the law first passed in 1931 is reinforced and brought up to date. When the law was first passed, there were no fringe benefits—the term did not even exist. Today these benefits are considered as important an element of a worker's compensation as is his wage rate. This is a fact that is recognized by both contractors and labor.

It should be noted that efforts to enact these revisions have been bi-partisan, and we should recall that the Davis-Bacon statute was enacted in the first instance through bi-partisan support in Congress.

Inclusion of fringe benefits in predeterminations is fair both to the decent contractor and to labor. To omit them has been a gross injustice to both.

Downgrading Labor's Role

In a country where most people work for a living and where labor makes great and varied contributions, it is sad but nevertheless undeniable that most of the schools ignore or downgrade labor's essential role in American life. Labor has been concerned about this unhealthy situation for a long time, and now the head of the AFL-CIO has spoken out plainly in an article for *Teachers College Journal,* a publication of Indiana State College at Terre Haute.

"The quest of workers to win security, dignity and freedom should be a part of the total curriculum of the schools," George Meany writes. He points out that organized labor "is a part of the drama of history; it is a part of the study of government; it is a part of the study of literature."

Criticizing the great bulk of America's schools for failing to do right by organized labor, Mr. Meany says: "It is not simply that the schools do not teach about unions. They don't teach about the problems of workers, wages or earning a living."

Among the reasons why "there is little room in the curriculum for study about labor," in the judgment of the veteran leader of American labor, are teachers whose "knowledge" of unions doesn't go beyond what they read in the newspapers and the use by both teachers and pupils of textbooks which dismiss labor issues with "an offhand comment."

In his article aimed at future teachers Mr. Meany also is sharply critical of the failure of most school systems to develop "a meaningful program of vocational education." He writes: "Schools have tended to regard industrial skills as though they were of lesser value than the professional skills of the lawyer or doctor."

It is utterly shameful that the role of labor in American life has been downgraded in our schools for so many years—and continues to be downgraded even today. The time has arrived when working people in every community ought to insist that the real labor story be a part—and an important part—of what the youngsters are taught by their teachers and can read in their textbooks when they attend the schools of our country.

Gotham Will Do It Again

A spectacular construction project—the tallest buildings in the world—has been announced in New York City. Needless to say, members of our Brotherhood as well as other building tradesmen are keenly interested. The project will feature twin towers soaring 110 stories into the clouds and overlooking New York Harbor. The towers will provide ten million square feet of space.

Of special interest to the members of our organization and the other building trades unions are the estimates of total wages which will be paid to translate the dramatic plan into construction reality. The Port of New York Authority, under whose sponsorship the structures will be built, estimates that of the $350 million in overall cost, at least $200 million will take the form of wage payments.

There will be a great deal of work to be performed in the erection of the proposed World Trade Center on Manhattan's lower West Side, and we express our confidence that members of our United Brotherhood will be called upon to carry out a very sizable share of the work that will have to be done—and, as always, our skilled, energetic people will acquit themselves very well.

The Dream's Alive

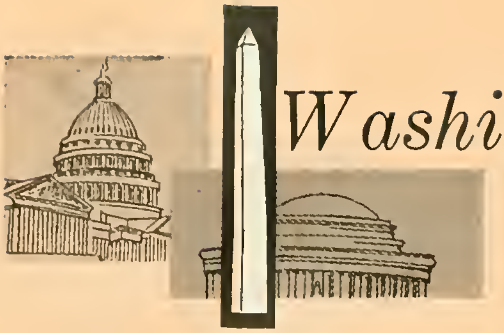
The shards of hate
That lacerate
And fester souls of men,
Through every age
And blackened page
Have bloodied History's pen.

But truth abides
When hate subsides
And good remains supreme.
The bitter blow
From ruthless foe
Can only slow the dream.

The stalwart man
Whose earthly span
In Dallas streets ebbed low;
The regal wife
Whose inner strife
Was not allowed to show;

From such a breed
Comes mighty seed
To move the dream ahead.
The world must know
The dream will grow
Till time itself is dead.

—P.E.T.



Washington ROUNDUP

JOHNSON'S OPPONENT: Astute observers of the political scene in steadily growing numbers are predicting firmly that the Republican candidate for President in the November elections will be either Governor William Scranton of Pennsylvania or former Vice President Richard Nixon. Opinion is solidifying that the G.O.P. convention will not nominate Senator Barry Goldwater, New York's Governor Nelson Rockefeller or any other hopeful. His favorable action last year on a state prevailing wage law has made Governor Scranton a great many friends among building tradesmen in the Keystone State. Washington pros like his chances at this time.

GUANTANAMO WATER: Washington suspects that Castro's action in cutting off the fresh water supply to the United States Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay was suggested to him by Nikita Khrushchev. With a new man occupying the White House, the Kremlin boss is eager to test him, say a number of Senators and Congressmen. They think he may prefer to operate indirectly through the Cuban dictator.

PACE QUICKENS: The legislative pace in Congress is quickening—and high time, too, think most people. Several obvious—and mostly political—reasons are advanced for the stepped-up activity which we are seeing on Capitol Hill. This is an election year. After the conventions, the campaign will come. Congressmen would like to wrap up their work early in order to be free to beat the political bushes. They are now in a mood to pass bills so they can "point to the record."

COLD TO TRUTH: Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan, author of the "truth in packaging" bill, was rebuffed by businessmen attending a two-day Chamber of Commerce conference in Washington. They made it clear to the Senator that they took a very dim view of his proposal and also of the "truth in lending" bill vigorously sponsored by Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. Such legislation, which would protect the nation's consumers, was assailed by the businessmen. Said they: "These measures would downgrade American consumers to a state of incompetence."

BOOM FAVORED: Economists during January in a variety of articles, projections, speeches, etc., seemed to be singing in the same key. They agreed that 1964, for the most part, should be a boom year. This optimistic forecast was made by both private and government economists and officials. Most of the forecasters, however, paid little attention to the persisting high level of unemployment. Organized labor points out that no one out of a job can enjoy boom times.

ARLINGTON'S TREES: The imposing old oaks that form a backdrop for the Custis-Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery have won a reprieve. The Army wants the section that includes the grove of oaks because of the need for additional acreage for graves. The National Capital Planning Commission has interceded. NCPC is concerned. Pentagon and NCPC officials plan to discuss the situation shortly.

A thatcher plies his ancient craft in a quiet and sunny setting at Somerleyton, Suffolk, near the east coast of England. Many houses in England's rural areas have thatched roofs such as the one above.

Here's an ancient building trade with a long waiting list of modern customers . . .

UNION ROOF THATCHERS ENJOY BRITISH VOGUE

BE IT EVER so humble, a thatched cottage is becoming a luxury in England. Consequently, a postwar decline in the art of thatching has been reversed. The country's 750 union craftsmen are hard pressed to meet the demand for their highly skilled services, the National Geographic Society reports.

The price of emphatic rusticity now comes high. A roof of Norfolk reeds, the most durable covering, costs up to 400 pounds ($1120), but it will last 60 to 80 years if maintained properly. Devon reed remains intact for 25 to 40 years, wheat straw 10 to 20.

Whatever the material, a topping of snug, thick, tawny, well-laid thatch will keep a cottage cooler in summer and warmer in winter, admirers say, than factory-made roofing.

A master thatcher needs deft fingers, perhaps two months of time, and some four million reeds or straws cut in five-foot lengths to cover a cottage of average size. His tools are tried and true—mallet, trimming knife, sheep shears, and a leggett which looks something like a lacrosse stick and is used to beat the bundles of thatch into place.

One present difficulty is getting enough thatch. English farmers are abandoning long-stemmed wheat in favor of a high-yield, short variety. There are plenty of reeds; but as the London Sunday Times has observed, Norfolk people find it an "uncongenial occupation" to cut reeds while standing knee-deep in icy water with northeasters blowing in their faces.

Though a thatched cottage is possibly the most charmingly rustic residence ever created by man, thatching in early England was merely a matter of making do with materials at hand. A small landowner built his home of local stone or brick, timbered with wood from his forests, and topped with reeds or straw grown in the same county.

The British scholar Palsgrave, tutor of Henry VIII's daughter Mary, wrote peevishly in 1530, "I am but a poore man. Sythe [since] I cannot tyle my house, I must be fayne to thacke it."

Colonists brought thatching, essentially an English art, to the New World. They laid thatched roofs over log cabins and split-board huts. But America's weather was harsh, and thatching never really caught on.

In England, the proud craft was handed from father to son, century after century. It went into a decline and seemed doomed—except for replacement of thatches on historical landmarks such as Anne Hathaway's cottage—when England entered a period of threadbare austerity after World War II. Thatched roofs became rare in places where they had been a feast for the eyes. It was not uncommon to see fine old thatches shamelessly patched with sheets of corrugated iron.

The British government did much to save thatching with an apprenticeship program which attracted young recruits to the trade. The British Rural Industries Bureau estimates the present number of thatched cottages at 50,000 to 60,000. Craftsmen have waiting lists of customers.

Many thatchers live peacefully nomadic lives, moving from job to job in comfortable house trailers. One thatching family has become so prosperous that the father drives a Rolls-Royce, the son a Jaguar.

The thatching trade urges householders to give their expensive new rooftops loving care. One prominent firm, in a brochure for customers, says:

"If you possess a good thatch, do be fair to it. It is up to you!"

Thatching goes on roof of a new road house near Bolney, Sussex. The bundles of top-grade reeds were brought especially from the Norfolk Broads.

How to STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS

Save Plenty by Playing 'Find Best Buys' Game

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

PLAYING games in supermarkets has become a big activity right along with collecting trading stamps. These new supermarket games now include "Split the Dollar," "Hidden Treasure," "Spell C-A-S-H." "The Price Is Right," and so on.

In most of these games the check-out clerk gives you a card or token. If you get a series of four that make up a word like "CASH" or a number like "1964," you win anywhere from $1 to $100, depending on the nature of the game your supermarket features. In some of these games you have to dampen the card to reveal the magic word.

It doesn't cost you anything to play—except the extra cost of the prices and the promotors' fees, which you may be sure are added to the price of your food. These costs are added whether you play or not.

The new supermarket games may be fun for your kids, but for members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and other grownups we have another supermarket game to play—and you are *guaranteed* winnings. Any number can play our game—and everyone who plays wins, not just a few.

We call our game "Supermarket Comparison Shopping—Find the Best Buys!" If you acquire skill in playing this game, you can save 10 to 20 per cent on your food bills. The object of the game is to provide your family with nutritious, appetizing meals at a cost of $4 to $6 a week for each pre-school child, $5 to $7 for sub-teens, $7 to $9 for teen-age girls, $8 to $10 for teen-age boys, $6 to $7 for Mother, and $7 to $9 for dear old Dad.

Thus, for a family of four with two schoolchildren, you have to try to get your weekly food bill as close to $25 a week as possible, and in no case can you let it go above $32—or you're out of the game. In our supermarket game this money is exclusively for food for the family, including lunches. It does not include special foods and beverages for entertaining, or soaps, paper products and other non-food items you may buy in a supermarket.

IF YOU average about one dollar a day per person for food, you will be a winner in our supermarket game. Some weeks you may go over, but the average is what counts. If you go over one week, you have a chance to catch up the next week. A family of five should be able to beat the costs per person set forth above by 5 per cent, and a family of six by 10 per cent, according to the U.S. Agricultural Research Service.

Here is how you play "Supermarket Comparison Shopping—Find the Best Buys!"

1. Each Thursday or Friday, before you go shopping, you check the ads of the local supermarkets in the newspapers and their circulars to see what specials they are offering. You then plan your meals for a half-week or even a full week ahead on the basis of these specials. This enables you to take advantage of the more-abundant and thus lower-priced foods which the stores are using as leaders.

The more you base your menus on the specials, the more you can save. A Stanford University study found that advertised specials average 20 per cent less than prices of non-specials. In general, advertised specials may reduce family food bills up to 10 per cent, the authors of the study report.

It has become especially important for every consumer to look for specials nowadays because the supermarkets, among themselves, are secretly playing a game we may call "Get More Money From the Consumer." The present tendency of the food retailers is to avoid a general price decrease when such important foods as beef are in heavy supply. Instead, their policy is to offer more hot specials on just a few items.

Planning meals on the basis of the week's specials can save you time and work in shopping and cooking. For example, this winter you will find many specials on pork and other meats. You can plan how to serve the week's specials on a particular cut in two different ways and also for lunches.

2. Before you enter a supermarket, be sure that you have a prepared list of the specials you are seeking. This avoids impulse buying and also gives you more time to dampen the "Spell C-A-S-H" cards.

3. Buy in bulk at every opportunity to make even further savings in money and time. A whole ham usually costs less than two halves bought separately. The whole loin of pork often costs 10 per cent less than what you have to pay when you buy chops.

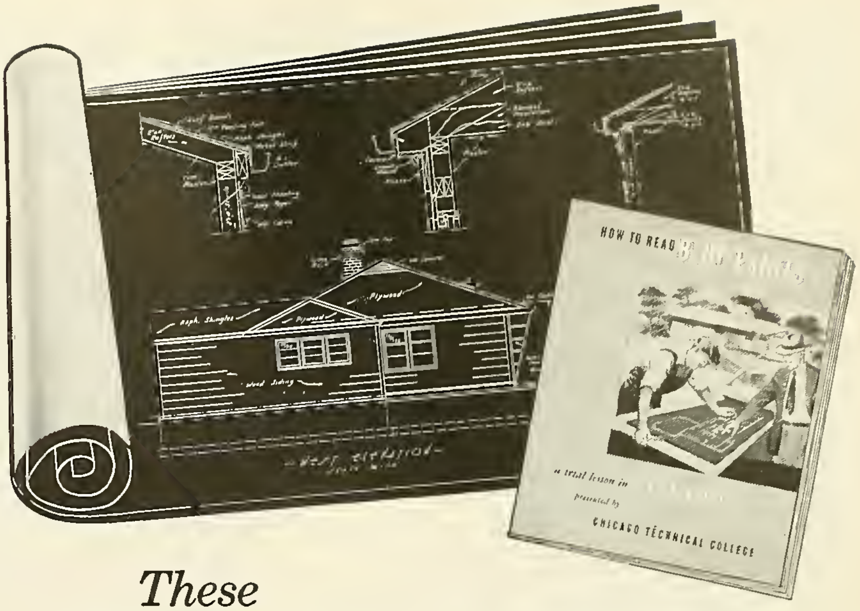
In buying pork during this season of pork abundance, you will do well to keep in mind a recent study at the University of Wisconsin which found that color is a good guide to quality. This study as well as others showed that dark meat is juicier, less acidic and loses less weight in cooking.

You can save pennies that soon add up to dollars by buying canned foods in the larger sizes and by staying away from the eight-ounce or "buffet size" cans currently being pushed by supermarkets. One big canner, urging stores to feature the eight-ounce size, pointed out that this is "one of the most profitable canned-goods items for the retailer."

4. To play "Supermarket Comparison Shopping—Find the Best Buys" you should buy the raw form and simplest version of foods instead of processed. This "do it yourself" angle adds extra interest to our game. It gives you a chance to see if you are able to cook better than a factory. The potential financial rewards are large. For example, you will be able to provide lean meat for sandwiches at a cost of 60 to 80 cents a pound instead of often paying $1 or even more for cold cuts.

Even fancy shapes affect the price of the same food. An agency of the New York State government found that packaged macaroni and spaghetti in conventional shapes cost 23 cents a pound, whereas fancy shapes ran as high as 62 cents.

If you enter into the spirit of our game, you can win $200 and more—money saved on your family's food bills in 1964—by shrewdly playing "Supermarket Comparison Shopping—Find the Best Buys!" We urge you to try our new game. It's an unusual game because you just can't lose. You always win.



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Check U.S. Merchant Marine's Decline, Maritime Trades Urge Government

VASTLY increased appropriations to reverse the tragic decline of the American merchant marine were urged at the recent convention of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is a major affiliate of the Department.

The convention called upon Congress not only to provide more money for ship construction but also to take other measures to "restore and maintain American supremacy on the seas."

Verified stastistics presented to the delegates showed that the American merchant fleet decreased by 111 ships and 500,000 deadweight tons during the latest two-year period for which figures were available, while Soviet Russia increased its fleet by 129 ships and almost 1,000,000 tons.

One of the reasons emphasized by the convention for the shrinkage of employment opportunities in U.S. shipyards was the runaway-flag dodge. This maneuver enables American-owned companies to operate vessels under foreign flags and thus escape payment of federal income taxes and American-standard wages to crews. Since ship lines flying the American flag find it increasingly difficult to meet such unfair competition, they are not replacing their outmoded vessels even when the shipbuilding costs are largely subsidized.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, in an address to the convention, expressed dissatisfaction with failure to solve the runaway flag problem and expressed hope for more effective solutions in the near future.

Delegate Richard E. Livingston, general secretary of the United Brotherhood, played a leading role in another major matter acted upon by the convention—the Canadian situation. He presented a seven-point program recommended by the Department's General Executive Board, on which he serves as the representative of the Carpenters. This program, dealing with the enactment of legislation providing for compulsory trusteeship by the Canadian government over all Canadian maritime unions, outlined specific steps to combat "the gravest threat to free trade unionism ever made on the North American continent."

Paul Hall (left), Department's head, and Carpenters' President Hutcheson.

While the trusteeship law was aimed primarily against the Canadian wing of the Seafarers International Union, it was rightly considered a menace to all unions.

THE convention gave an overwhelming vote of approval to the set of recommendations presented by Brother Livingston. These included consideration of advisable "economic actions," a possible "selective boycott" of Canadian goods and services, representations to both the United Nations and the International Labor Organization against legislation repugnant to their basic charters and principles, and the launching of a broad educational program to hammer home the simple truth that this wholesale invasion of fundamental rights of free workers stemmed originally from a lockout by a Canadian employer—not, as most of the daily press claimed, from a jurisdictional dispute between contending labor organizations.

Brotherhood's General Secretary Livingston played a vital role at convention in New York.

The convention voted to step up economic and political activity at the local level through the Maritime Trades Department's Port Councils. President Paul Hall of the Department emphasized that effective service can be rendered to affiliates of the Department by united support of strikes at the local level and by united action to support friends of labor at the polls.

MTD Executive Secretary-Treasurer Peter McGravin led a successful move for adoption of a constitutional change providing for four regional directors of local Port Councils. It is believed that in this way more efficient teamwork will be promoted between local units and the MTD's national headquarters.

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UNION LABEL IS CALLED 'BASIC'

THE importance of the union label and of organized labor's other hallmarks of distinction—the union shop card, the union store card and union working buttons—was highlighted by speakers at the recent convention of the AFL-CIO's Union Label and Service Trades Department.

A capacity throng of delegates and guests heard George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, describe the union label idea as "basic to the fundamental philosophy of the labor movement." Use of labor's great purchasing power is "an ingredient without which the economy cannot live," he emphasized.

Urging increased use of the union label, Meany said:

"We are supporting the basic philosophy of the trade union movement when we demand the union label and we are also supporting those employers who see the wisdom of employing labor at decent wages and under union conditions."

The union label philosophy, he declared, is "a philosophy promulgated by Samuel Gompers and those associated with him many, many years ago." The union label idea was strongly advocated by Peter J. McGuire and other pioneers of the Brotherhood of Carpenters throughout their lives.

C. J. Haggerty, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, said:

"This Department represents one of the most important arms of the entire trade union movement. I think I can speak with the knowledge of many years in the labor movement that the union label has always been extremely important in the work of any organizing campaign. Your Department has done a splendid job in this connection."

William F. Schnitzler, the secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, hailed the increase in union label activity programs across the nation. He said that he had seen more union label activity in recent months than at any previous time within his memory.

Others who addressed the convention included Samuel J. Talarico, president, Union Label and Service Trades Department of the State of New York; Harry Van Arsdale, president, New York City Central Labor Council; Raymond R. Corbett, president, New York State AFL-CIO; Mrs. Marcella S. Beatty, executive director, AFL-CIO National Auxiliaries; Alexander Barkan, director, Committee on Political Education; Herman D. Kenin, president, American Federation of Musicians; Paul Hall, president, Seafarers International Union and also the head of the Maritime Trades Department; John E. Cosgrove, assistant director, U.S. Office of Emergency Planning, and John Livingston, director of organization, AFL-CIO.

A message from B. A. Gritta, president of the AFL-CIO's Metal Trades Department, was read into the record.

Constitutional changes were instituted by the delegates to permit direct chartering of Union Label Councils within the structure of AFL-CIO central bodies and to authorize women's auxiliaries to become Department affiliates with voice but without vote. The auxiliaries will not be required to pay per capita tax to the Department.

The constitutional changes, along with other actions taken by the convention, could double the Department's affiliations in the near future, President Richard F. Walsh and Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Lewis indicated. Affiliations are now at an all-time high of eighty-four organizations.

All officers were reelected unanimously to four-year terms. In addition to President Walsh and Secretary-Treasurer Lewis, the Union Label Department has seven vice presidents.

The convention also:

▸ Set up advance planning for the 1964 AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show, which will be held at Louisville, May 22 to 27.

▸ Designated the next two Union Label Weeks as September 7 to 13, 1964, and September 6 to 12, 1965.

▸ Voted all-out support for the five printing trades unions on strike for months against the Kingsport Press.

▸ Praised labor's magazines and newspapers for vigorously pushing the union label idea.

The delegates voted full support of the drive to promote increased registration of union members and their families. The convention urged all local unions to affiliate with Union Label Councils where they exist.

Importance of the union label was emphasized by many leaders who addressed convention of the Label Trades. Speaker here is AFL-CIO President Meany.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS & JOINERS of AMERICA

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

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BE SURE TO WRITE IN YOUR LOCAL UNION NUMBER

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Bear Pot Is Boiling

A cheerful letter from William Fenger of 1904 North Twenty-third Street, Sheboygan, Wis., keeps the bear pot boiling. Readers of *The Carpenter* will recall that the fire was started by Brother Bob Wiley of Roslyn, Pa., and kept boiling by Brother J. G. Pesheau, secretary-treasurer of the Northern Ontario District Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

Bill Fenger, a member of Local Union 657, now adds fuel with the following yarn, a tale of the largest black bear ever downed in Wisconsin. This great big fellow was shot by 16-year-old Linda Lunsman, a student at Danbury High School. Brother Fenger writes us as follows:

"If Bob Wiley of Pennsylvania is looking for some bear hunting—really big bear—I'd say he could find what he is looking for in Wisconsin. Linda Lunsman found one the last week in November, 1963, and dispatched same with a well-placed head shot about three miles from her kitchen door in Burnett County. Linda was out hunting with her father and brother.

"According to available records, the next largest bear ever shot in Wisconsin was a 610-pounder who was brought down near the Land o' Lakes country in 1953."

* * *

More on the Hunting Scene

▸ George M. Chadwell, Sr., of Omaha, Neb., a member of the Brotherhood since 1934 and currently serving as the president of our Local Union 253, is an avid hunting and fishing fan. And George appreciates our nation's wildlife resources. He has passed on his enthusiasm and appreciation to his sons Jack and George, Jr. Jack is a journeyman carpenter and son George is an apprentice. Both are attached to our Local Union 253.

Here's photographic proof of the hunt-pie. Jack's at the right. George, Jr., is at the left. Each is displaying a four-point buck deer he downed out in the Lake Erickson country. One is reminded of the old axiom: There's no greater tribute to a good teacher than a successful student.

▸ Chester V. Smith of Austin, down there in the Lone Star State, a member of Local Union 1266, takes strong exception to the old notion that the female is the weaker sex. Chet calls our attention to the prowess and durability of his wife. Mrs. Smith has two chunky bucks to her credit this season—an eight-pointer and a nine-pointer.

At the top of the next column Mrs. Smith, who is employed as an office secretary at the Texas State Council of Carpenters in Austin, displays one of the bucks she downed in December. Last we heard, Brother Smith was still stalking the beeg one. We're sure you know you can't win 'em all, Chet.

▸ Dave Taub of our Local Union 447, Ossining, N. Y., got his deer the hard way—via the archery route. In the picture at the bottom of this column we see Brother Taub and the doe he bagged which, dressed out, provided over 160 pounds of venison.

* * *

Remember When?

The two photos on the opposite page were submitted by Brother C. J. Dawson, a retired member of Local Union 500, Butler, Pa., who is now living in Margate, Fla. For our members in their middle years and beyond, the pictures should bring a bit of nostalgia 'bout the Roaring Twenties.

The upper picture shows a trio of hunters—that's Brother Dawson on the far left—part of a group from Frederickstown, Pa., who journeyed each year by car to the wild, wild country out of Lorin, Canada. The pictures were snapped 'way back on November 12, 1929—just a couple of weeks after the great stock market crash.

The second photo depicts the entire group pausing for a shot on the way home after a highly successful hunt. Brother Dawson nailed a fourteen-point buck that year.

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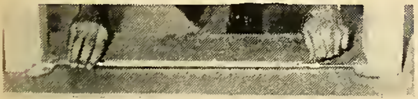

C&W Tool Co.

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Phoenix, Arizona 85020

Answer on Color

Brother H. C. Lisenbigler of Poland, Ohio, a member of our Local Union 171, wants to know whether color slides are acceptable for publication in this section.

This is the answer to the question: If a color slide is sharp and a black-and-white print that's usable can be made from the slide, it would be acceptable and would rate a pair of lures or other little token of our appreciation. Be sure to tell us what the picture is all about.

* * *

Lures Given Away

You lads and lassies (yes, we have a number of women who are fine members of our Brotherhood) and members of your families can earn a pair of the illustrated BIKINI lures by sending in a clear, sharp photo of

a fishing scene plus a few lines as to what the snapshot is all about.

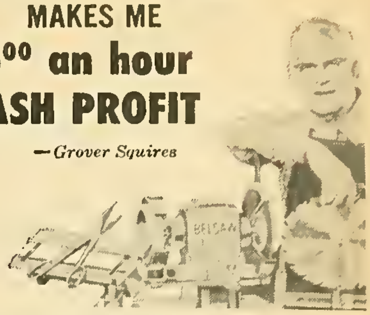
Please send all photos and accompanying write-ups to:

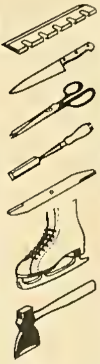
Fred Goetz, Dept. OMBI
Box 6684,
Portland, Ore. 97266

It's essential that you mention the number and location of your Local Union if you are a member. If you're the wife, son or daughter of a Brotherhood member, please give us the number of his Local Union and explain the family relationship. Of course, all retired members are eligible.

MY SPARE TIME HOBBY MAKES ME $5⁰⁰ an hour CASH PROFIT

—*Grover Squires*





When you retire be sure of a good steady cash income with your own **COMPLETE SHARPENING SHOP.** Grind saws, knives, scissors, skates, lawn mower blades . . . all cutting edges . . . your own retirement cash business with no inventory . . . right at home . . . no experience needed.

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Time to Modernize

HOW TO MAKE CONGRESS BETTER

By CLIFFORD P. CASE
U.S. Senator from New Jersey

CONGRESS has been getting a black eye with the general public. Congress has begun to do things about this. Some of us would like to see a lot more done. Putting things on the record is the best way to set the record straight and keep it straight.

In part, the decline of Congress results from a growing feeling that Congress is not adequately responsive to the needs of the nation—and, in the minds of some, is not responsive at all.

In 1962 Congress dragged its weary way into October before adjourning. Last year Congress was in session until it was time to switch to a new calendar.

Congressional Quarterly, an independent, experienced reference on Congress, reported last summer that at the end of its first seven months the Eighty-eighth Congress had taken no action in the House or the Senate on more than a third of the late President Kennedy's proposals.

I do not suggest that these bills were the best or only answers to our problems, but I submit that the President of the United States, be he Democrat or Republican, is entitled to a vote, up or down, on his major proposals.

What can be done about revitalizing Congress?

Greater urbanization of Congress is inevitable in the long run. Recent Supreme Court decisions have opened the way for fairer representation for our urban and suburban areas. Three-fourths of our nation's citizens now live in metropolitan areas of the country. They are entitled to an adequate voice in the state legislatures and in the national legislature.

The Supreme Court's view that the Constitution guarantees "one person, one vote" means that in time the tide will turn in favor of increased metropolitan influence in Congress. But it may be many years before the court decisions have an important effect on the actual operations of our political system.

Meanwhile, as a complementary effort, and in its own right, we must proceed with dispatch to modernization of Congress.

There has been no comprehensive attempt to update Congressional procedures since the enactment of the LaFollette-Monroney Congressional Reorganization Act in 1946. Since then our nation has gained two new states, has increased its population by fifty million and has moved into an entirely new range of international and national problems.

In the last two or three years Congress has been very slipshod in the way it got its work done, and much of it didn't get done at all. There is a real danger that the public will lose confidence in the ability of Congress to meet the problems of the Twentieth Century.

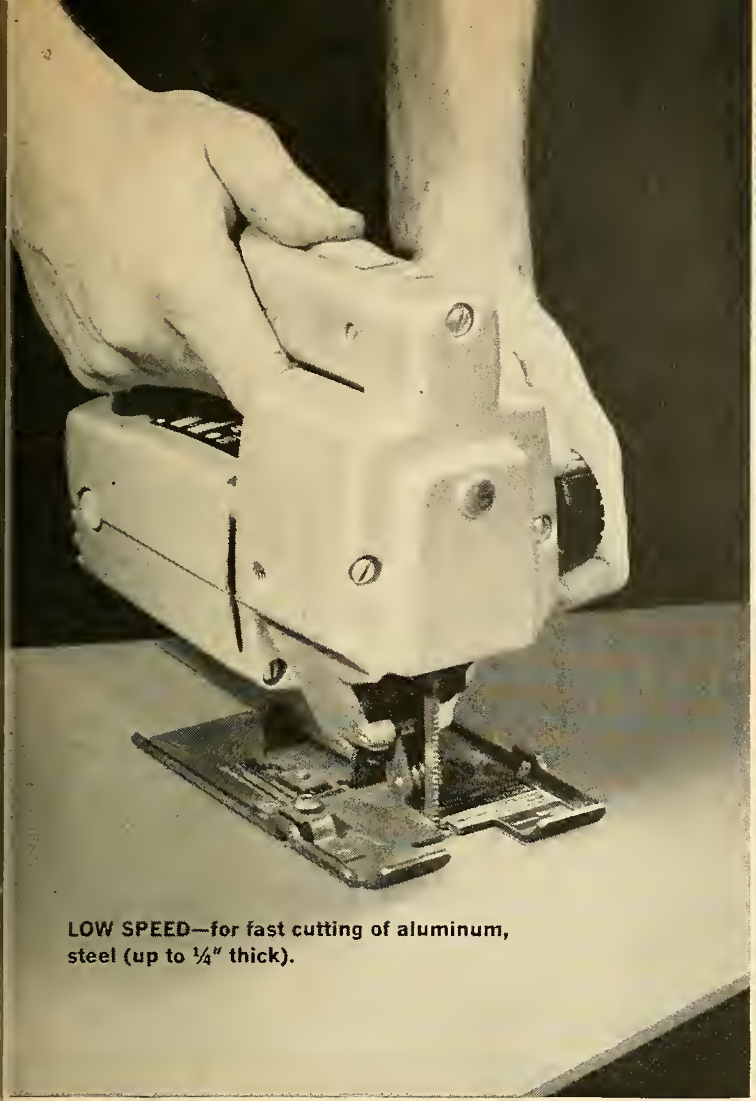
I have introduced, with Senators Clark of Pennsylvania, Keating of New York and Javits of New York, a bill creating a Commission on Congressional Reorganization, modeled on the Hoover Commission, to study the present organization of Congress and the functioning of the legislative process.

The bill provides for the appointment of a twelve-man commission—three members of the Senate, three members of the House of Representatives and six "individuals in private life who are specially qualified by training and experience to contribute to the solution of problems of public administration or the functioning of legislative bodies."

I DO not believe that the procedures of Congress should be considered the exclusive concern of the members of Congress. The electorate has a substantial stake in the functioning of the legislative procedures, and we should try to obtain the best possible counsel we can in bringing them up to date.

The bill would require the commission to study at least twelve major problem areas.

The first problem area listed in our bill is the scheduling of measures for consideration and action. Legislation is now very slow in coming to a vote during the early months of a session of Congress, with an inevitable end-of-session pile-up. It makes no sense that a



LOW SPEED—for fast cutting of aluminum, steel (up to ¼" thick).

HIGH SPEED—for fast cutting of wood (up to 2½" thick), plastics, compositions.

Skil heavy-duty Jig Saw has two cutting speeds!

Model 160 zips thru wood, metal, plastic faster than any other jig saw

Here's a heavy-duty production jig saw that rips, plunge cuts, scroll cuts—even makes up to full 45° left or right bevel cuts. Just flick the thumb tip switch to high speed for wood cutting or to low speed for fast metal cutting.

Model 160 is lightweight—has superb top handle balance and side handle that mounts right or left for perfect control. Exclusive 3-position foot adjustment lets you cut plywood without splintering (no special adapters needed). Other heavy-duty features: powerful 1" orbital action cutting stroke, air stream that keeps sawdust off line of cut, dual counter balanced gears. Complete with rip fence, only $99.50.

For a free demonstration see your Skil distributor listed under "Tools-Electric" in the Yellow Pages. Or write Skil Corporation, Dept. 152-B, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60630.

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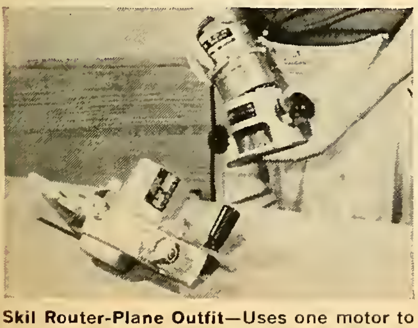
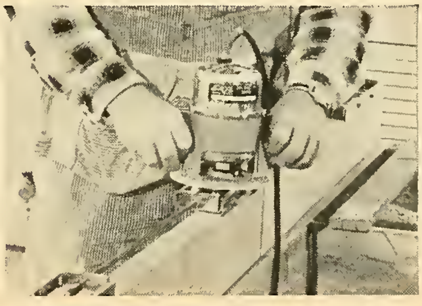


Skil Router-Plane Outfit—Uses one motor to power both an accurate router and powerful edge plane. Less than $120 complete.



Skil Hinge-Butt Template Kit—(No. 17070) teams with Skil Routers for fast, easy hinge-butt mortising on doors, jambs. $59.50.

Skil Plane—(Model 100) is an edge plane and a surface plane, too! "Motor-on-top" design lets you do both jobs. $150.

subcommittee chairman or a single member of a committee, chairman because of longevity, can block even consideration of an important bill.

Here are some of the suggested remedies: Setting a deadline for committee action on bills recommended by the Executive Branch and on nominations and treaties submitted by the Executive Branch; scheduling Congressional committee meetings on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and sessions of the full House and Senate on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and, as necessary, on Saturdays; extending appropriation bills to cover two-year periods so that Congress may concentrate on legislation in one session of Congress and on appropriations in the second session, with due provision for consideration of emergency legislation at any time.

The second problem area is the structure, staffing and operation of Congressional committees. The role of seniority in appointments to committees, and especially in selection of chairmen, should be re-examined. Clarification and modification of committees' jurisdiction is overdue. Rules of procedure, particularly for convening investigations and handling of witnesses, should be enacted to cover all committees. The role of the House Rules Committee should be reconsidered.

Third, the workload of Congress and its committees: Private immigration and claims bills constitute a heavy drain on the time which Congress should be devoting to national issues. More of this responsibility could be placed in the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the courts. Of course, home rule for the District of Columbia would remove many municipal burdens from our national legislative body, to the benefit of both.

Fourth, Congressional rules and floor procedures: Revision of Senate Rule 22, the so-called cloture rule, would end the power of a small minority to prevent action by a majority. Joint hearings of House and Senate committees on topics of mutual interest would save time for Congressmen and witnesses. Electronic voting in both chambers could save time. Installation of a public address system in the Senate would facilitate its work and the public's understanding of what goes on.

SENATOR CASE

Fifth, conflicts of interest of members of Congress: The prestige of and confidence in Congress could be improved by adoption of legislation dealing with conflicts of interest of its members and their relationship with federal agencies.

Sixth, the suggestion has been made that the term of office of members of the House of Representatives be lengthened on the grounds this would add prestige to service in the House and reduce the time now spent in campaigning. Another proposal which could be examined is the setting of a uniform primary date close to the general election, facilitating legislative action and reducing the time taken from legislative activities for campaign purposes.

Seventh, communications, travel and other allowances of members of Congress: Regulations assuring prompt and effective reporting on legislative expenses, including individual and committee travel, should be considered.

Eighth, the financing of Congressional election campaigns.

Ninth, the duties of members of Congress incident to the appointment of postmasters and the making of appointments to military service academies and other government agencies: Congress could eliminate politics by placing Post Office appointments exclusively under civil service and handling nominations to the various academies by civil service examinations.

Tenth, the legislative oversight of the administration of laws: We need a more systematic and effective method of seeing to it that the intent of federal law is carried out.

Eleventh, the strengthening of the Congressional power of the purse: We need to improve Congressional functions of raising and spending public funds.

Twelfth, the operation and effectiveness of existing laws with respect to lobbying.

While I have related several suggestions, which have been offered by various sources, more important at this moment than the details of these and other suggestions is the mobilization of public interest in the need for reform.

If we once can get a reorganization commission appointed, I am confident that it will include some of the best brains in our nation and that its members will give very careful attention to these and other problems in making their recommendations to Congress.

I emphasize the need for public interest because, realistically speaking, Congressional reform is always an uphill fight, for it is stalled by the very Congressional inertia and self-interest about which many of us have been complaining. The interest and initiative of organizations such as yours are the key to building public concern.

THIS IS AN ELECTION YEAR

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

VOTING IS A PRECIOUS PRIVILEGE

National Wood Promotion Program To Spotlight 'Homes of Wood'

THE lumber industry's national wood promotion program has begun its sixth consecutive year of operation with the largest budget in its history—$1,728,665. This comprehensive program, embracing public information, advertising and marketing, technical field services and research studies, is designed to stimulate the use of wood for home building and other construction, its use in traditional products and the development of new wood products and wood uses.

As the wood promotion program succeeds in maintaining existing wood markets and creating new markets, more employment opportunities should result for thousands of men who work and build with wood for a livelihood.

Funds of the national wood promotion program are earmarked for three major areas of activity this year. The allocations are as follows:

Advertising and marketing—$689,443.

Technical promotion—$708,602.

Industry relations—$121,060.

Mortimer B. Doyle, executive vice president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, says the 1964 consumer advertising campaign hopes to sell the value of home ownership, the benefits of owning and living in a house built of wood and the specific advantages of individual lumber and wood products items used for construction and livability in a house of wood.

The first consumer advertisement is scheduled to run in the February 21 issue of *Life*. It will be a two-page, full-color spread illustrating both structural and decorative uses of wood in home construction. The advertisement is developed around the concept "Build or Buy a New Home of Wood Now"—the theme of this year's campaign.

The opening ad dramatizes wood uses in home construction by showing basic framework and finished areas, inside and out. The visual effect of the ad is that of a motion picture in print, showing the progressive stages of house construction. Similar ads, depicting the advantages of wood construction, will appear in March, April and September issues of *Life*. This magazine has a circulation of over 7,100,000 and claims a total cumulative readership of some 34,000,000.

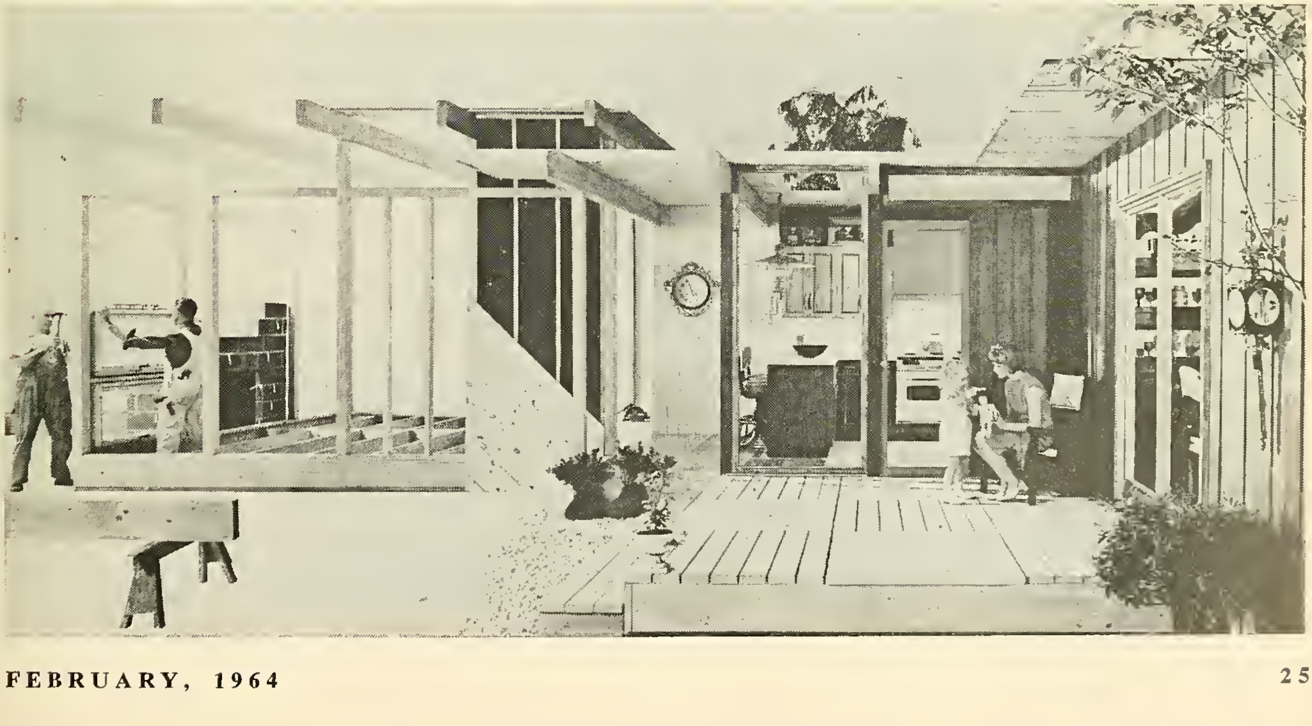
In addition to the consumer advertising campaign, the national wood promotion program has allocated funds for professional and trade advertising consisting of six two-page spreads in the three top architectural publications and six two-page spreads in four large-circulation home builder magazines.

The wood promotion program also will support two consumer information publications featuring house plans and the use of wood in residential construction. Mass distribution of these booklets is planned. New merchandising projects, including a low-rise garden apartment program, and related sales tools for the National Lumber Manufacturers Association field staff to use in winning wider acceptance of wood in apartments, also are on the agenda.

During the year emphasis in technical promotion activities will center on the maintenance of a well-trained staff of wood technologists and building code specialists throughout the country. The field staff is backed up by experts in special areas in the Washington headquarters of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Of the total technical promotion budget, more than 75 per cent will be used for field personnel, who will continue to promote the uniform com-

Building modern homes with wood will be conveyed in advertising illustrations of lumber industry's campaign.



ponents method of house construction, to work on local, regional and national building code and fire insurance rating problems, to encourage the establishment of local wood promotion councils, and to hold seminars and meetings on wood design, grades and specifications for architectural, builder and lumber dealer groups, as well as architectural and engineering students.

An expanded list of technical publications and technical studies has been programmed for 1964. Technical publications include technical reports on fire tests of fire retardant treated wood construction, trussed rafter performance, structural analysis of the total house, the performance of coated wood, insulation advantages of wood-frame construction, a textbook on design specifications, and a booklet presenting an abbreviated description of the uniform components method of house construction.

Technical studies will involve such subjects as reduced in-place cost for wood-frame construction, improved performance of finished wood, cost data on the UNICOM system, effect of beam depth and knot distribution in glu-lam construction, comparative cost study on the effect of fire insurance rates by geographical areas and construction types, and a study of functional architectural wood features.

The industry relations arm of the national wood promotion program is concerned with disseminating information on the lumber industry, its products and the uses of the material to all the publics—designers, users, specifiers, dealers, wholesalers and others, in addition to the consumer.

BUILD BETTER WITH WOOD

In the wide spectrum of wood promotion, one of the most important areas of activity is at the local level. In this connection the field staff of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association is working with local businessmen concerned with the sale of wood and wood products to encourage the establishment of Wood Councils. Many Councils are now in existence and doing a remarkable job in promoting wood.

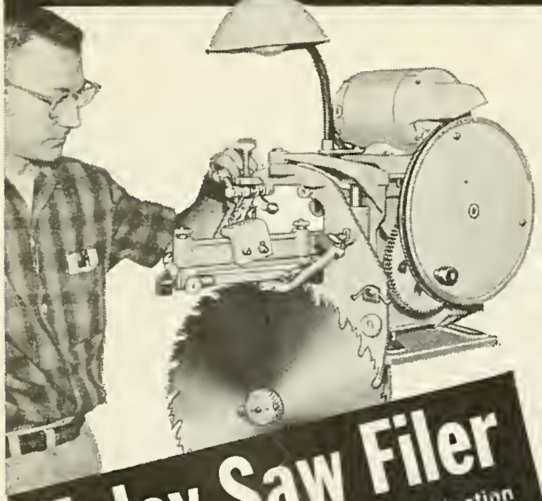
For these programs the most promising development appears to be cooperative programs subscribed to jointly by Carpenter locals and employer groups to establish lumber promotion and education funds. A cooperative agreement between building contractors and the Carpenters in Los Angeles was recently signed, setting up a fund to develop increased use of lumber and wood products in Southern California's large construction market.

It is through such programs—saturating the local market area with newspaper advertisements, radio and TV ads, direct mailings and exhibitions at home shows and other exhibits—which complement the national wood promotion program that wood will be able to hold its own and gain new markets.

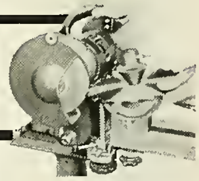
With better markets for lumber and wood products, the opportunities for both labor and employers in all industry segments to grow and prosper in the years to come will be improved and made more secure.

Contractors, Carpenters, Custom Filers . . . Save Time, Save Money with *FAMOUS*

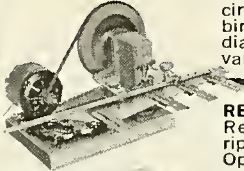
FOLEY Sharpening Equipment



Foley automatic sharpening equipment has the skill to do a perfect job every time—NO "human error". And no experience is necessary to accomplish a professional job. All Foley equipment is quality built to precision specifications.



314 GRINDER—Sharpens all types of circular saws—rip, crosscut or combination toothed—from 5" to 44" in diameter. Attachments available for a variety of other sharpening jobs.



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Decent Home for Every Family Goal of Broad Housing Program

MORE public housing, more urban renewal and a new proposal for federal aid in the development of suburban communities are key provisions in President Johnson's special housing message to Congress. Noting that the 100,000 public housing units authorized in the Housing Act of 1961 are now fully committed, the President has called on Congress to provide for construction, purchase and lease of 240,000 more units over a four-year period, doubling the present rate.

The housing message makes it clear that adequate shelter for low-income families will be a major objective of the war on poverty the Administration has urged the nation to undertake.

"Whether we achieve our goal of a decent home in a decent neighborhood for every American family rests in large measure on the actions we take now," the President declared.

Legislation embodying most of his housing proposals was introduced by Senator John Sparkman and Congressman Albert Rains, the Alabama Democrats who head the housing subcommittees of Senate and House.

A bill to implement the President's request that the Housing and Home Finance Agency be elevated to a Cabinet-level department was introduced by Senator Joseph S. Clark of Pennsylvania and co-sponsored by Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

President Johnson also called for "early enactment" of the mass transit program proposed by the late President Kennedy and approved by the Senate.

The major new proposal in the housing message would set up a system of federal aid to make sure that expansion of communities and suburban areas is not carried out "in a sprawling, space-consuming, unplanned and uneconomic way."

The program calls for:

- Grants and loans to state and local governments to plan and provide the public facilities needed by entirely new towns and cities being pioneered by private developers.
- Loan insurance to aid developers constructing such new communities.
- Public facility loans to local governments, with deferred payments, to enable them to build sewer and water systems and other facilities in advance of anticipated growth.
- Public facility loans to states and communities, with deferred payments, to buy or option land they will need in the future for school sites, rights-of-way and other facilities to serve expanding populations.

IN THE area of public housing, President Johnson recomended 50,000 additional units a year over the next four years. The total would consist mostly of new construction, but would provide also for the purchase and rehabilitation of a number of units originally built for private housing purposes.

In addition, the President recommended that local housing authorities be empowered to lease existing privately built housing, to a maximum of 10,000 units a year over the four-year period.

Other features of the housing program call for:

- Extension of low-interest direct federal loans for housing for the moderate-income elderly, replenishing authorizations that will soon be exhausted and permitting $100 million in loans during the next fiscal year.
- Revision of eligibility requirements to permit single elderly persons to benefit from special housing for the aged.
- A stepped-up program of loans and loan insurance for rural housing and legislation to help the housing needs of farm laborers, particularly migrant workers.
- Authority for the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration to finance the correction of "substantial" structural defects that develop in housing approved by either of the agencies.
- Legislation strengthening FHA forebearance procedures to encourage postponement of foreclosures against homeowners who default on their mortgages "through circumstances beyond their control."
- An increase in the maximum mortgage the FHA will insure on a single-family home from $25,000 to $30,000.
- An additional $1.4 billion in urban renewal funds over the next two years to continue the program. The original authorization of $4 billion under the Housing Act of 1961 will be all earmarked by the end of the current fiscal year.
- Additional allowances to aid low and moderate-income families and small businesses displaced by urban renewal projects.
- A program of federal insurance and low-interest loans, with deferred payment of principal, to assist the nation's elderly homeowners in rehabilitating their existing housing.

Full-Time Housing Role to Shishkin

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has announced that because of the importance of the nation's housing problems, he has directed Boris Shishkin, secretary of the AFL-CIO Housing Committee, to devote full time to that assignment.

"The housing needs of America are tremendous," the head of the AFL-CIO said. "We have made substantial progress since Franklin Roosevelt reported that one-third of the nation was ill-housed. But, despite that progress, it must be reported in honesty that today one-fifth of the nation is ill-housed.

"The AFL-CIO has always given grave attention to this problem. We now think more should be done."

Canadian Section

Good Neighborhood Everywhere Is One Aspect of Brotherhood

By LESTER PEARSON
Prime Minister of Canada

The citizens of the United States and Canada will observe Brotherhood Week this month. We of the United Brotherhood have always believed in brotherhood—indeed, we believed in brotherhood for decades before the first Brotherhood Week was proclaimed. In this month of Brotherhood Week, we are pleased to present this discussion by Canada's Prime Minister, condensed from a recent address in the United States.

THE men who founded the National Conference of Christians and Jews thirty-five years ago did so to combat forces of intolerance, racism and bigotry which still threaten, as they have always threatened, to divide and destroy free societies. They also set themselves a greater goal—that of promoting the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God.

Ordinary people, in their homes and their schools, in their communities and in their work, have been made conscious of the personal contribution they can and must make, through all their human relations, to better human understanding and brotherhood. It will only be through this kind of personal involvement, only by the right reaction in the hearts and lives of people, that today's great problems of human rights and social welfare, of freedom, of international order and peace will be solved.

A Moslem friend of mine once gave an eloquent expression to the concept of universality in brotherhood when he said:

"Human brotherhood is universal. Its basis must also be universal. Islam requires that our concept of brotherhood should derive from our common relationship through God. . . . Every one of my fellow beings is my brother and has a claim upon the best that I have to give, because he is a creature, a servant, an ambassador, of my Lord and Maker. We are all bound together by the rope of God."

One specific aspect of brotherhood is good neighborhood—the good neighborhood of the street, of the city, of the nation and world.

THE challenges we face have never been equaled in scope or intensity, nor has the penalty for failure ever been so great.

There are conflicting cultures and philosophies and ideologies, as there always have been, but now the pressures and tensions from their conflicts have the energy and force of our supersonic nuclear age. Today we can be sure of only one thing, the inevitability of accelerating change. The pace of such change—the multiple revolutions and explosions of nations, of knowledge, of population, of science—approaches the incomprehensible.

Racial problems are the concern of all mankind. When President Kennedy expressed alarm over what he described to Congress as "the growing moral crisis in American race relations," when he made his earnest pledge to the United Nations to end racial discrimination, he was speaking to us all and for us all.

Discrimination and injustice, cruelty and violence know no national boundary. So the blind eye, the deaf ear turned anywhere toward any injustice, toward any form or degree of discrimination, bigotry or prejudice serves only to encourage evil.

I warn you, however, not to seek for the solutions to these problems in governmental action alone, either national or international. Neither national governments nor a world assembly can legislate human emotions. The ideals of brotherhood are not enforceable. There is no formula for making human relations smooth without friction.

There are serious limitations on what can be achieved by political action in the area of national ugliness. Governments, laws and courts can no more put brotherhood into the hearts of men than the United Nations can put brotherhood into the hearts of nations. No written law and no mere declaration—no matter how eloquent—can insure good behavior or create human dignity.

Brotherhood, and all it stands for, begins in man's heart. If it does not live there, then you will not be able to impose it by decree on the family, the community, the nation or on humanity.

This does not mean that governments and courts do not have an important part to play. They do. When bigots detect a stammer in the voice of authority, they are emboldened to new outrages. I am not advocating political cowardice in the passing or the administration of anti-discrimination laws. I urge only that society guard against expecting governments to insure freedom and to control emotions by statute alone. That cannot be done. History—littered with the wreckage of high-sounding declarations and pious expressions—shows abundantly that words alone are frail packages for human hopes.

A great U.S. jurist, the late Judge Learned Hand, once put this thought into noble words, when he wrote.

"I often wonder whether we do not rest our hopes too much upon constitutions, upon laws and upon courts. These are false hopes; believe me, they are false hopes. Liberty (and brotherhood) lies in the hearts of men and women; when it dies there, no constitution, no law, no court, can save it; no constitution, no law, no court can even do much to help it. While it lives there it needs no constitution, no law, no court to save it.

"What, then, is the spirit of liberty? I cannot define it; I can only tell you my own faith.

"The spirit of liberty (and brotherhood) is the spirit which is not too sure that it is right; the spirit of liberty is the spirit which seeks to understand the minds of other men and women; the spirit of liberty is the spirit which weighs their interest alongside its own without bias.

"The spirit of liberty (again, and brotherhood) remembers that not even a sparrow falls to earth unheeded; the spirit of liberty is the spirit of Him who, near two thousand years ago, taught mankind that lesson it has never learned, but has never quite forgotten—that there may be a kingdom where the least shall be heard and considered side by side with the greatest."

I believe that if today all men, individually and collectively, believed, acted and lived in the spirit of those words—accepting their own responsibilities toward humankind instead of expecting governments, courts and laws to do all things—the great crusade for the brotherhood of man would indeed be possible of realization. If they did that, the essential values of the civilization we are striving to preserve would approach invulnerability—invulnerability to attack from without and to erosion from within.

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Winners in Florida State Council's annual apprenticeship contest are congratulated by Second General Vice President Finlay Allan. They include, from left, Paul Moshanko, Miami, third place; Vincent J. Palermo, Tampa, second place, and Harry Baker, Jacksonville, third place.

Job Safety Stressed by Vice President Allan

THE Florida State Council of Carpenters held its fourth annual apprenticeship contest the day before its regular annual convention. All local unions in the state were invited to send contestants. Four top-seeded young men took part in the competition, and the picture above shows the results.

Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, who represented the United Brotherhood and was a key speaker at the convention, praised the efforts of the Carpenters' leadership in Florida to develop apprentices and conduct skill improvement programs for journeymen. Brother Allan emphasized that the apprenticeship path has been proved over the years as the one and only right way for young men to learn the carpenter's trade properly.

The urgent need for expanded local union safety programs was spotlighted by Vice President Allan. He pointed out that good local safety programs wean "life and health, dollars and cents to all of us." He addressed his remarks to the delegates in attendance at the State Council's convention, which was held at Cocoa Beach.

"Like so many of the lessons in life," he declared, "it seems that most of us find it hard to learn the importance of safety except by hard experience. What we're trying to do is see that our members learn the lesson the easy way."

Brother Allan told the convention that the United Brotherhood has been highly active in promoting safety through its work with the National Safety Council and with the AFL-CIO's Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health. Carpenters have been active in the field of worker safety for decades, he said.

"The terrible toll of accidents and the lack of effective safety measures in the construction field were important factors that prompted the carpenters of 1881 to form the United Brotherhood," he related.

He praised the good response of local unions of the Brotherhood to the 1960 request of General President M. A. Hutcheson that they affiliate with the National Safety Council. Vice President Allan urged local unions to continue their active participation in national, state and local safety affairs. He emphasized the usefulness of good safety exhibits in teaching the importance of safe practices on the job.

Recalling that safety education was once considered an exclusive responsibility of employers, the speaker said that organized labor's increased participation in recent years in all types of safety programs has made safety a field of genuine labor-management cooperation.

Unemployment Stands at 5.6 Per Cent

The unemployment picture remained dark in the first month of 1964. The summary job report for January issued by the U.S. Department of Labor showed the jobless rate edging up to 5.6 per cent. The ranks of the unemployed increased by 700,000 between December and January to reach a total of 4,600,000. The Department of Labor report said: "Adult workers looking for full-time jobs accounted for all the over-the-month rise in unemployment."

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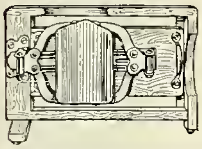

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Labor Approves Heart Drive Contributions

THE head of the AFL-CIO is urging union members everywhere to contribute generously to this month's fund-raising campaign of the American Heart Association. Noting with satisfaction that the death rate from heart and blood vessel diseases among family breadwinners—men aged 45 to 64—has dropped 6 per cent since 1950, President George Meany recommends intensified support of the Heart Fund by American wage-earners.

In line with this recommendation, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is urging every Local Union to make a substantial contribution. Locals should not wait to be solicited but should forward their checks to the American Heart Association during February. In the judgment of the General Office, this is a cause which deserves generous support on the part of all labor.

Dr. James V. Warren, former president of the American Heart Association, pointed out in a recent report that the death rate among men 45 to 64 years old has gone down 6 per cent since a massive attack against the cardiovascular diseases was launched at the start of the Fifties by the National Heart Institute and the AHA.

The drop in the death rate is "the first relatively sustained improvement we have seen," Dr. Warren said. Organized labor's generous contributions were "of real significance" in making this accomplishment possible, he declared.

The 6 per cent reduction in the death rate resulted primarily from a 22 per cent decrease in the mortality rate from stroke and a 4 per cent drop in the death rate from high blood pressure in men 45 to 64. These gains offset a 4 per cent rise in the death rate from coronary disease (heart attacks), the most se-

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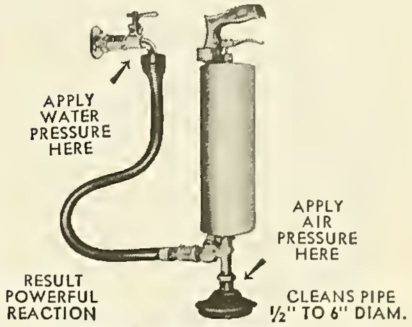

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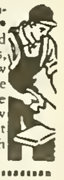

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rious of the cardiovascular diseases.

"The main goal of the Heart Association," Dr. Warren said, "is to lessen the threat of premature death to the family breadwinner, the man in the prime of life. Although we have not yet made significant inroads against the toll taken by arteriosclerotic heart disease, the improvement with respect to strokes and hypertension suggests that the goal is within our capability."

At the beginning of the Fifties an energetic program of cardiovascular research was launched. This research program has produced many concrete advances in diagnosis and treatment.

From the contributions made by the American people, the Heart Association during this period has channeled about $90,000,000 into research. An intensive educational program has altered the fatalism with which the public formerly viewed heart disease and strokes.

According to Dr. Warren's report, more people are seeking medical advice earlier, and rehabilitation is far more vigorously pursued. Physicians are better informed about how to diagnose, treat and prevent heart diseases. In addition, many community services now exist to assist the heart patient and his family.

Carpenters and members of Carpenter families will be among the many thousands of working people in communities across the continent who will be serving as volunteers calling on their neighbors for contributions on Heart Sunday, February 23.

This is a worthy cause. Your contribution to the Heart Fund can help to preserve and prolong life—including your own. Every member of the United Brotherhood is urged to respond to this once-a-year solicitation. The size of your contribution is entirely up to you, but please try to give something to the drive.

A Good Union Man Attends Meetings Regularly

YOU ARE THE UNION! DO YOUR PART!

Representation Elections Are Up

The last three months of 1963 were marked by a 10 per cent boost in the number of representation elections held by the National Labor Relations Board. The increase was largely due to heightened organizing activities by unions.

There were 1,947 elections as compared with 1,775 during the same period in 1962. Unions won majority designation in 1,063 elections, or 56 per cent of the elections conducted. AFL-CIO unions participated in 1,285 elections and won in 680. In all, about 63,000 workers were added to union ranks.

The last three months of 1963 continued the pattern of rising NLRB cases that has prevailed for some years. More than 6,000 cases were filed, or 9 per cent more than during the last three months of 1962. Of these, 2,434 were unfair labor practice cases brought against employers and 1,079 against unions.

Still pending before the Board at the end of the year were 5,199 unfair labor practice cases and 1,876 cases involving representation.

Cost of Living Hits New High

Living costs went up two-tenths of 1 per cent to 107.6 for a new high during the month of December. Over the year, the increase was 1.7 per cent.

Average weekly earnings continued over the $100 mark at $102 as compared with $100.85 during November and $98.01 a year ago.

The rise to the new high resulted largely from an increase of three-tenths of an hour in the workweek plus a slight rise in hourly earnings to an average of $2.50.

Take-home pay for a worker with three dependents reached $89.52 and for a worker without dependents—and so higher income taxes—$81.63. This was about $1 higher for both groups over the month.

Although the yearly increase in take-home pay was about 3 per cent, increases in living costs over the year cut the gain roughly in half.

"Real" earnings were about 1.5 per cent higher than one year ago.

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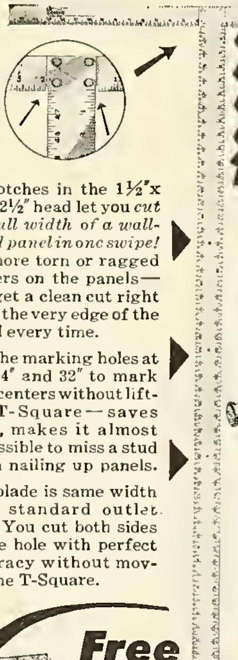

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

New York Graduates Large Group of Apprentices

One of the largest groups of graduating apprentices in the history of the New York District Council received congratulations and honors upon their completion of the four-year apprenticeship. Plaques were awarded by President Charles Johnson, Jr., to 226 young men who had graduated to journeyman status during a 12-month period. The event took place at the Marc Ballroom on Union Square West in Manhattan.

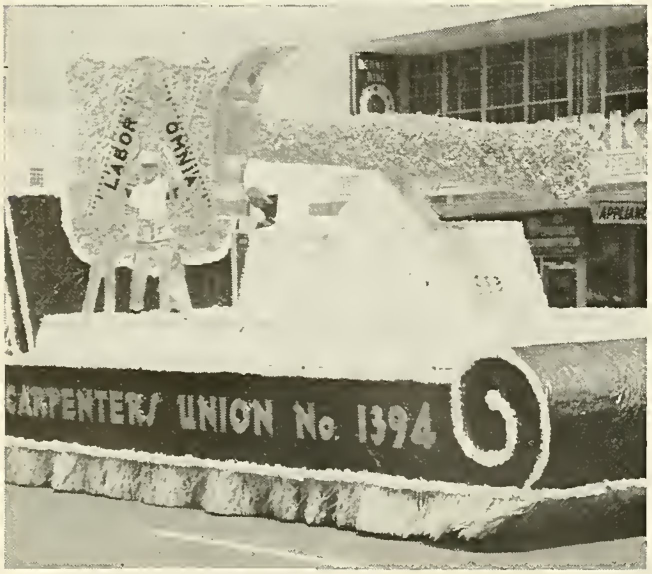
In the photo at the right, Brother Johnson is seen congratulating Arthur Higgins, one of the outstanding graduate apprentices of Local Union 1888. Brother Johnson commended all the graduates for their perseverance and he wished them good luck and happiness in the practice of their chosen work in the years ahead.

Speakers pointed out that the new journeymen are prepared to work productively and earn a satisfactory livelihood now and in the future. It was noted that the completion of their apprenticeship is beneficial to the union in that the new graduates replace those skilled carpenters in the area who leave the trade each year through retirement, transfer to other localities, disability and death. In addition, the entry of new journeymen into the trade assures the growth of the union and makes possible the provision of efficient union carpenters to meet the needs of employers.

The advantage to union employers, the graduate apprentices and others in attendance were informed, lies in the fact that they can count on an adequate supply of highly skilled journeymen. The supply of good mechanics is provided for those employers enjoying contractual relations with the District Council of Carpenters. A continued high standard of performance in New York's great construction industry is thus assured, it was pointed out.

Present at the celebration as representatives of the New York District Council were the following: President Charles Johnson, Jr.; First Vice President Daniel C. Quigley; Second Vice President Conrad F. Olsen; Secretary-Treasurer Edward A. Bjork; Norman L. Olsen, assistant to the president; Harold W. Boehm, assistant to the president; Louis A. Schumack, apprentice coordinator, and Ronald J. Martin, legal adviser to welfare and pension funds.

Also in attendance were members of Apprenticeship Committees of local unions affiliated with the District Council.



Florida Local's Float Wins Parade Trophies

A float entered by Local Union 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., took top honors in the first annual Labor Day celebration sponsored by the AFL-CIO's Broward County Central Labor Union. The entry captured trophies for Local Union 1394 not only as the best union float but also as the best float of any kind in the parade.

The Carpenters' production, in blue, white and gold, was the hit of the parade, winning enthusiastic applause from the spectators. Built by members of L.U. 1394, the float carried an operating 14-foot claw hammer and the emblem of the United Brotherhood.

The Broward County Central Labor Union went all-out to provide an exciting and educational weekend for all the citizens of Fort Lauderdale. In addition to the big parade and an address by Congressman Michael Kirwan of Ohio, the celebration featured fireworks, sky-divers, a kite contest, a beauty contest, a talent show and a weekend of dances.

Long-Time Members Honored By L.U. 582 in Michigan

Shown in the photo above are two long-time members of Local Union 582, Manistique, Mich. They are Oscar Edwardsen, who is seen at the left, and Oscar Johnson, at right. Both men were honored recently for their long-time Brotherhood membership.

Brother Johnson was awarded his 50-year pin. He became a member of Local Union 1246, Marinette, Wis., in October of 1913. A 25-year pin was presented to Brother Edwardsen, who has actually been a member of the Brotherhood for over 37 years. He joined Local Union 226, Portland, Ore., in 1926.

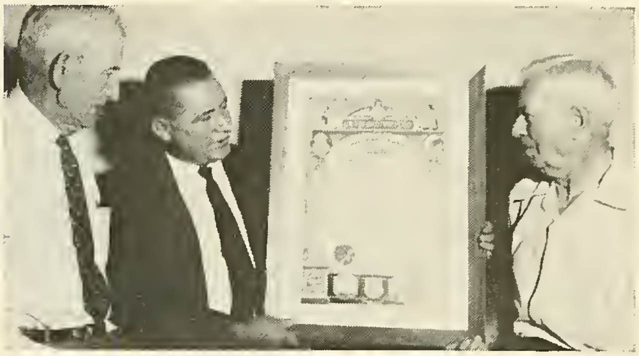
Warm Tribute Is Paid To L.U. 132 Stalwart

Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., recently paid a very warm tribute on his retirement to one of its old stalwarts, Brother Edgar J. Appel (photo above). It was pointed out that organized labor has been his life's work as his long career was recalled.

Born in 1890, he was a charter member of Local Union 1413, Minot, N. Dak. Late in 1917 he became a member of L.U. 132 in the nation's capital.

Brother Appel took office as treasurer of L.U. 132 in the summer of 1931, and in the fall of the same year he became financial secretary. He was reelected to the office of financial secretary year after year, and was serving in 1963 when he decided to decline a renomination.

A long-time delegate to the Central Labor Council, he had been active in many vital legislative matters over the years. From 1954 to 1962 he also represented L.U. 132 in the Union Label League. One of his most outstanding achievements as financial secretary came during the depression when he was successful in working out a refinancing arrangement which saved the office building owned by L.U. 132 on K Street in downtown Washington.



Two Local Unions in Texas Become New L.U. 304

Local Union 197, Sherman, Tex., and Local Union 371, Denison, Tex., were recently consolidated, reports Representative Al Spring of the Texas Organizing Office with headquarters in Dallas. The new Local Union number is 304.

Brother Spring is the man in the middle in the picture above, which was originally published in the Denison *Herald*. He is shown with the charter for the new Local Union 304. Accepting the charter were Walter Brown, left, who was a charter member of old 197 in Sherman, and Henry Copelle, Denison charter member.

Brother Brown has been a member of the Brotherhood for 55 years. Brother Copelle has him topped by six years. The former was elected treasurer of the merged L.U. 304.

The old Denison local went back all the way to 1888. The Sherman local's charter was granted in 1900.

JUNIORS ALERTED

If your son or daughter is a junior in high school, you should alert him or her that now is the time to take immediate action to enter the competition for National Merit Scholarships. In the past, many thousands of hopeful students have waited until senior year—and then it's too late! For full information, mail a postcard at once to Mr. Dick Deverall, AFL-CIO Building, Washington 6, D. C.

Chicago Local Union 181 Commemorates Diamond Anniversary

The past seventy-five years have been among the most complex and change-packed in all of human history. Economic ups and downs and changes in social customs have been more frequent than in any prior period. To have survived and prospered through this turbulent era is a tribute to any labor organization.

Therefore, Local Union 181 of Chicago and its officers and members well deserved the hearty congratulations they received when they celebrated the seventy-fifth birthday anniversary of their union.

Members and guests gathered in the lobby outside the Aragon Ballroom for a social hour preceding a special anniversary dinner. After they assembled in the ballroom, they were welcomed by President Alfred Christensen of Local Union 181.

Officers of L.U. 181, shown in picture, were introduced. They included: Seated, left to right, Edwin B. Hansen, recording secretary; Einar Larson, financial secretary-treasurer; Alfred L. Christensen, business representative. Standing: John J. Preber, Arne Anderson, Ray Borge, all trustees; Carl Hoglund, warden, and Gustave Hoglund, conductor.

Ted Kenney, president of the Carpenters District Council of Chicago, who served as the toastmaster, told of the proud record of L.U. 181 over the years. Many distinguished labor leaders and industry men were present.

Local Union 181 was organized on May 13, 1886, as the Scandinavian Branch 7 of Local Union 21. It was chartered as Local Union 181 on November 1, 1888. The union has a good-standing membership at the present time of 1,660. It has a pension roll of 212 members and one member at the Carpenters' Home in Lakeland, Fla.

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Estwing Mfg. Co. 38
Foley Mfg. Co. 26
Foley Mfg. Co. 34
Goldblatt Tool 32
House Doctor 31
Kant-Slam Door Check 33
Lee Overalls 21
Locksmithing Institute 34
Lufkin Rule 17
Miller Power Gun 33
Siegele Books 31
Skil Power Tools 23
Stanley Works .....Back Cover
U.S. General Supply 29

LAKELAND NEWS

Brother William C. Krieger of L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md., arrived at the Home on November 18, 1963.

Brother Anker Christensen of L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill., arrived November 19.

Brother David McWilliam of L.U. 608, New York City, arrived November 20.

Brother Hugh Urquhart of L.U. 1125, Los Angeles, Calif., arrived November 28.

Brother Josef Christensen of L.U. 1296, San Diego, Calif., arrived at the Home on December 1, 1963.

Brother John A. Echols of L.U. 256, Savannah, Ga., arrived December 11.

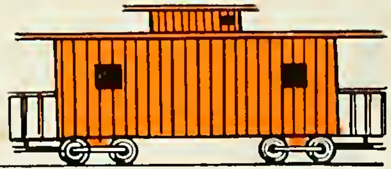
Brother Frank Curney of L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived December 26.

We regret that we must report the passing on December 7, 1963, of Brother Irving Taylor, a member of L.U. 132, Washington, D. C. Brother Taylor was buried in the Home cemetery.

We also regret the passing on November 30 of Brother Lorenzo B. Smith, a member of L.U. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio. Brother Smith was buried in the Home cemetery.

Union members who visited the Home during December:
I. Olsen, L.U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
Cecil R. Davis, L.U. 2375, St. Petersburg, Fla.
William J. Weller, L.U. 12, Clay, N. Y.
Joseph W. Sousa, L.U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
John Wheeldon, L.U. 352, Anderson, Ind.
Reinhold Jacobson, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
R. J. Goodman, L.U. 1739, St. Louis, Mo.
Benjamin Gray, L.U. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mauritz Emtron, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
John Watt, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Oliver Lindenmeyer, L.U. 250, Lake Bluff, Ill.
Henry H. Johnson, L.U. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.
George R. Seybert, L.U. 545, Vandergrift, Pa.
Vernon Casebeer, L.U. 1445, Waharusa, Kans.
Herman Van Kampers, L.U. 1908, Holland, Mich.
Stein Repella, L.U. 186, Steubenville, Ohio.
Paul J. Siebert, L.U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Carl Rice, L.U. 287, Millertown, Pa.
Martin Oglesby, L.U. 283, Augusta, Ga.
Earl W. Freeman, L.U. 158, Gulfport, Miss.
Herman Druman, L.U. 23, Lowell, Mass.
Fred Hill, L.U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. H. Rothenhibler, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio.
John Zovosky, L.U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J.
Grant Sinter, L.U. 596, St. Paul, Minn.
John R. Wickstrom, L.U. 416, Chicago, Ill.
James Sterner, L.U. 20, State Island, N. Y.
R. L. Anesey, L.U. 836, Janesville, Wis.
Joseph A. Weisheit, L.U. 732, Oakland City, Ind.
Nicholas L. Grace, L.U. 1006, New Brunswick, N. J.
Robert Hackenberger, L.U. 287, Thompsontown, Pa.
W. Raymond Taylor, L.U. 1694, Falls Church, Va.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

More Building Activity Is Our Best Weapon in War Against Unemployment

The new session of Congress has before it President Johnson's address on the State of the Union, his annual economic message and his budget proposals. The Chief Executive has made it plain that he wants effective action taken in 1964 toward ending poverty in our nation and to reduce the persistent high rate of unemployment. These are objectives we of the United Brotherhood and the entire family of organized labor endorse and believe in—and very strongly.

If we look back into the origins of trade unionism in North America, we find that working people were primarily moved to unite because they wanted to combat the twin plagues of poverty and unemployment. In the Eighties and Nineties of the last century there was tremendous fluctuation in the number of available jobs, and even in the most prosperous years of that era many thousands of good men, eager and able to work, found themselves among the unemployed. The problem of extensive unemployment was something that our grandfathers lived with constantly.

Some people seem to have the impression that widespread unemployment made its first appearance following the great crash of 1929—that unemployment on a vast scale was an unknown phenomenon prior to that time. Such notions are completely erroneous.

As for the pain and misery of poverty, labor history indicates very clearly that millions of families in the years when many of today's unions were being established were forced to exist at and below the poverty line—even at the lower standards of that period.

Of course, the pioneers of organized labor—exactly like working people in our own time—were concerned about winning respect for their human dignity. Unquestionably they were tired of being treated harshly and unfairly. These were important considerations, and they played their part in causing working people to meet together, discuss their common needs and decide to organize unions.

It must never be forgotten, however, that the working people of long ago were moved at least as much by their intense dissatisfaction with heavy unemployment and with wages so low that—unless a change was effected—there was no hope of ever climbing out of the abyss of abject poverty. In that period the economic situation of most working people, to put it in the mildest language, was thoroughly pathetic. Because unemployment was so prevalent, employers were not impressed in the least when desperate unorganized wage-earners pleaded for a modest increase in pay.

It was dismal conditions such as these, more than three-quarters of a century ago, that spurred carpenters as well as other working people to form trade unions. In our own Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners the delegates at our founding convention in 1881 proclaimed that their purpose was "to rescue our trade from its low estate and raise ourselves to that position in society to which we as mechanics are justly entitled."

We have dipped back into labor history in this way to show that a profound concern about unemployment and poverty is nothing new for trade unionists. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that it was out of such concern that our labor organizations in the United States and Canada were born.

Now, in early 1964, President Johnson is vigorously voicing his own concern about these problems—with their modern shapes and modern dimensions. Many kinds of actions are required before unemployment and poverty can be completely wiped out. The task of eradicating these economic diseases is not simple or easy—but with sufficient effort and ingenuity it should be possible to reduce both poverty and unemployment very substantially in the months ahead. A great deal depends upon what Congress does.

One of the most useful and most effective weapons in this fight would be greatly increased outlays for construction. It has been demonstrated repeatedly over the years that a dollar spent on construction spreads out into more branches of the economy and is more beneficial in the creation of employment opportunities than any other type of expenditure.

More construction activity of every kind—both private and public—will move us along toward the victory we seek over the scourges of unemployment and poverty.

We hope the decision makers not only in Washington but throughout the country are already aware or will quickly become aware of the urgency of giving increased construction expenditures a top-priority place in the campaign to conquer poverty and unemployment.

PLANE GOSSIP

Powder, Then POW!

Our modern scientist says that talcum is more powerful than a nuclear bomb and as proof declares that many a household has been blown sky-high by just one tiny trace on a husband's shoulder!

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Several Reasons

"No license, lady?" growled the traffic cop. "Don't you know you can't drive without one?"

"That explains everything," said she. "I thought it was because I was nervous and nearsighted that I hit two cars and ran into a fire hydrant."

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

Time for Reflections

A hillbilly, walking down a lane in the backwoods, found a fragment of looking glass. Since he had never seen a mirror before, as he looked at it he said: "Well, well! If it ain't a picture of my old Dad!" He put the piece in his pocket and his wife found it there that night, searching for money. Looking into it, she said: "Ah-ha! So that's the old hag he's been running around with!"

—Joseph M. Hilpert, L.U. 433,
Belleville, Ill.

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Not Much Progress

The wolf in our local union, asked whether he preferred blondes or brunettes, replied:

"Well, I lean toward blondes . . . but they keep pushing me back!"

Heart Failure Time!

A man was stopped by an attractive young woman as he walked down the street. When she realized she did not know him, she said: "Oh, excuse me. I thought you were the father of two of my children!"

He stood there, dumbfounded, as she walked away, never realizing she was the eighth grade teacher at the neighborhood school!

—A. Olson, Chicago, Ill.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Jive Talk

Daughter: "I'm going to flip the dip."

Mother: "You're going to what?"

Daughter: "I'm going to a movie, Mother. Don't you understand hep talk?"

Mother: "Okay, but before you peel the wheel, scrub the tub, spread the bed and swish the dish!"

—Marie Endsley,
Lewisburg, Tenn.

UNION-MADE—WELL-MADE

She Was Prepared

The boy and his new girl friend were out riding in the country when, on a lonely lane, the car stopped. "We're out of gas!" exclaimed the boy.

The girl opened her purse and brought out a flask.

"Wow!" exclaimed the would-be wolf. "You've got a pint with you! What kind is it, scotch or bourbon?"

"Gasoline!" she replied.

—Carl Wallman,
Monmouth Junction, N. J.

This Month's Limerick

In the long-dead kingdom of Incas
The priests were all heavy drinkers.
They worshiped the sun
And had lots of fun
But the peasants all thought they were stinkers.

Divorce Next Week

Carpenter's bride: "I've baked two kinds of biscuits, darling. Take your pick."

Carpenter: "Thanks, but I've got my hammer right here."

—Linda Tyrrell, Freeport, N. Y.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

Hopeless Case!

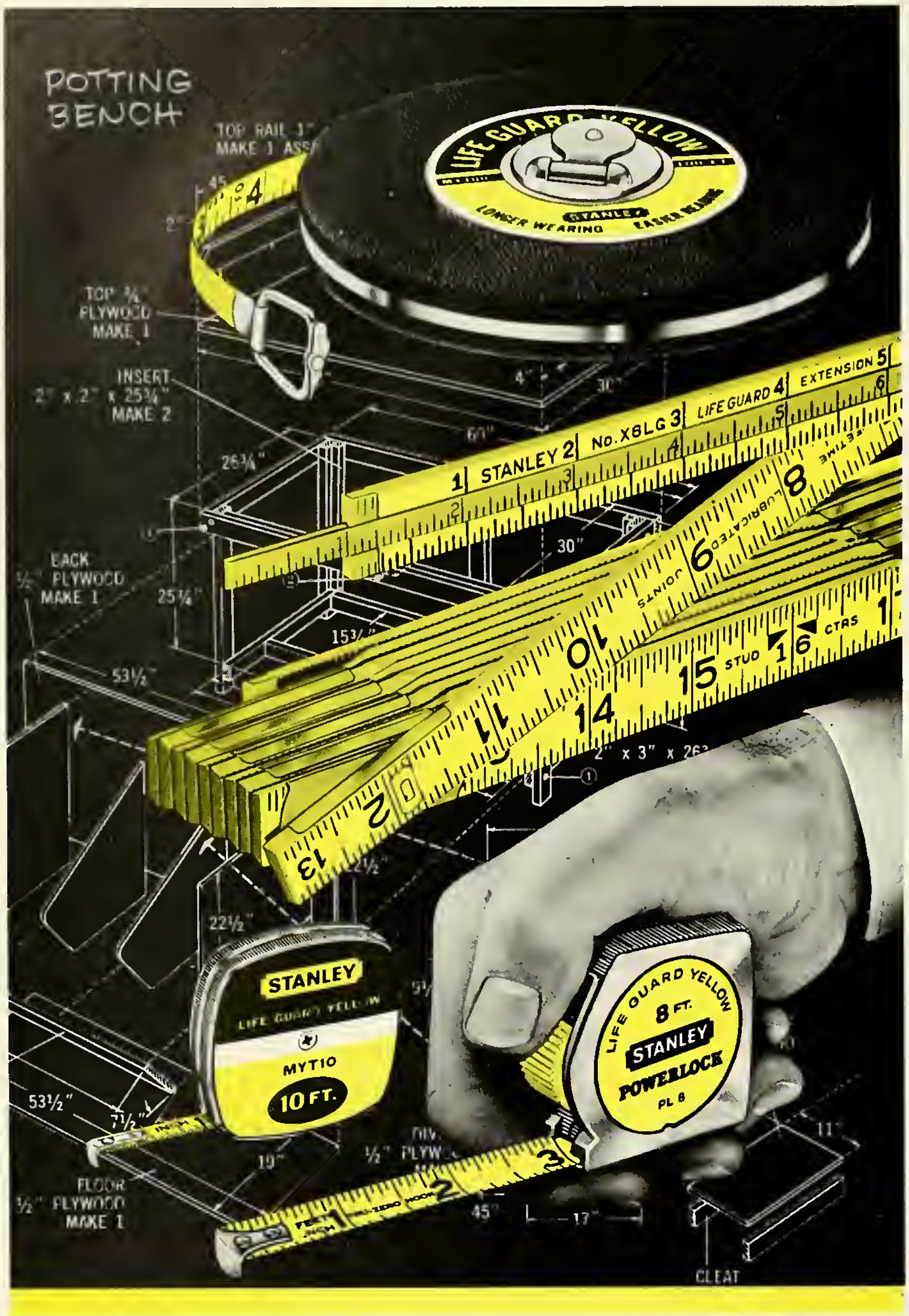
The little boy came home from first grade after his first day in school and announced that he wasn't going back. Asked why, he replied: "Well, I can't read and I can't write and the teacher won't let me talk!"

BE ACTIVE IN YOUR LOCAL

Leap Year Report

Mrs. J. St. Croix, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, sent this in with a dare to "put it into a man's magazine." Her title was "It's A Man's World:"

If a man doesn't marry, he's a "gay bachelor" but if a woman doesn't, she's "an old maid." He "goes out with the boys" but she goes to "a hen party." When he comes home he brings "news" but she brings "gossip." If he runs the family, he's "head of the house" but if she does, she "wears the pants." If he looks after her, he's "a devoted husband" but if she does the same, she "henpecks him." In his middle age he's "in the prime of life" but she's "no spring chicken." If he spends his money he's "generous" but if she does she's "extravagant." His gray hair makes him "distinguished" but hers makes her "an old hag." Says Mrs. St. Croix: "You see, girls, YOU CAN'T WIN!"



STANLEY *LIFE GUARD YELLOW* RULES . . . *measurably better!*

LONGER WEARING . . . Last up to 10 times longer. A special super-tough finish resists abrasion, abuse and hard use.

VISIBLY BETTER . . . Black numbers on yellow background are easier to see, easier to read.

POWERLOCK . . . A new Power Return Rule. Powerlock locks on blade, prevents slippage in either direction.

SEE YOUR DEALER . . . He has the right LIFE GUARD YELLOW Rule for every measuring job as well as other fine Stanley Tools.

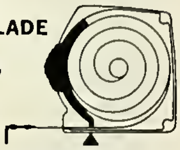
THE STANLEY® WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

Tool Tips
FROM
STANLEY

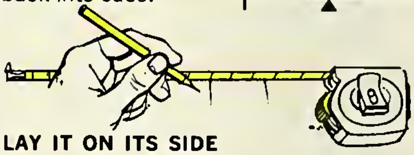
What's so different about the newest?

Power return tape rules with their smooth blade action are just about the handiest of all measuring tools . . . and hand tool users are recognizing this by their purchases. When Stanley designers developed the brand new Powerlock Rule, they combined the advantages of Life Guard Yellow visibility and service life with a whole host of convenience features. For instance:

POSITIVE LOCKING BLADE

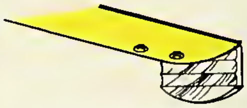


Lock action is on blade, not on drum. No creeping or slippage back into case.



LAY IT ON ITS SIDE

Rule lies flat, easy to mark off. Blade stays put; doesn't snap back.

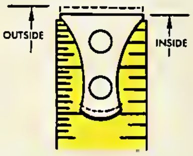


HOOK THAT "GRIPS"

The serrations and burrs are there for a purpose . . . they help prevent hook from slipping off smooth surfaces, and it's the strongest hook ever. Even a 100 pound pull will not cause it to bend.

FOR "INSIDE" MEASURING

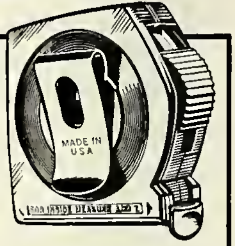
Extend rule just short of width to be measured; then extend slightly to full distance. Add two inches for width of case.



TRUE ZERO HOOK

When taking inside or outside measurements, the hook automatically slides to precisely allow for hook thickness. It's always at "true zero."

Belt Clip furnished with POWERLOCK RULE!



Clip is screwed to back of case. Fastens rule to belt, pocket, work apron or clip board. Keeps rule at your fingertips, prevents misplacement.

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

MARCH 1964

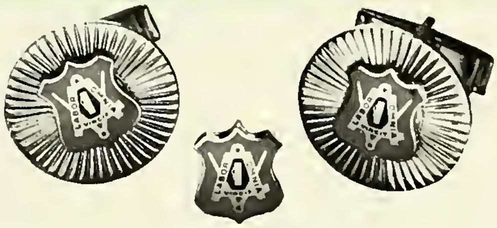
FOUNDED 1881

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Screw button back. Attractive small size. Rolled gold.
$2.00 each

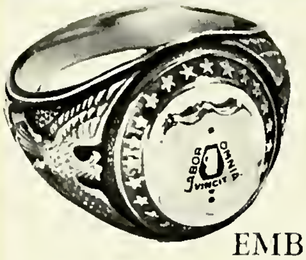
TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM

Holds tie neatly in place. Well made and moderately priced. You'll be proud to wear this handsome tie clasp. **$1.50**



CUFF LINKS AND TIE TACK

Beautiful set with emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship.
Set, $3.50



EMBLEM RING

The official ring showing emblem on top and eagle design on sides is becoming more and more popular among our members. Individual members buy them and local unions present them for long years of service and as special recognition for the performance of extraordinary duties.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger.

Two qualities: 10K Gold, $25 each. Sterling Silver, $8 each. Rhodium Finish.

Wear Them With Pride!

The Brotherhood's official emblem design in colors is featured on the handsome articles shown here as well as on our other jewelry which may be ordered by the members of any group affiliated with our union. There has been a continuous demand for these items, which are all very attractive and in excellent taste. As you would expect, the materials and the workmanship are strictly first-class. By displaying the official emblem, we can show our pride in being members of the United Brotherhood. Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

All prices include Federal Excise Tax.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, *General Secretary*
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIV NO. 3 MARCH, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Moonport U.S.A. 2
New York's Prepaid Drug Program 5
Carpenter Who Solved Problem of Longitude 6
Atomic Age Quackery ..... Ivan E. Nestingen 11
Food for Peace 14
Beams and Streams That Cut Wood 18

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 9
Editorials 13
How to Stretch Your Dollar ..... Sidney Margolius 20
Canadian Section 22
Outdoor Meanderings ..... Fred Goetz 24
Official Information 26
In Memoriam 28
Local Union News 30
Index to Advertisers 36
Lakeland News 37
In Conclusion ..... M. A. Hutcheson 40

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THE COVER

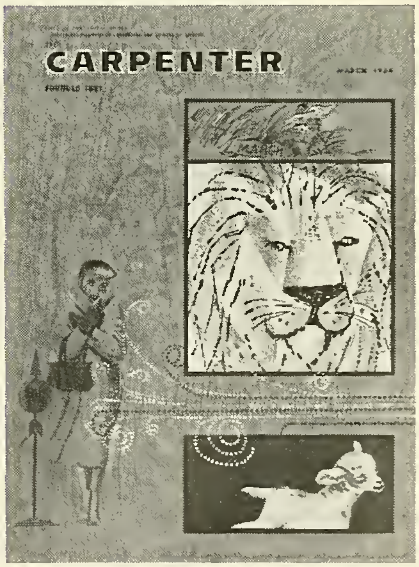
The month of March roars in like the proverbial lion. As William Dean Howells described it in his poem, "Earliest Spring":

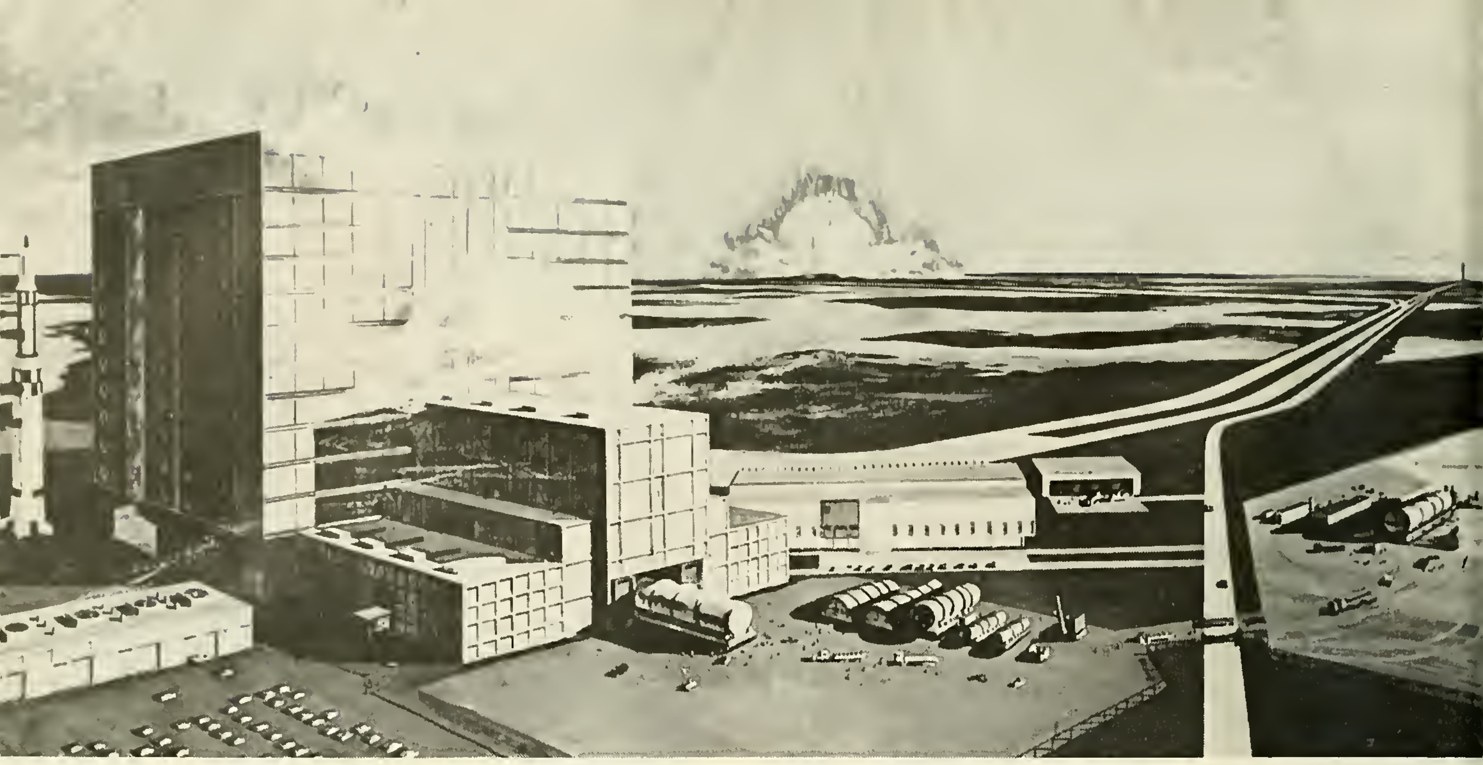
Tossing his mane of snows in wildest eddies and tangles,
Lion-like March cometh in, hoarse, with tempestuous breath.

If all goes as usual, weather-wise, we'll endure ice and snow for most of the month, and, by Easter, March 29, the first signs of spring will appear. Hopefully, this third month of 1964 will then playfully exit like the lamb we show on our cover, and the young lady, also shown, can put away her cold-weather gear and begin to use her early-spring clothes.

Soon, all across the land, the sounds of hammers will echo, as Carpenters go back to outside work in earnest.

We offer a note of warning: The Ides of March, which brought tragedy to Caesar, can bring dangers to the carpenter who battles the winds. Caution and adequate clothing are the watchwords for the month.





Moonport, U.S.A., is shown in this architect's sketch at it will appear when in operation later this decade. Construction of the cavernous, 52-story tall Vertical Assembly Building on Merritt Island, Fla., near Cape Canaveral, is already under way under supervision of the Canaveral District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers as construction agent for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. In this sketch an assembled Saturn Rocket, with its Apollo spacecraft, leaves the building for its trip to the launch pad, while another blasts into the sky on a lunar trip in the background.

Mammoth building for MOONPORT, U.S.A. will be major construction project at the Kennedy Space Center

THE world's largest building is being erected on sand, compacted shells, and 160-foot steel pilings at John F. Kennedy Space Center on the east coast of Florida.

You'll be able to see it 40 miles away, across the marsh grasses, when it's completed sometime in the 1960's. It'll be 52 stories high in its main section, and it'll boast 426-foot-high doors which can slide back to let assembled, multistage rockets in and out.

Called VAB (for Vertical Assembly Building) by code-minded spacemen, the edifice has other specifications which are spectacular too:

- It will set a record for volume enclosed in a single building—almost 140 million cubic feet of space—more than half again as much as the sprawling Pentagon in Washington.
- Column core sections are steel H-columns heavier than any metal section ever before rolled.
- It will take 94,000 tons of structural steel, including 21,500 tons of pipe piles. (By comparison, the Empire State Building took only

60,000 tons and the Merchandise Mart in Chicago only 54,000 tons.)

- It will be equipped with 250-ton capacity cranes with 462-foot hook height.

VAB will be the key installation at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Complex 39, Merritt Island—just across the Banana River and northwest of Cape Canaveral.

VAB is designed to expedite the programs of getting Uncle Sam's astronauts on the moon by 1970. Its great value to the space program will be that it will permit engineers and technicians to assemble a multistage rocket and have it almost completely ready for launching before it moves to the pad. At the present time multistage rockets must be pieced together on the launch pad. Such a complex space vehicle often ties up a pad for months, holding up other space efforts. The building will also offer protection from the weather and give ground crews ready access to their tools, equipment, and ships.

It'll be the closest approach yet to assembly-line missile preparation — a condition which is vital to the Saturn V/Apollo moonshot program. Big Saturn rockets can be wheeled in and out of VAB already pointed toward the sky. There'll be big double-track crawler transporters (the world's largest land vehicles) to move the rockets the three and a half miles to the launching pad.

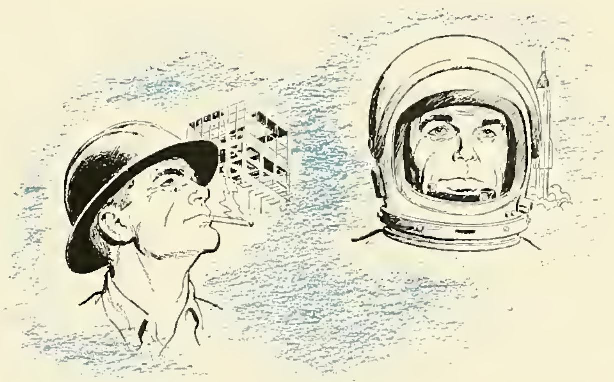
The vehicle will be assembled on its launch platform in VAB, with its umbilical tower in place. After checkout is completed, the vehicle and the platform will be moved to the pad.

The crawler-transporter will then move the arming tower into position for final flight preparation. The amount of time that the rocket will be on its pad will be reduced to a few weeks, instead of months.

Carpenters and other building and construction craftsmen are already at work on the foundation for the Merritt Island Launch Area and its big superstructure, the Vertical Assembly Building.

Construction cost of Complex 39, as the whole facility is called, now totals about $118 million. An $8 million contract for foundations and piles went to Blount Brothers Corp.; a $23.5 million package to American Bridge for structural steel fabrication and erection; $19.1 million to a joint venture of Blount Brothers and M. M. Sundt Construction Company for the first launch pad and the crawler-way. The general contract, for $63.4 million has gone to Morrison-Knudson, Perini Corp., and Paul Hardeman, Inc.

Contracts for the VAB are being administered by the Corps of Engineers. The VAB itself will cost more than $100 million. The overall cost of Launch Complex 39 will run to $450 million—a sizable part of the Federal budget.



Essentially a large steel-framed building with a metal skin, the VAB will be used to prepare the 7.5-million-pound-thrust Saturn V rocket and the three-man Apollo spacecraft for lunar flight. The 281-foot rocket and the Apollo spacecraft will be assembled in an upright position inside the VAB within a controlled environment. Customarily, such preparation is accomplished on the launch pad.

The low bay section of the VAB will be receiving point for the Saturn V's three stages as initial assembly begins. The first and second stages of the rocket are scheduled to be brought to Complex 39 by barge, the third stage by airplane or surface transportation.

After initial checkout, the stages then go into the high bay area for assembly. There will be four high bays, two back-to-back, each with its own 426-foot-high door opening onto the special roadway over which the Crawler-Transporter will move the vertically-assembled Saturn V/Apollo vehicle.

Design of the building is such that it will withstand winds of hurricane force. Doors in the high bay areas are being designed not only to protect the rocket and spacecraft from the weather but also to dampen sound shock waves created when the Saturn V lifts off from the launch pad.

Two major, but separate, smaller structures will be erected near VAB—the Launch Control Center and the Utility Annex. These buildings will boost the total enclosed floor space in the VAB area to about 1.7 million square feet.

Nearly a billion dollars worth of facilities will be built at this vast, 88,000-acre moonport. Two major installations are planned—the NASA Industrial Area and Launch Complex 39.

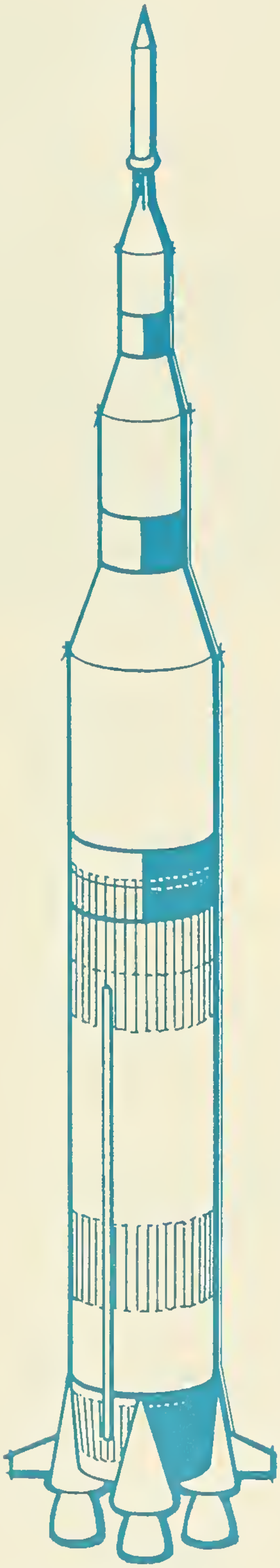
The Industrial Area, directly west of Cape Canaveral across the Banana River, will be a scientific city of almost 50 major buildings.

Launch Complex 39, several miles north of the Industrial Area, will be the actual launch site of this nation's moon rocket, Saturn V.

The Industrial Area will house engineers, scientists, and technicians assigned to NASA's Launch Operations Center (LOC) and field projects of other NASA installations.

LOC has the overall responsibility of conducting launch operations for the Saturn V and other NASA programs.

Within the laboratories and offices at the MILA Industrial Area, NASA personnel will continue development of the equipment and techniques required to launch complex space vehicles. Construction of facilities began there in early 1963.



SATURN V—The latest model of the Saturn launch vehicle for placing American astronauts on the moon. A three-stage vehicle, it stands 360 feet high and, loaded with fuel, it weighs 3,000 tons. The Apollo space craft atop the rocket assembly is designed to take two spacemen to the moon.

Among the buildings of prime importance within the Industrial Area will be the LOC Headquarters Building and the Operations and Checkout Building.

The LOC Headquarters Building will serve as the administrative center from which MILA activities will be directed. Besides housing the LOC Director, his staff, and other management personnel, the building will provide space for launch-related engineering and laboratory functions.

The Operations and Checkout Building will be the field center of NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, based in Houston, Texas. When completed, the structure, covering 333,000 square feet, will be utilized in assembly and inspection of Apollo spacecraft, which will house astronauts on moon missions. Also, prior to launch, astronauts will live in quarters on the third floor of the building.

A group of buildings known as the Fluid Test Complex is being built to conduct tests with the actual propellants to be used in the propulsion systems aboard the Apollo spacecraft. Some of the facilities within the complex go by such names as: Cryogenic Test Building, Hypergolic Test Building, and Environmental Control Systems Building.

The Industrial Area will also include many of the items which a typical municipality must maintain. There will be a bank, a hospital, the equivalent of a police station, a telephone exchange, cafeterias, warehouses, a fire station, theatres and auditoriums, a heliport, a railroad yard, a post office, a water storage facility, a sewage plant, and power station.

NASA decided that, at most, 27 floors will be installed now on any one tower of VAB but not more than 21 of these will have full live load.

Once American scientific and craft skills have prepared the big and modern facility, John F. Kennedy Space Center will truly be Moonport, USA.

OTHER MOONPORT FACILITIES

BARGE FACILITIES: Saturn V will require extra heavy equipment, most of which will arrive by barge at the Merritt Island Launch area. Five barge slips are located at the end of the barge canal. The barge facility will include a turning basin 1,200 feet across and ten feet deep.

LAUNCH OPERATIONS CENTER HEADQUARTERS: This will be the administrative center for all MILA activities. Director's office and briefing and conference rooms are on top floor; second and third floors will be occupied by program management, legal, contracts and procurement personnel. Support groups and contractors are on the first floor.

OPERATIONS AND CHECKOUT BUILDING: This will be field center for NASA's Manned Spacecraft Center, based in Houston, Texas. Gemini and Apollo spacecraft will be inspected and tested in assemble and test area. Facilities are provided for laboratories, control rooms, training rooms, and astronauts' quarters.

FLUID TEST FACILITY: Here are the Hypergolic and Cyrogenic Test Buildings and Environmental Control Systems and Support Services Buildings. Hypergolics are materials which spontaneously ignite on contact with each other; cyrogenic propellants are materials found only at extremely low temperatures.

30,000 Carpenter Families Benefit

Prepaid Drug Program Makes History in New York City

A NEW history-making step in union benefits has been taken through the inauguration of a comprehensive prepaid prescription drug program for New York City carpenters. This program, which benefits more than 30,000 carpenters and their families, began operating January 1.

The program, sponsored by the New York City District Council of Carpenters Welfare Fund, will provide prescription drugs, regardless of cost, to eligible carpenters and their dependents (wives and dependent children under 19 years of age).

President Charles Johnson, Jr. of the District Council in announcing the program said, "The Plan is designed to protect our members and their families against high drug costs. It will permit them to satisfy all their drug needs at neighborhood drug stores without traveling to distant parts of the city or mailing prescriptions to a central warehouse. It marks a new stage in our continuing efforts to expand welfare and pension protection in the best interests of our members and the industry."

The new drug program is now being extended to more than 3,000 pensioners and their wives. In commenting on this, Mr. Johnson said, "Although our retired members receive the highest pensions provided by the construction trades, they are faced with ever increasing medical costs so that we expect them to be the largest users of this program."

Johnson said the Fund will cover all prescriptions, including insulin, if prescribed by a licensed medical doctor, dentist, or osteopathic physician. To be included, drugs must require compounding or be legend type drugs which need not necessarily require compounding. The program is financed by a special appropriation which is expected to amount to as much as a million dollars a year.

Eligible members and dependents will pay a basic 50 cent fee for each prescription and the Fund will cover the rest of the cost.

Mr. Johnson said that more than 2,000 retail pharmacies throughout the city have agreed to participate in the program by signing an agreement accepting an established price schedule in full payment for all prescriptions filled.

Carpenter Drug Program Praised on ABC Network

The recently instituted program of prescription drug benefits of the New York District Council was accorded national praise on the ABC radio network recently. Shortly after the program began, a special closing message on the Edward Morgan news and commentary program cited the drug project as an outstanding example of union service.

The program will operate as follows: eligible members will receive identification cards authorizing participating pharmacies to fill prescriptions. The pharmacy will collect the basic 50 cent fee from the member and mail a duplicate of the prescription to the Fund Office at 204-8 East 23rd Street. Bills will be paid promptly on a monthly basis.

The Fund is basing cost projections and operating methods on studies conducted by Harold Faggen Associates, Inc., consulting actuaries to the Carpenters and more than 400 union-management welfare and pension funds.

The welfare fund of the New York City District Council, now totaling about $20 million, is financed by employer contributions of 5 percent of the wages earned by members.

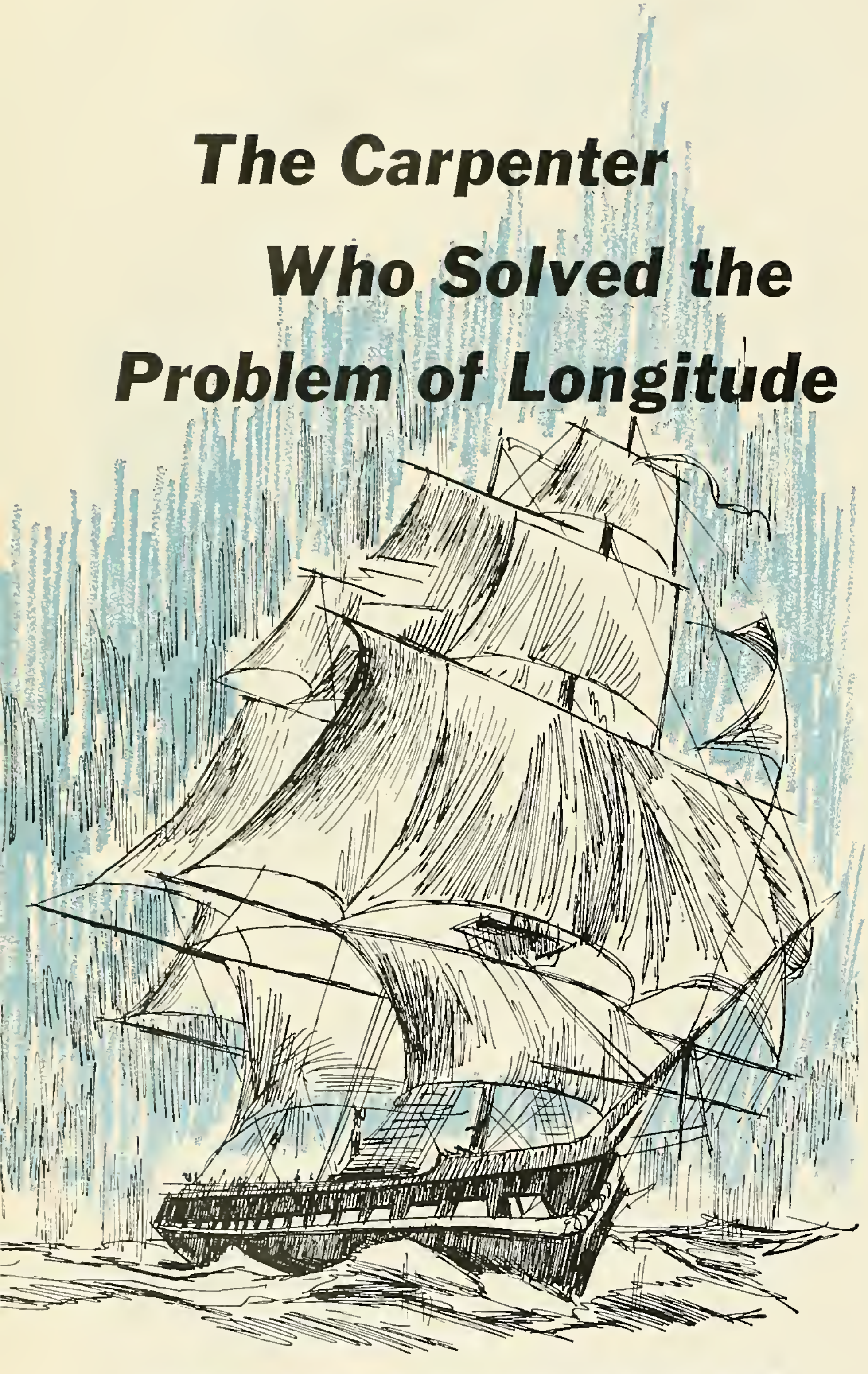
The district council's new plan is similar to prescription drug plans set up by other construction trades' union-management funds in the area.

Druggists are allowed a minimum markup of 75 cents or 60 percent on drugs costing up to $2.50; a minimum markup of $1.50 or 50 percent for drugs costing $2.51 to $5; and a minimum markup of $2.50 or 35 percent for drugs costing $5.01 or more. A charge of 10 cents is allowed for the container for each prescription.

The pricing schedule was worked out in consultation with pharmacists and other interested groups and is designed to provide a fair return to store owners and still provide medication at reasonable prices.

A registered pharmacist has been employed to check prescription prices, expedite payments to store owners and maintain detailed records of the program.

The Carpenter Who Solved the Problem of Longitude



Mariners were often lost at sea, until a Yorkshire craftsman produced his amazingly-accurate clocks.

HIS Majesty's Ship *Centurion* had passed through LeMaire Strait, and was fighting her way round the Horn. She was buffeted by Anarctic winds and threatened at any moment by floating ice. Captain Anson stood southwestward until, by his reckoning, he was fully 10 degrees to westward of the Cape. He then turned north, and, after crossing latitude 55 degrees south, he sighted land ahead.

It was Noir Island, off the southwest entrance to Magellan Strait. An unsuspected easterly current has caused him to miscalculate his position, and he was compelled to stand southwestward again and spend many days in getting into position for a clear journey northward.

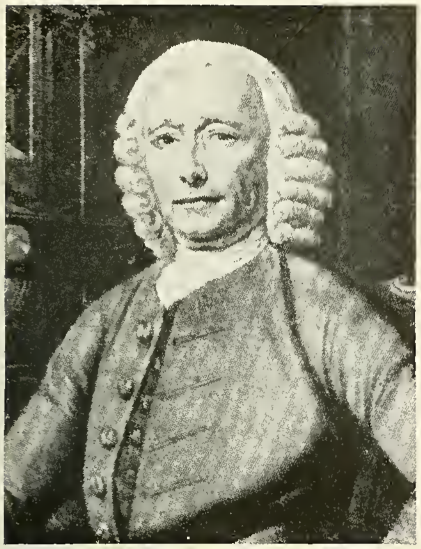
The resulting delay in time was disastrous. Scurvy broke out on board the *Centurion,* and several seamen died. Others became ill, and the ship's captain knew he must put ashore somewhere and obtain fresh food and vegetables to overcome the disease.

He then set course for a pinpoint in the South Pacific—the island of Juan Fernandez, more than 400 miles off the coast of Chile.

With only the stars, crude methods of calculation, and a sextant to guide him Captain Anson followed the navigation customs of the time and steered to get into the latitude of the island. In other words, he traveled north until his sextant told him he was about 35 degrees south of the Equator. He knew that Juan Fernandez was in this latitude, too, but, once he reached the parallel, he had to decide whether to go east or west to reach it. Without knowing how far he was west of the Greenwich time meridian (there were no instruments for longitude), he couldn't know exactly where he was on the 35th parallel.

If he didn't find the island soon, he'd be too shorthanded to put the ship about.

He first imagined that he was east of the island, which he was. He sailed westward until he became panicy—just a few sailing hours too soon—and turned about to sail eastward. A two-day's run eastward gave him, for the first time, some definite idea of his position. He sighted the barran coast of Chile!



John Harrison, after a portrait in the National Maritime Museum, England.

He turned about again and headed west.

On June 9, 1741, his log reported later, he finally anchored at the remote island of Juan Fernandez—13 days after he had almost reached it on his initial heading.

The double uncertainty as to his own longitude and that of the island (a consequence of the discoverer's inability to exactly pinpoint the longitude) had cost the lives of more than 70 *Centurion* crewmen!

Captain Anson was not the first mariner to be lost at sea for lack of an accurate measure of longitude. Men had sailed the seas of the world for centuries by guess and luck before him, and thousands had died, been shipwrecked, or lost at sea.

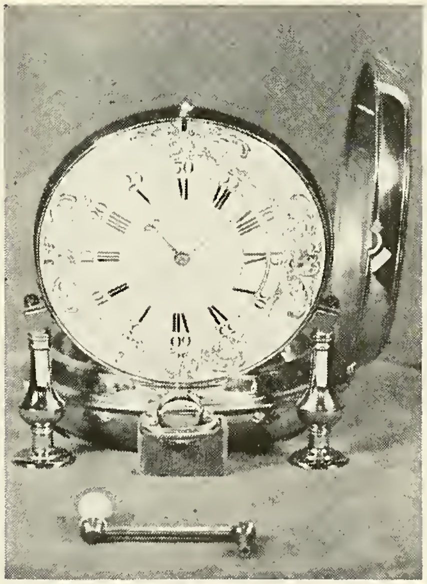
In 1714 a group of London merchants prepared a petition calling upon the British government to appoint a commission to consider the whole question of finding longitude at sea. Such a commission of astronomers, mathematicians, and natural scientists was set up, and an Act was passed by Parliament offering a graduated scale of rewards for any "generally practicable and useful" method of finding longitude at sea. Any instrument which could direct a ship to within sixty miles of its destination after a six-weeks voyage on the open sea would bring its designer 10,000 pounds sterling. If the error was less than 40 miles, the reward would be 15,000 pounds. If the error was less than 30 miles, the winner would receive the handsome sum of 20,000 pounds, coin of the realm. Other nations had offered rewards for such an invention, but this was the largest of all.

In the years which followed, the Commissioners of Longitude were besieged with ideas and "inventions." One fellow brought in a sundial with small calibrations, but he was hastily shown the door. A man called John Baptist submitted some elaborate drawings which had little meaning. Another fellow had a formula so complicated he couldn't explain it. Scientific geniuses like Isaac Newton puzzled over the problem.

But it was left to a young Yorkshire carpenter named John Harrison, *who had never been to sea,* to come up with the solution to the age-old problem.

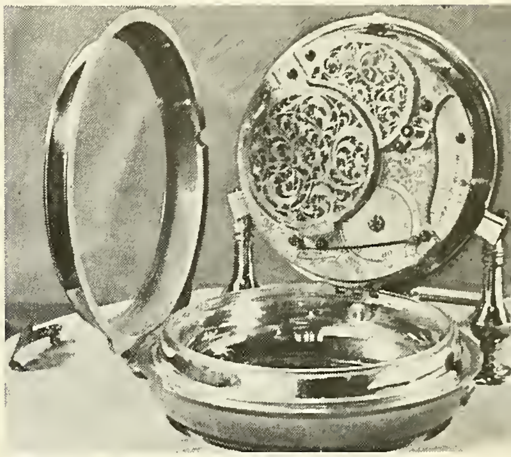
Harrison of Barrow-on-Humber was the son of a carpenter, brought up to follow his father's trade. Born in 1693, he had managed to educate himself sufficiently to make a little money by land surveying. Also, without serving a day's apprenticeship to any clockmaker, he acquired sufficient horological knowledge to repair—and even construct—clocks. Several of his hand-made clocks, with wheels and pinions of wood, are now housed in British museums.

Sir Isaac Newton, meanwhile, had speculated that the best way to find longitude at all times was with a super-accurate watch—one which could withstand the motion of a ship, variations of heat and cold, wet and dry, and the differences of gravity at different latitudes. But, alas, said Sir Isaac, "Such a watch has not yet been made."



A view of the dial and winding key of Harrison's Timekeeper No. 4, the clock which eventually won the prize.

Newton figured correctly that such a timekeeper could offer a simple and complete solution to the problem. A ship's longitude is the difference between the meridian (or north-south line) she happens to be on and some standard, or known, meridian, like the line which went through the Royal observatory at Greenwich, England. The ship could obtain her local time—the time of her meridian—by simple observations of the stars and the sun. If she also knows Greenwich time, the difference gives her longitude. It's a complicated subject, but for John Harrison it was a tremendous challenge.



Movement view of Timekeeper No. 4. Clock has kept time for two centuries.

Harrison went to London in 1714, armed with two of his clock inventions—a type of pendulum and a clock part called an escapement. He also had plans and drawings for a marine timekeeper which he proposed to lay before the Board of Longitude.

When these learned gentlemen learned he was a carpenter and short of funds, they paid little attention to his proposal.

The Royal Astronomer, Halley (for whom a comet is named), suggested to Harrison that he tell "Honest John" Graham, a London clockmaker, of his plans. Harrison visited Graham and came away with 200 pounds in funds.

With this he returned to Barrow-on-Humber and spent the next six years building his first marine timekeeper. Harrison's No. 1 Timekeeper was a masterpiece. It solved the problems of temperature and motion. It was the most accurate clock ever produced. In 1736 he tested it on board a barge in the Humber River and then set out for London to beard the Commission once more.

The Commission allowed the timekeeper to be tested on a voyage to Lisbon. Harrison and his clock were placed abroad *HMS Centurion*. (Yes, the same vessel which five years later lost more than 70 seamen because her master could not find the correct longitude!)

Her master at that time was a Captain George Procter, who died on the voyage. And with him died the official endorsement of Harrison's first timekeeper test. Harrison directed Procter's successor back from Spain to within 26 miles of home port—well within the 20,000 pound-reward limit.

The Commissioners mulled this over, hemmed and hawed, and said they weren't satisfied. They advanced the carpenter a small amount of money and told him to try to develop a better timepiece.

Between 1737-1739 Harrison built a second timekeeper. But, at that time England was at war with Spain, and the Commission was afraid that Harrison's second timekeeper would fall into enemy hands. So it was never tested at sea.

Harrison was an amazingly patient and diligent man. It took him six years to produce his first marine timekeeper, two years to produce the second, but *17 years* to complete the third.

By 1757, No. 3 was so nearly finished that Harrison notified the men in London that he was ready to compete for the 20,000-pound reward. He suggested, at the same time, that he be allowed to present a much smaller timekeeper to serve as an auxiliary abroad ship—a deck watch. This proposal was approved, and with the help of his son, William, he constructed Watch No. 4—probably the most famous timekeeper in the history of horology.

The first official trial of No. 4 took place in 1761, when John Harrison—now a tired old man of 68—embarked with it on *HMS Deptford* at Portsmouth, bound for Jamaica. Sixty-four days later the ship reached its destination. No. 4 had placed the ship within *one geographical mile* of the port! It was five seconds slow.

It was an amazing demonstration, but the Board of Longitude was slow to admit it. They advanced Harrison 2,500 pounds but declined to pay the balance until after further trials. They wanted to pull No. 4 apart and have other clockmakers test and inspect it. They threw all sorts of stumbling blocks in the way of the reward.

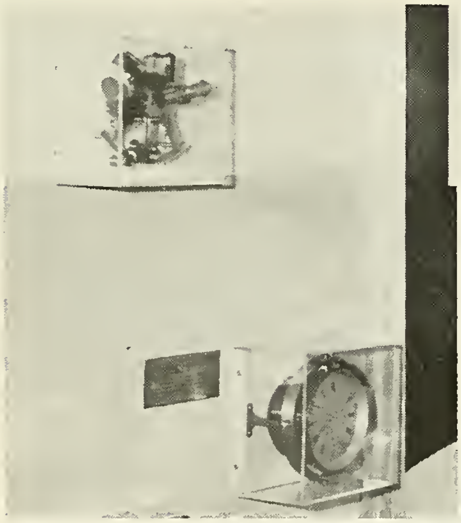
It finally took the intercession of King George III (yes, the same King George who taxed the American colonists) to obtain Harrison's long-deserved money.

"By God, Harrison, I'll see you righted," he is reported to have said, after reading an account of Harrison's work.

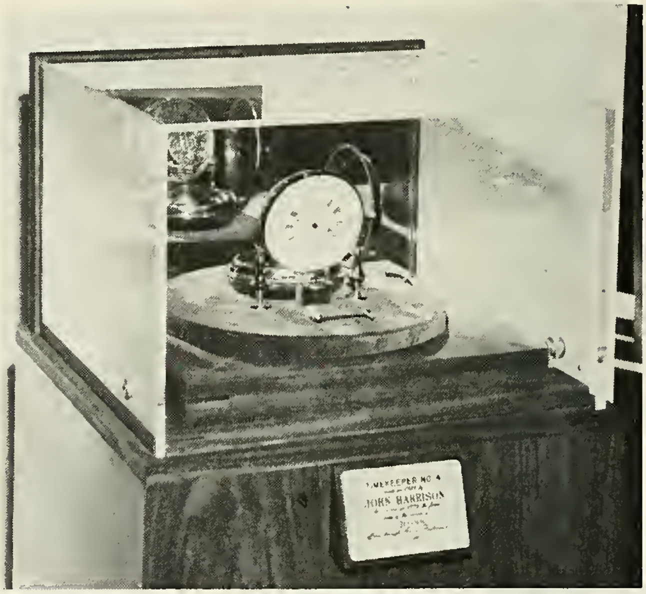
Three years before he died in 1776, in his 83rd year, John Harrison received his deserved tribute.

But his amazing timekeepers—the granddaddies of all marine timekeepers today—are the greatest tribute of all. There is not a seaman afloat whose track has not been made straighter and safer by this determined carpenter of two centuries ago.

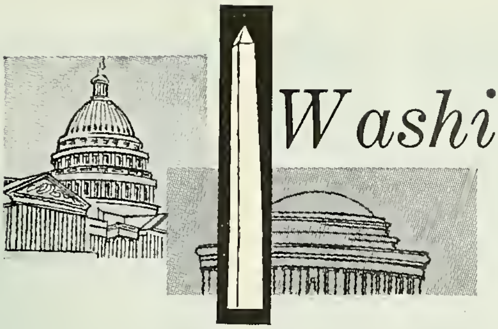
Harrison's four masterpieces—still ticking away—are on view this spring at the United States Naval Observatory in Washington, D. C. Since March, 1963, they have been on loan from Great Britain's National Maritime Bureau, and they will return to England this summer. Visitors, meanwhile can judge for themselves what a great genius this English carpenter must have been.



The sextant, shown at top in this portion of the U. S. Naval Observatory exhibit, told latitude, but simple, gimbal-mounted chronometers, like the one at lower right, did not keep time with enough accuracy.



Timekeeper No. 4, as it is displayed and protected at the exhibition in Washington, D. C. This marine watch brought deserved recognition to Harrison after a half century.



Washington ROUNDUP

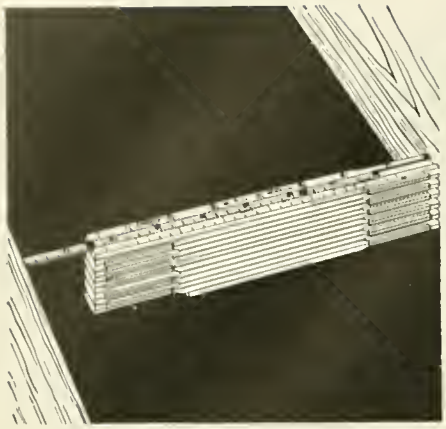
AUTOMATION'S TOLL: At a Labor-Management Relations Institute in Evansville, Ind., last month, Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz gave some startling figures on automation. The most amazing figure was contained in this statement: "When America's workers return to their jobs tomorrow morning, over 4,000 of them will find that machines have moved in overnight to take the jobs they held." And he added that in auto making 48 men with machines make motor blocks requiring 400 men ten years ago—and in half the time to boot. Only 14 operators tend the machines that make 90 per cent of all glass light bulbs used in the U. S. and two workers can now turn out 1,000 radios a day—it used to require 200 workers.

NEW CANAL—HOT AND COLD: Will there be a new Panama Canal or a new transisthmus canal to replace the Panama Canal? This question has been getting hotter as the difficulties with our Panamanian friends get more intense. The big argument has been that the old canal is obsolete. But there may be some sober second thoughts on the prospect of building a new ditch. A report is scheduled to appear this month—it may have hit the public prints by the time this gets to the members—which would seem to spike the need for a new canal. This report is based on the possibility of widening the present canal to 500 feet. Such an operation would more than take care of any needs for the next forty years.

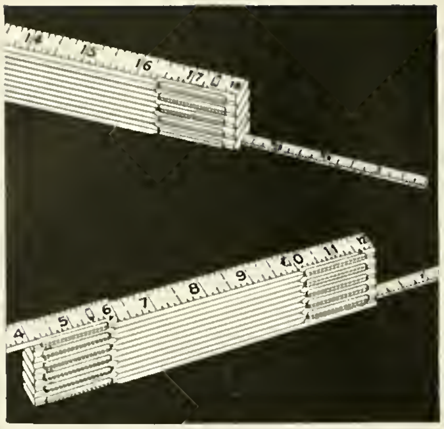
GOOD NEWS: As reported in last month's CARPENTER, the Davis-Bacon fringe benefits bill passed the House and we hope it will be through the Senate by the end of this month. We hope the bill will have passed, making these comments obsolete. During the House debate there were some interesting comments made on both sides of the aisle concerning the need to update Davis-Bacon. Apparently all hands are beginning to realize that so-called "fringe" benefits are pretty basic and should be part of the total compensation package.

WAGE-HOUR BATTLE: A new battle shaping up in Congress concerns the effort which is being made to broaden the wage-hour coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The new bill would bring under wage-hour protections some 735,000 workers—254,000 in restaurants, food service and retail trade; 80,000 in laundries; 87,000 in logging and 124,000 in other industries. Every advance in wage-hour legislation has been a battle. Way back in 1937 when the bill for the first wage-hour was up, there was a cry against establishing a minimum. And when it went to $1 per hour in 1955, there was a real tumult. But the coverage should be broadened in simple justice to the tens of thousands of the unprotected.

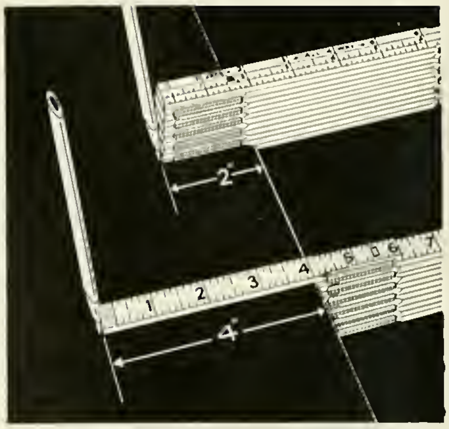
NEW TUNNEL: A fascinating story which has appeared several times before, cropped up recently when Great Britain and France jointly announced that they would undertake to construct a tunnel under the English Channel between England and France. Estimated outlay for the project would be $450 million and the tunnel would be under joint government control. Several top construction and engineering firms in the U. S. participated in the extensive studies made as a preliminary step toward bringing into reality this longtime dream of a quick route from the British Isles to the Continent.



Accurate inside measure with 6″ extension slide

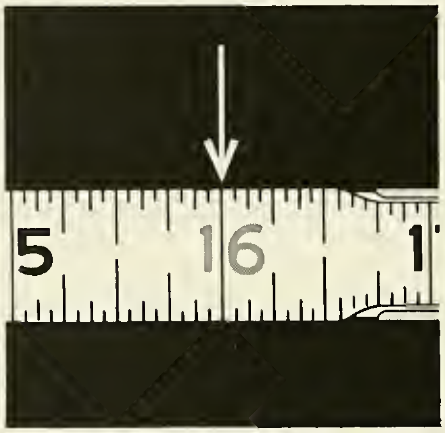


For flat reading, extension slides both ways, reads from right to left



Marking gage every two inches

Patented triple-locking joints prevent "stretch" and "end play"



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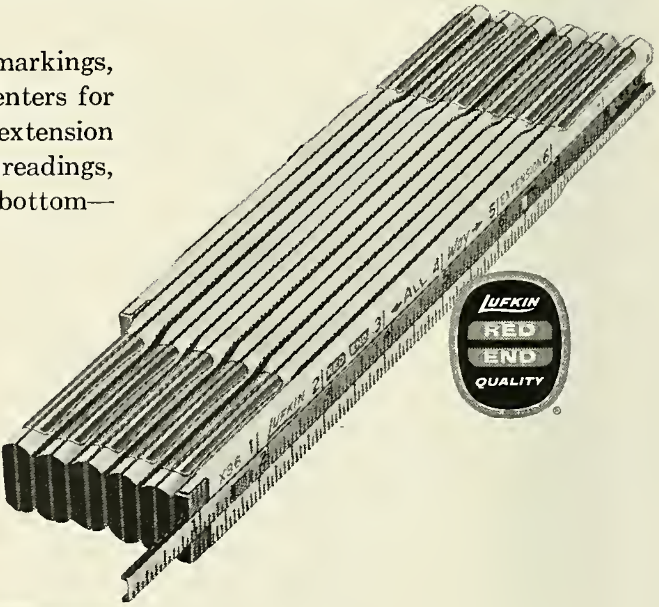

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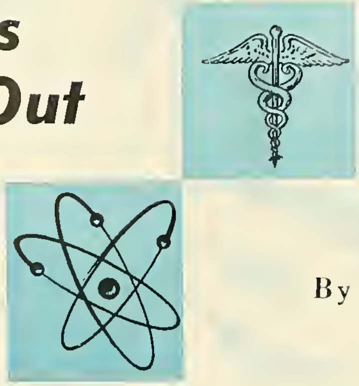
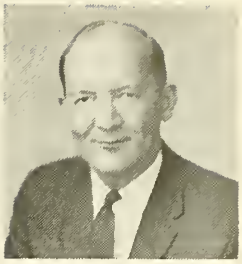
FDA Inspectors Fight to Stamp Out ATOMIC AGE QUACKERY





By IVAN E. NESTINGEN
Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

MODERN medicine, for all its blessings, has created a new kind of quackery—a subtle, often sophisticated misrepresentation that feeds on the ailments of the human body. And it has even produced a new breed of bootlegger.

Within its legal limits the Food and Drug Administration—one of the agencies of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare—is constantly fighting to stamp out the quackery. And it is an effective policeman in trying to assure that the food and drugs you use are suitable.

But, as the late President Kennedy pointed out in a special message to Congress, on the health of the nation:

"Legislation is needed to strengthen the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in its task of protecting the health of the consumer. The Food and Drug Administration, which lacks authority to require the adequate safety testing of cosmetics before they are placed on the market, has ample evidence of the harm which is caused by harmful cosmetic products. Other problems are presented by untested, dangerous, or worthless therapeutic or diagnostic devices."

Despite the limits on its legal authority to protect your health, the Food and Drug Administration is doing a good and often exciting job. It saves lives and millions of dollars—perhaps billions—by keeping useless drugs and foods off the market and by forcing the destruction of many tons of contaminated, filthy food before it reaches grocery stores.

As an example of its value as a means of averting tragedy, one only need recall how one of its alert staff, Dr. Frances Kelsey, barred the sale of thalidomide in the United States. This was the drug which caused deformities in thousands of new-born babies in Europe. As an outgrowth of the thalidomide incident, Congress in 1962 passed the Kefauver-Harris drug amendments, the most comprehensive modernization of the nation's drug laws in a generation.

Two great and fundamental objectives were advanced by this legislation. It set up a means to:

1. Further insure the quality and reliability of the drugs your doctor prescribes and administers to you.

2. Improve the communication of necessary information concerning these drugs, their side effects and contraindications, as well as their advances.

Specifically, the Kefauver-Harris amendments require, among other things, that all new drugs be proved effective before they are put on the market, that all drugs be manufactured under adequate controls and that FDA be given greater control over the testing of investigational drugs on man.

The last requirement is particularly important because, formerly, relatively loose controls were exercised over drugs for testing on human beings.

Thus, some promoters of such drugs could and did stimulate so-called research that was neither well conceived nor controlled. A few firms even promoted commercial use of drugs not yet cleared for safety.

But, as the President has pointed out, the FDA needs better legal means for the control of worthless therapeutic devices. Currently, it has relatively limited authority in keeping such devices off the market. As a result, Americans—many of them among the nation's nearly 18,000,000 people over 65—spend millions on valueless therapeutic devices and treatment.

For example, useless rheumatism and arthritis remedies alone take an estimated $250 million a year. Cancer remedies, completely without value, take millions more. The tragedy of such devices is not only in the wasted money. They are potentially harmful because the purchaser may delay getting competent medical treatment while giving the article a try.

Promoters of quack devices are often extremely clever. They take advantage of scientific progress by claiming to use a newly discovered principle and by using jargon containing new scientific terminology.

The atomic age has aided and abetted their fakery. For example, dirt said to come from uranium mines and claimed to be radioactive was bagged in pads or pillows made of mattress ticking and sold for $7.50 to $37.50 a bag as treatment for sinus pains, arthritis and bursitis. Actually, the pads gave off less radioactivity than a luminous wristwatch dial.

A plastic dumbbell containing "Zerret Water" which was claimed to emit Z-rays—"a force unknown to science"—sold for $50 as a cure for all diseases and for restoring perfect health. Chemists proved the Zerret water had the same composition as Chicago faucet water. A device sold for $500 was supposed to treat cancer and other pathological conditions by playing the sound vibrations from tape-recorded music into wet pads placed on the body. The output from the tune, "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," was claimed to be good for cancer.

The 1938 Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act provided that new drugs had to be proved safe before they could be put on the market. The effectiveness of a new drug could be considered only insofar as it was involved in determining its safety.

The 1962 Kefauver-Harris drug amendments struck a major blow at false and misleading promotions of drugs. Now, before a drug can be cleared, scientific proof must be given that the drug will have the effect claimed for it. But there is not now on the books any federal law requiring that therapeutic devices be proved either safe or effective before marketing.

The President has proposed that manufacturers or sponsors of new therapeutic devices be required to test their products and prove them safe and effective before they are put on the market.

To back up the Food and Drug Administration's legal role of keeping useless or potentially dangerous drugs from the market, it employs some 850 inspectors and many scientists, including pharmacologists, medical doctors, chemists and others.

In recent years the FDA has been particularly cracking down on the illicit sale of the so-called "pep pills" often used by truck drivers to stay awake on long hauls across the country. These amphetamine pills can be legally sold only with a doctor's prescription, but, because of the effect they produce, gigantic rings of bootleggers have blossomed. As a result, these bils are often sold quietly at truck stops, gasoline stations, restaurants, bars and other outlets catering to truck drivers. Unfortunately, the pills have some serious side effects that all too often result in highway tragedy.

A driver under the influence of the drug may see a mirage of an oncoming truck which may cause him to swerve off the road or into another vehicle which the drugged driver has failed to see.

The amount of the drug required to produce these side effects varies widely from person to person, but it is a well-established medical fact that prolonged wakefulness will result in loss of muscular and mental coordination, impairment of judgment and hallucinations.

To halt the sale and use of these drugs, FDA inspectors have had to take on various poses, often at considerable risk, in order to gain the confidence of truck stop operators, truck drivers and others associated with the sale of the pills.

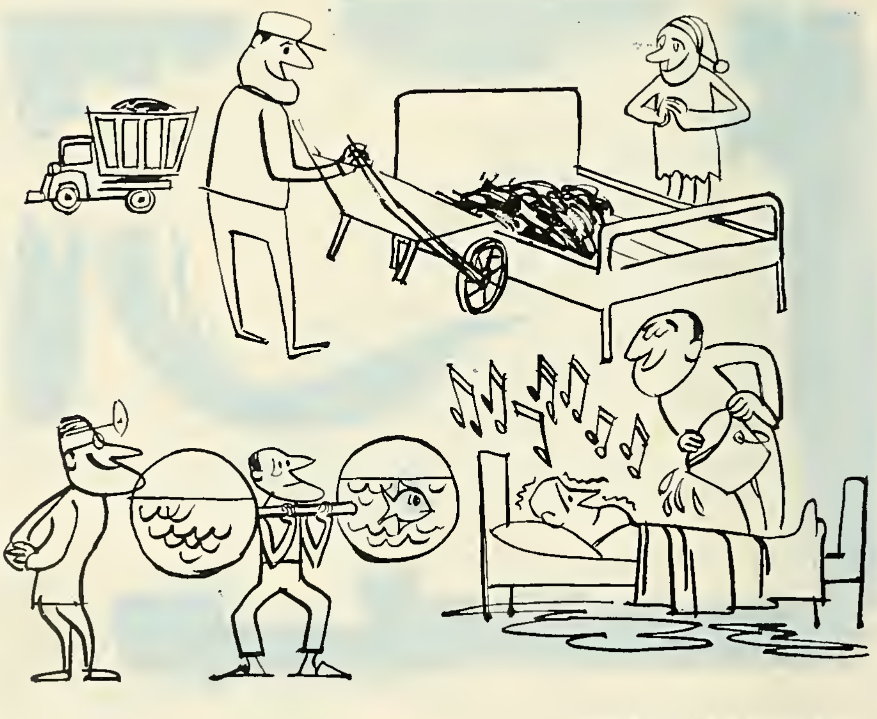
FDA scientists have even developed special methods of "fingerprinting" amphetamine pills and capsules in order to be able to establish that the drug involved in a bootleg operation is from an interstate source. This is necessary because FDA has no control over the sale of a drug as long as it is produced and sold within a state.

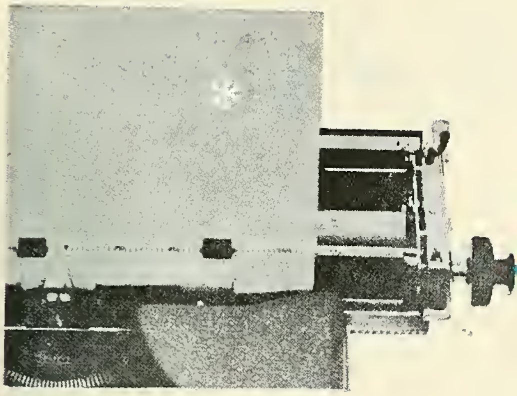
The Food and Drug Administration also protects—at least to a degree—the women of the nation against the false claims of cosmetic and beauty aid manufacturers. For example, the FDA recently told a Bridgeport, Connecticut, cosmetic firm to stop using the word "ageless" in the name of one of its products and claiming the product prevents wrinkles and other signs of aging. In another case the FDA won a court decision permitting the destruction of an electrical device known as a "Firmatron" because its promoters falsely claimed it removed or retarded the ravages of time on milady's neck and face, revived beauty, overcame wrinkles and removed bags under the eyes.

The Food and Drug Administration protects citizens against bad food products. In one recent month the FDA seized a batch of toothpicks containing a toxic oil, seized a quantity of vitamin and mineral tablets on charges of deficient vitamin content and false health claims, and confiscated a shipment of canned frozen oysters because water had been substituted in part for oysters. In the same month the FDA also seized a batch of lemon extract because it didn't contain the amounts of lemon oil and ethyl alcohol stated on the label and seized a shipment of canned mixed nuts because the weight on the can was overstated.

The examples cited here of how the Food and Drug Administration has been successful over the years in protecting the American consumer are only a small sample of its diligent work. The FDA has good reason to be proud of what it has been able to do with a small staff and inadequate authority.

The Kefauver-Harris amendments were a step toward giving us a stronger hand to do our job. We hope Congress will see fit soon to give us additional legal help.





EDITORIALS

Union Wreckers Busy

The union wreckers disguised as advocates of right-to-work legislation are increasing their activities. On May 5 an election will be held in the state of Oklahoma. A right-to-work amendment to the state's constitution will be voted on by the Oklahoma electorate. If a favorable vote is won by the open shop crowd, we will see the union shop and agency shop outlawed.

The May 5 vote will bring to a climax a long and bitter struggle. An initiative was started several months ago, sparked largely by a right-wing coalition. Efforts were made to discredit much of the petitioning, but unfortunately the pro-labor forces lost and so the issue goes before the voters.

Oklahoma is almost entirely surrounded by right-to-work states and has long been a target for the open shop crowd.

The Oklahoma AFL-CIO has served notice through its convention that it will not support any candidate for public office who does not take a clear stand on the right-to-work proposal.

It is ironical to note that Oklahoma's economy, as one leader put it, is at its peak, and labor-management relations have never been better. The new effort to cripple unions is ill-timed and ill-advised insofar as the overall welfare of the state is concerned. And as far as labor is concerned, it is disastrous.

We hope that Oklahoma labor and its friends will be able to defeat the efforts of those who would weaken labor in the Sooner state.

Poverty Rediscovered

Few topics of public concern have received as much attention in recent weeks as has poverty in America. One might well think that poverty is a brand new phenomenon which political leaders and economists have just discovered. If any of these gentlemen think they have discovered something new in America, we have news for them: America has had poverty, plenty of it, for a very long time.

Most Americans who are eating well, driving a decent automobile and have a satisfactory home in which to live may be unaware of poverty. And that includes a great many union people, particularly those of the skilled trades. But union people, by and large, are far more aware of the aspects of poverty than are the general groups of unorganized people who are doing pretty well in this almost-boomtime economy.

The penalties of poverty are the very reasons which impelled working people to organize in order to better themselves. To improve their lot they set standards for wages, hours and conditions. And in order to achieve decent wages, hours and conditions working people have sought through collective bargaining ways and means of bringing into reality their goals.

Today we have great areas of poverty and in most cases these areas include unorganized sectors of the population. There are some, however, in which unions have been strong such as many coal mining areas. In some of these we find the worst poverty. And in some other areas where technological displacement has resulted in unemployment of union people we have poverty. But, for the most part, poverty affects the unorganized. These include the uneducated, the unskilled, the illiterate, the disadvantaged.

One of the by-products of the publicity on poverty is to spotlight the value of unionism. Where unions are strong and where they fight for wages, hours, conditions and other benefits, poverty is not so apt to lay its heavy hand. This does not mean that unionism is a guarantee against poverty. But we are glad to see a slow realization for many of the unorganized as to the value of unionization.

The problems of poverty are many and complex and we are going to hear a great deal about them. It is hardly necessary to add that union people will be among the strongest supporters of efforts to lift the levels of those who are in the submerged economic groups. Union people know the meaning of brotherhood and there is no better way of demonstrating that meaning that by lending a hand to our fellowmen who are having a far tougher time than those of us in unions with our hard-won protections and achievements.

Red Cross Reminder

March is the month during which the American Red Cross makes its annual drive for members. This is an effort which is familiar to us all. Many of our local unions aid Red Cross chapters at the local level and we are sure that individually all of our members will be glad to lend a hand in the annual drive.

FOOD For PEACE

U.S. surpluses put idle hands to work in a program of helping those who help themselves. About 700,000 workers benefit.

TOP PHOTO—Three young pigs will not go to market, but some of their offspring will. This Vietnamese couple carry them home as part of a pig-raising project financed by AID.

LOWER PHOTO—Women in Korea work for American surplus foods in a community project to reclaim vital land. FOOD FOR PEACE helps people to help themselves.

- In the *Philippines*, more than 6,000 young men will find work in a one-year reaforestation program. Patterned after the CCC camps of the United States in the 1930's, the Philippine Youth Conservation Service will plant new trees over 150,000 acres.
- In *Dahomey (West Africa)*, more than 7,000 unemplayed or semi-employed workers and their families are engaged in a training and works program that includes land clearance and road repair, farm relocation and experimental teak and cashew cultivation.
- In *Tunisia*, a Labor Intensive Development Program has provided full or part-time unemployment to 300,000 people in the past 5 years.
- In *Taiwan (Republic of China)*, 45,000 workers and 14,000 veterans are employed in irrigation, flood control, land reclamation, soil conservation, forestry development and fishing harbor construction projects.
- In *Eucador*, some 6,900 people benefit from the work of 1,150 heads of families who are working on village improvement programs in 46 Ecuadorean towns, building roads, community baking ovens, washing stations and village sanitary facilities.
- In *Columbia*, 120 rural famiiles are being grubstaked in a resettlement project that includes land cultivation and access roads.
- In *Bolivia*, 1,500 colonists are building schools, medical posts, roads.
- In *Algeria*, 60,000 jobless are being put to work on programs designed to bring about better use and management of land and water resources, and to improve agricultural production.
- In *Mexico*, an estimated 150,000 workers and dependents will benefit directly from the labor involved in a village improvement program which includes housing and home improvement, well and reservoir construction, fishing projects and road construction.
- In *Morocco*, 30,000 previously unemployed workers built in a three-month period 1,200 new school houses and 600 homes for teachers.
- In *Brazil*, some 600 farm families will be grubstaked during the next two years in a cooperative land clearing and resettlement project in the Pindorama area.

> *"Now, on the world scale, the time has come, as it came to America 30 years ago, for a new era of hope—hope and progress for that one-third of mankind still beset by hunger, poverty and disease . . . I think that you and I and our countries and this organization can—and must—do something about these conditions . . . Any man and any nation that seeks peace—and hates war—and is willing to fight the good fight against hunger and disease and ignorance and misery—will find the United States of America by their side, willing to walk with them every step of the way."*
>
> *—President Lyndon B. Johnson*
> *speaking to the United Nations,*
> *December 17, 1963*

THROUGHOUT the world, in the new and developing nations, hundreds of thousands of men and women are pulling themselves up by their bootstraps (if they are lucky enough to have boots)—helping themselves to a better life for themselves and their children.

All their projects have been ignited by a common spark—surplus food from the United States through the U. S. FOOD FOR PEACE program.

In 22 countries, U. S. surplus farm products are being used as a supplementary wage for an estimated 700,000 workers. These "food-for-work" projects provide an essential incentive for self-help community and economic development activity. FOOD FOR PEACE officials say that the use of food as a "catalytic force" in economic and social development is "one of the most exciting potentials" of the program.

Are these food-for-wages programs undermining local wage scales? "No," says Herbert J. Waters, Assistant Administrator of the U. S. Agency for International Development. "We have gone over this with the ILO," says Waters, "and they have accepted our standards as standards for the World Food Program. The labor force we're getting is not replacing a hired labor force; it's a labor force which otherwise has no employment."

What do non-government observers think of these programs? The Troy (N. Y.) *Morning Record* says: "Of all conceivable forms of assistance, the food-for-wages is by far the most desirable. In addition to enabling (Algeria) to make improvements which may in the future eliminate the need for relief, the food-for-wages program gives men a chance to say they are working for what their families eat. To most human beings this is a claim they long to make."

Today, U. S. labor, through the American Institute for Free Labor Development, is joining the FOOD FOR PEACE program to aid working men throughout the world. The AIFLD, organized by the AFL-CIO in June 1962, has recently embarked on food distribution plans under FOOD FOR PEACE, and will soon be involved—particularly in Latin America—in works projects and other food programs designed to relieve unemployment and underemployment and thus strengthen the Alliance for Progress.

These food-for-wages programs are only a part of the U. S. FOOD FOR PEACE program—a program that has been described as one of the most imaginative instruments ever created for the purpose of sharing agricultural abundance with undernourished people and emerging nations.

The FOOD FOR PEACE program is *not* designed to simply get rid of our farm surpluses. The goal of FOOD FOR PEACE is to *use*—wisely and effectively—the abundance of American agriculture in a world where more than half of the people go hungry, and where food can often be more precious than gold.

How is food being used in the FOOD FOR PEACE program to serve U. S. foreign policy and the developing countries through the world? This is where "imagination" comes in. Through the FOOD FOR PEACE program (administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Agency for International Development) U. S. surplus food, in addition to serving as a partial wage incentive in public works projects, becomes a multi-purpose tool to:

—feed the hungry
—serve as capital for development projects
—finance market development programs for U. S. commercial farm exports

In donation programs alone, food

James Patton, left, president of the National Farmers Union and of the American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, helped introduce Lima, Peru, slum children to a new dessert made from U. S. Bulger wheat. With him is Harlan Parkinson, Director in Latin America for Great Plains Wheat-Peruvian government project.

Camels carry American wheat in a caravan to an isolated Afghanistan village. Small boy leads camels from receiving stations where U. S. wheat is sent for redistribution in a country plagued by low yields.

from the farms of the United States is reaching more than 100 million people in more than 100 countries of the world. In 85 countries, FOOD FOR PEACE is contributing to the health and nutrition of some 38 million children through school lunch and preschool child feeding programs. In Latin America, U. S.-donated food is going to one out of four children of school age; FOOD FOR PEACE officials expect to be reaching one out of three within the next year.

"The magic of school-feeding programs," says FOOD FOR PEACE Director Reuter, "lies not only in the fact that food means life—and this is magic enough. But, in addition, a school lunch often means the difference between a child's going to school or staying at home. And a child who is relieved from the gnawing pangs of hunger is a child who is more alert and receptive to learning."

Joining the U. S. Government in food distribution programs are the American overseas relief agencies, such as CARE, Church World Service, Catholic Relief Services, Lutheran World Relief and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee—and the governments of the countries in which the programs are being conducted. Currently, 19 such agencies are distributing U. S.-donated food in 238 programs—a total of 3.6 billion pounds of food in calendar year 1962, valued at $325 million.

A young beneficiary of assistance displays the insignia of program.

This Bolivian child looks toward better days and Alliance for Progress aid to her Community.

Below: A food-for-work project in Bolivia brings neighbors together.

In times of natural disaster, U. S. surplus foods can mean the difference between life and death for thousands. "The United States has shown its ability and its willingness, to move vast quantities of food into devastated areas following disasters," Reuter says. "For the first time in history more people need not die of starvation following disaster than died in the disaster itself."

When hundreds of thousands were made homeless by storm and flood in East Pakistan in May of 1963, U. S. food was immediately made available. When Iran was struck in 1962 by one of its most destructive earthquakes, the U. S. was able to make available within 72 hours food to feed more than 100,000 people for three months.

Although FOOD FOR PEACE is commonly regarded as a "give-away" program for farm surpluses, the fact of the matter is that only 24% of the total program last year could be classified as donation. Of the more than $1.7 billion worth of commodities made available under the FOOD FOR PEACE program in 1963, 76% was *sold*—either for U. S. dollars or for local currencies. $746 million of this PL 480-generated local currency was loaned back to the respective countries to finance economic development.

These local currencies are also used—instead of dollars—to pay the costs of U. S. installations and programs overseas: military housing, U. S. buildings, trade fairs, educational exchange, translation of books and periodicals, American schools. In 1963, $211 million of U. S. bill overseas were paid for by local currenies: i.e., by Amercian surplus food.

Surplus food is also providing capital for U. S. investment overseas. The "Cooley loan" section of PL 480 provides that up to 25% of the local currencies generated by the sale of surplus commodities may be used by the Agency for International Development for Loans to U. S. firms or branches for business development in other countries. As of June 30 of last year, more than $149 million in Cooley loans had been invested by 232 firms.

Continued on Page 27

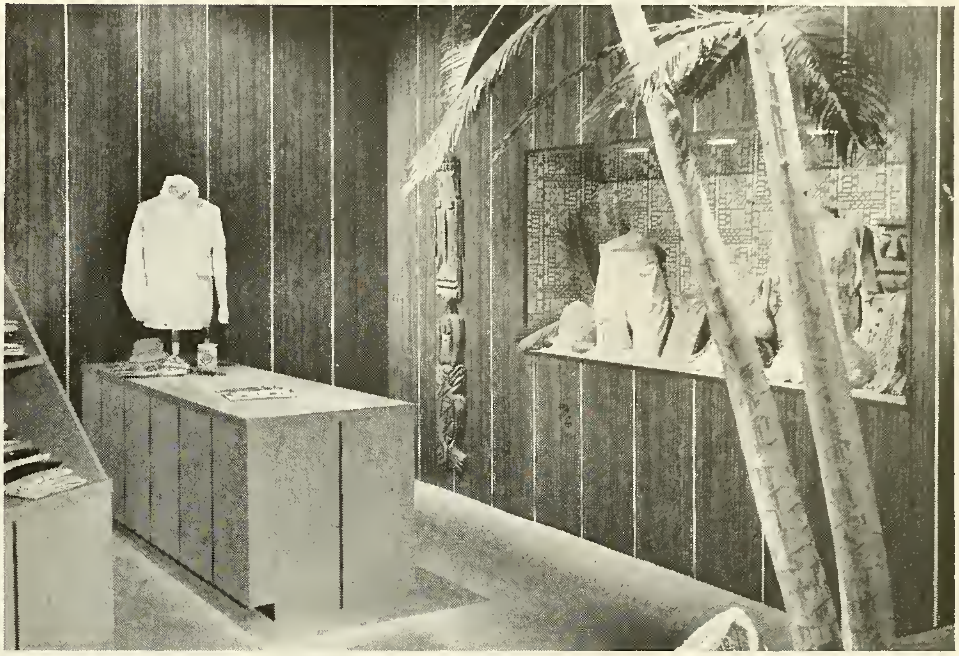
No trick at all to put up new FORMICA V.I.P*

*vertical interior paneling

BASIC INSTALLATION STEPS

1 Start paneling at an inside corner over furring strips. Plumb and fit first panel accurately, using locator panel on opposite wall to obtain correct position of two corner panels.

2 Insert spline molding at right edge of first panel and nail to furring with 3d coated nails.



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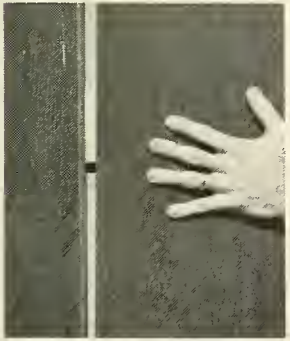


3 Slide second panel into position over spline and continue progressively with splines and panels.

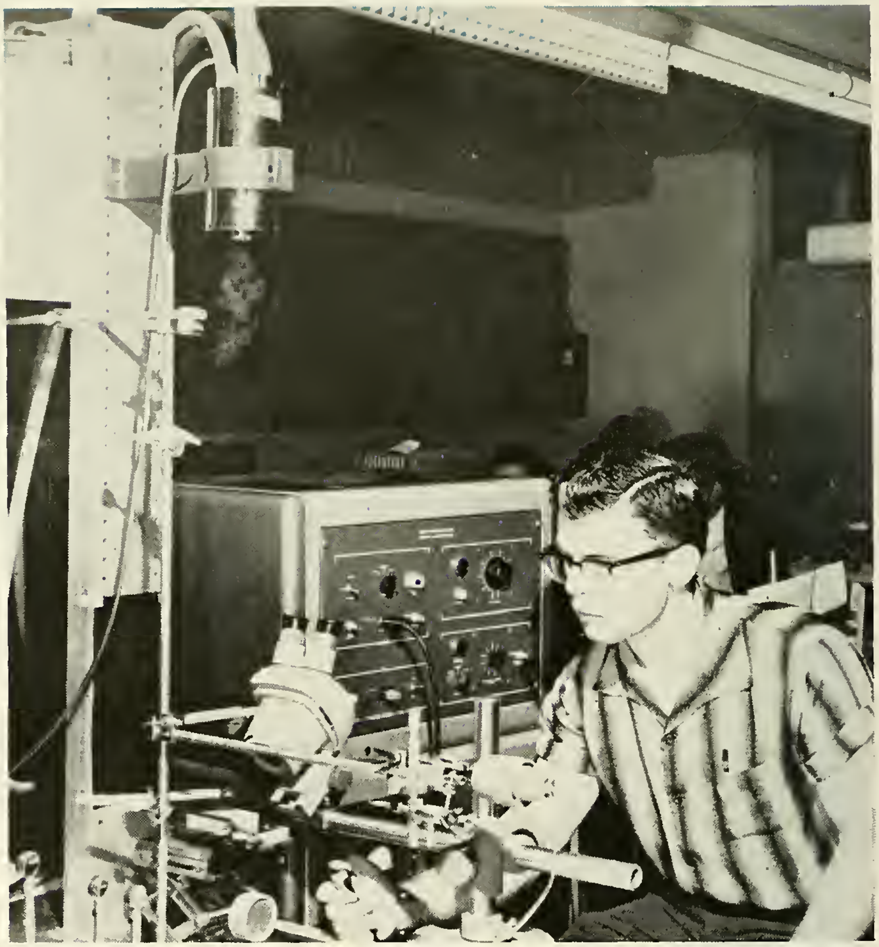
4 Rabbet edges of corner panels similarly to accept corner molding. Then nail into furring as shown.

5 Outside corner molding fits evenly into rabbeted edges. Nail through predrilled pilot holes. Set and fill.

6 Position ceiling molding at top of panel and nail through face with 3d coated finish nail. Set and fill.

Beams and Streams that Cut Wood

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR SAWS AND DRILLS, YET, BUT LIGHT BEAMS AND WATER SPRAYS MAY, SOME DAY, BECOME TOOLS OF THE TRADE



Laser equipment used in wood-cutting experiments sponsored by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. A researcher operates the switch that triggers the pulse from the laser light pump above.

EVER since ancient man discovered that he could fell a sapling with a sharp stone, he has been figuring out new tools for woodworking. Relics of prehistoric times indicate that he even devised sawlike instruments with some teeth aligned along a stick.

When bronze and, later, iron were discovered, tool-making surged ahead. Over the centuries, cutting edges of various shapes were ingeniously worked out to produce rounds, bevels, grooves, holes and satiny surfaces. The craft of carpentry and cabinetry blossomed.

With the industrial revolution 200 years ago came power to supplement and replace human muscles. The cutting edges became more intricate in shape, keener and more durable, as metallurgists produced better alloys.

But down through the ages, one thing hasn't changed—the concept of a cutting tool as a device with a keen metallic edge. Until recently, that is.

In 1954 physicists discovered that microwaves—used for short-wave radio and radar—could be amplified with a device they called a maser. It wasn't long before they concluded from mathematical data that much the same sort of thing should be possible with visible light waves, which are millions of times shorter than microwaves. The mathematical hint soon led the physicists to a device called the most important advance since the discovery of transistors.

The instrument they came up with is called a laser—the letters of which are taken from the first letters of the words, "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation." With it they've been doing some strange things, such as sending a beam of light to the moon, performing delicate surgery on human eyes, trying out new communications ideas, "shooting" holes through steel and wood.

Nor do the possibilities stop there. Some speculate that this may be the death ray of fiction, the means for defense against missile attack, and have other military uses.

What has all this to do with woodworking tools? The answer to that lies in the tiny holes this device—

in its present crude stage of development—is capable of producing in wood as hard as rock maple, say scientists at the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis.

Oh, don't start planning on replacing your saws and planes and drills and routers very soon with lasers. The best the scientists have been able to do as yet is a hole 0.03 inch in diameter and maybe a quarter inch deep. And even that took a series of light pulses with a machine that has to build up each pulse from a current of thousands of volts. Each pulse lasts about 50 millionths of a second.

Insignificant though that performance may seem, here's a hint of the real potential: Given a continuous beam of similar strength, say the scientists, you could penetrate a 30-inch log in less than 1/20 of a second!

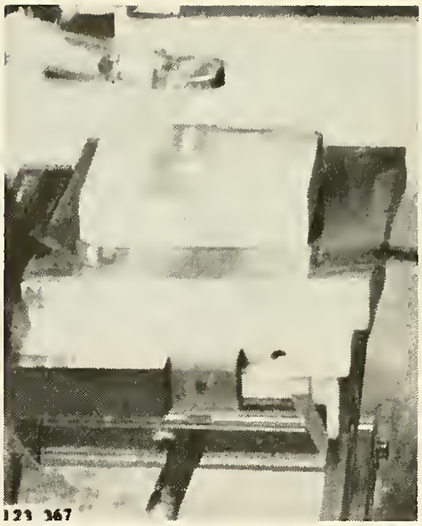
The experiments with wood were done under a Forest Products Laboratory grant to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where one of the pioneer firms making lasers is located. The firm made available one of the most powerful types yet devised to a student working for a Ph.D. degree in wood technology.

The heart of this device is a pencil-shaped rod of synthetic ruby containing a fixed amount of chromium atoms. Around the rod is coiled a xenon flash tube. When this xenon tube is energized with a high-voltage current, its intense heat excites the electrons in those chromium atoms.

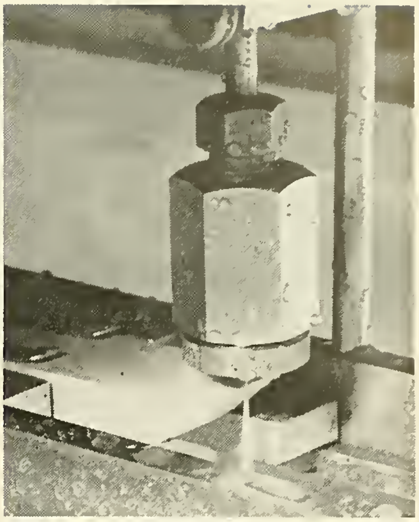
These electrons give off energy in the form of light photons, which are reflected back and forth from end to end of the ruby rod. They thereby stimulate the still excited chromium electrons to give off more light energy. Thus a sort of cascade of light is built up until an intense ruby-red flash bursts from one of the ruby rod.

The device can give off three to six bursts of this hot light a minute. Its intense heat literally vaporizes wood at the point where the beam is focused with a glass lens. There is no burning as such; the walls of the holes look glazed instead of charred.

When will continuous-beam lasers become available? Well, there are some now, but they utilize gases such as helium, krypton and argon instead of the ruby rod. Their beams are much too weak for such things as wood cutting, however. They're of interest mainly in communications work because the beams are capable theoretically of carrying many messages simultaneously. That's because the light given off is of a single wavelength and travels in one direction—unlike ordinary light which varies greatly in wavelength and scatters in all directions.



A laser beam is focused on a block of wood by the small lens mounted above it, thus intensifying its power.



Water jet shooting from the nozzle under 50,000 pounds of pressure per square inch cuts 2-inch maple block.

It will be some time yet before the laser becomes a possibility for replacing the drill or saw. Meantime, though, the scientists are working on another possibility that's almost as remote from metallic tools as light. It's a jet stream of water.

Put your hand in front of a garden-hose nozzle set for a fine spray. Notice the stinging sensation? Well, the same scientists who tried out the laser on wood are also experimenting with water sprays—only many times more forceful than the 80 pounds or so of pressure per square inch usually maintained in city water systems.

Using jet orifices ranging from 0.001 to 0.010 inch in diameter and water pressures up to 50,000 pounds per square inch, they're producing jet streams that travel up to 3,000 feet per second. Such a jet can cut maple up to two inches thick, the experiments have shown.

Powerful streams of water have long been in use in mining. Bark is removed from logs with water at mills.

The research with both the laser and the water jet has been purely exploratory, emphasizes Dr. Edward G. Locke, director of the federal Forest Service Laboratory, which is sponsoring the experiments at Michigan.

"We think we have gone about as far with lasers as is practical under existing conditions, from a scientific standpoint," Dr. Locke says. "Obviously, until a continuous-beam laser of sufficient power is available, not much more can be done experimentally with it. And laser development is out of our line.

"The water jet experiments at Michigan represent about the limit of our research in this field also with available equipment, personnel and funds. The important thing has been to show there is potential here for some radically new approaches to the problem of wood cutting and machining.

"But a lot of experimentation and development lies ahead before the saw, the shaper, the surfacer, the boring machine and all the other highly refined woodworking tools and machines we now use are in danger of becoming obsolete.

"But one thing is sure: In this era of change, when today's marvel is tomorrow's commonplace, woodworking tools and machines will have to keep pace."

How to STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS

March Buying Calendar: Coffee Soars, Cars Drop

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

SUCCESSIVE increases in coffee prices are nicking family food budgets this March. On the other hand, the interesting news, for families in the market for cars, is that both new and used-car prices have been subject to price-shaving.

The recent increases in coffee prices have hit both regular and instant types, but have been highest on the regular. The hikes are directly traceable to limits on exports from coffee-producing countries imposed by the International Coffee Agreement. This agreement is designed to help the coffee-producing nations. But unless they release more coffee, they will find U. S. working families drinking less of it.

Coffee prices are noticeably subject to the law of gravity, as previous efforts at artificial price-boosting discovered. Several years ago when coffee prices soared, consumers managed to get 64 cups from a pound of regular, instead of the typical 62 they have been brewing recently, and 14 cups from an ounce of instant, instead of the current 12.

Another effect of higher prices is to influence consumers to switch to instant, which is cheaper. This trend is helped by recent flavor improvements in instant coffee.

THE CAR MARKET: Dealers are shaving prices on new and used cars. Trade reports indicate that demand recently has been getting spotty. For one reason, Detroit has enjoyed three years in a row of booming car sales. But for another, U. S. auto manufacturers have injured themselves, and the rest of the country, by again increasing the size of cars. This stubborn tendency to want to offer the biggest small cars in the world, has re-opened the door for imports. Thus, while most U. S. auto factories have had to curb production this winter, imports of small European cars have increased.

Nor have car manufacturers shown any signs of reducing factory prices, although General Motors and Ford have just reported the highest sales and profits in their corporate histories. General Motors makes a pretax profit of 19½ per cent on sales, or $390 on a car with a $2000 wholesale price. But the dealers are having to reduce their markup to maintain sales.

In shopping for cars this spring, keep in mind that you need to compare both the price of the car and the cost of the credit. Paying unnecessarily high finance charges can cancel savings on the car itself. Direct loans from credit unions and commercial banks are lower than finance company rates.

To finance a new car, a direct cash loan may cost you only $4.50 to $5 per $100, while finance companies may charge you $6. At a $6 rate, you pay $360 in finance charges on a $2000, 36-month balance. At a $5 rate, you pay only $300 and also have a chance to eliminate the cost of collision insurance which finance companies usually require. This alone may save you $100 to $150 in many areas.

Differences in financing used cars are even bigger. While some credit unions and banks may charge more for used-car loans than for new cars, for example, $6, the finance companies or used-car dealers may charge $9 to $17 per $100, depending on state law and the age of the car. On a $1000 balance repaid in 18 months, the $6 rate costs you a finance charge of $90. At a $10 rate, your cost is $150.

Time affects your cost too. If you stretch out repayment to 24 months on a $1000 balance at $10 per $100, your cost now becomes $200. Thus you can pay anywhere from $90 to $200 to finance the same $1000 used car, and sometimes more.

When you go into the car market this year, you'll find over 30 different makes to choose from, and actually about 1000 different model variations of body type, motor options, and other features. Families who want to save on original cost and maintenance, still can choose from seven or eight compacts or at least moderately-sized family cars. While the 1964 cars in general are much like the '63 models, there has been improvement both mechanically and in interior space, of some of the remaining compacts, so that they can serve efficiently as all-around family cars.

E. M. Cope, research official at the U. S. Bureau of Public Roads, points out that today's "regular" models really have grown to be king-size, and the compacts, so-called, are not much different from the cars we considered normal size a few years ago. For example, a 1950 Plymouth was 186.5 inches long and was rated at 97 horsepower. The 1964 Valiant is 188 inches and rated at 101 horsepower. Various makes of compacts have been increased in length from two to seven inches in the past two years.

You also can save by sticking to the standard engines, rather than the even-higher horsepower optional engines offered for most models, and by choosing standard transmission instead of automatic. Cope's figures show that not only does an automatic transmission add about $200 to the price of a car, but affects the miles per gallon yield by 12 per cent, or 3 to 4 cents on every gallon of gas.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: Beef is the meat buy for March. Pork still is relatively reasonable but climbing. But the real bargains of the month are broilers and eggs. Heavy marketings of broilers are pushing prices to record lows for this time of year. This also is one of the most abundant months for eggs, with supplies above a year ago. Canned tuna and Maine sardines also are exceptionally reasonable this year, as is cheese.

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IT NOW takes from $5447 to $7220 per annum for a city dweller to enjoy a "modest level" of living, a new budget study shows. The actual amount depends on the age of the wage-earner and the size of his family.

The budget makes no provision for a family automobile. If a car were owned by the family, another $721 a year would have to be added ot the budget.

The figures were prepared by the Community Council of Greater New York after a survey of how the city's workers spend their money. The Council's findings show that a worker with a wife and one child would need a weekly income of $104.75 to meet his modest living expenses. If the family has two children, aged 13 and 8, it would need $120.54 each week. A family with older children would require an income of $138.84 each week.

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Canadian Section

FORECAST FOR 1964 CONSTRUCTION IS GOOD

1964 has started off with a building boom. Some attribute this to the increased sales tax scheduled to come into effect April 1st, others to the $500 federal bonus for winter homebuyers. But the big project scheduled are the ones which could make this a record year.

By provinces, the record looks as follows:

Newfoundland may see a start made on the Hamilton Falls power project, which could become one of the biggest in the world.

Nova Scotia will have as its largest single item the $35 million redevelopment of 22 acres in the heart of Halifax.

New Brunswick is definitely looking toward an all-time record in the construction field, including a $30 million lead-zinc smelter, a $24 million expansion of the Fraser Companies pulp mill and other similar projects in the province.

Quebec is being hard-pressed to find all the capital it needs to catch up with the projects planned. The Quebec Hydro project costing $460 million at Manicouagan is still underway. Transmission lines from this power centre will cost another $200 million. Work is being started on the World's Fair scheduled for Montreal in 1967. An integrated steel mill, first in the province, could be started this year. House building is still at peak.

Ontario expects that last year's record construction amounting to $2.6 billion will be exceeded this year by a good margin.

Manitoba is confident that its 1963 record of $336 million will definitely be surpassed. Two major projects are still several years from completion, the Red River floodway and the Whiteshell nuclear reactor.

Alberta construction will depend to a large extent on its oil and gas industry which has assured this province of steady growth for the last decade with further growth in sight.

Saskatchewan hit the jackpot in 1963. For the first time in history both agriculture and industry produced in excess of one billion dollars and the effects of this injection of money has hopes high for record expansion.

British Columbia will not be outdone. Its record construction bill of over $900 million in 1963 will be topped in 1964, authorities expect. If the half billion dollar Columbia River project gets started, many years of prosperity for the construction industry lie ahead.

All in all the outlook for 1964, now that a good start has been made, is for a good to very construction picture across the nation.

Four Million New Homes By 1985 is Prediction

Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the federal agency, estimates that four million new homes will be needed across Canada by 1985. The agency is doing special research into the question of mortgage funds to meet the need. It is expected that the total annual house building volume, including new homes and repairs to homes, will increase from two and a quarter billion dollars in 1964 to over five billion dollars in 20 year's time.

The federal organization hopes to tap both mutual and pension funds. Analyzing the expected demand for new homes, CMHC estimates that 145,000 new dwelling units will be built annually between 1965 and 1970, 170,000 a year between 1970 and 1975, 190,000 a year between 1975 and 1980, and 210,000 a year between 1980 and 1985.

Last year was above average for home consruction with almost 150,000 units completed, compared with 130,000 in 1962.

By 1985, it is estimated that Canada's population will have doubled, reaching about 40 million.

CMHC also notes that the trend is toward multiple dwellings such as apartments, row houses, maisonettes and duplexes. But single family units got a boost this winter from the $500 federal grant to homebuyers, a gimmick which has been successful in stimulating wiinter homebuilding beyond the hopes of its government sponsors.

Still single family units as a proportion of total units have been declining. in 1948 they composed 90 per cent of all dwelling units built in Canada. Last year they amounted to only 51 per cent.

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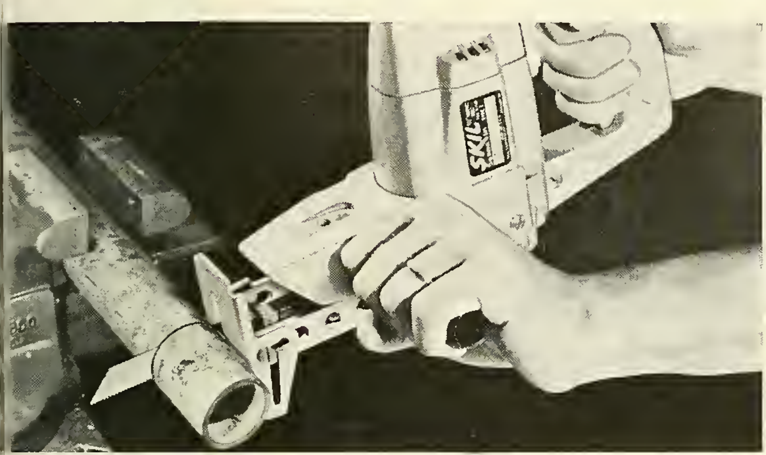

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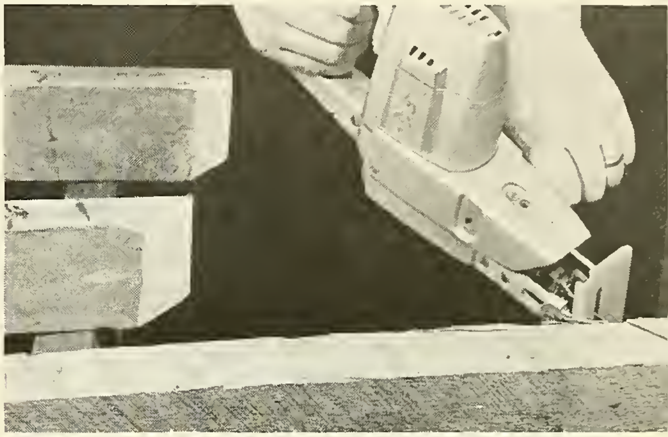

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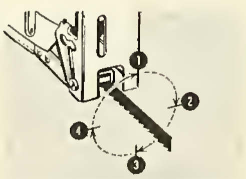

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Another Climbing Bird

Some time ago we called attention to one of the perky members of the winger clan, the nuthatch. We said this little critter was the only bird that climbed up and down the trunk of a tree head first. "Not so," says Milo L. Curts of Bloomington, Indiana, a member of Local Union 1664. He writes:

"The brown creeper, Fred, slightly smaller than the nuthatch, does the same stunt. It has all the characteristics of the nuthatch."

Milo lives in the fringe of the Morgan-Monroe State Forest of Indiana and observes both of these birds at the feeding stations.

Thanks for straightening us out on this matter, Brother Curts. Thanks, too, for the kind words about this department.

* * *

They Really Travel

If you're bemoaning your luck in the honker-hunting department, console yourself with the fact that this winger can pour on the coals to a speed of 60 miles per hour.

Because of their great size (a honker weighs between 10 to 14 pounds), their speed is deceptive.

* * *

Buck Invasion

Elvi Bunch of Coquille, Oreg., and the Missus were relaxing in the front room of their home on Lamp Mountain when the solitude was broken by a three-point buck that came charging through the front window. Elvi made a dive for the gun closet; grabbed a rifle and with one well-placed shot downed the buck as it went skidding down the hallway. It dressed out at 150 pounds.

All in Point of View

An anonymous golf fan takes those anglers to task who highlight the fishing pastime and downgrade golfing.

"Anglers say they fish for sport," says the golfer. "They say they give a fish a fighting chance. I still think most of them measure the sport by the fish in the creel."

He recalls an age-old criticism from Joe Angler:

"I can't see any use in batting a little white ball around and chasing over the countryside after it."

Doug Duffer replies:

"Maybe he would like it better if after 18 holes of golf he could go home and fry up a mess of golf balls."

It's all in the point of view.

* * *

No Time Wasted

Edward Cieslak, president of Local Union 177, Springfield, Mass., didn't have to do too much stalking this year to nail his deer.

He brought one down the first weekend of the season while hunting out of Bradford, Vt.—a buck that locker-dressed at close to 150 pounds.

* * *

The Sportsmen's Creed

"There is nothing in all the world sweeter than the memories of an old sportsman whose record is clean. Let every word and deed said and done in the name of the sport be such that when the hair is white your heart may be warmed by dreams of days in been-there land." (Author unknown.)

* * *

If your outboard is cranky in cold weather, remove the spark plugs and put a few drops of lighter fluid on each spark point, replace and crank it up.

Bit of Verse

A piscatorial question in verse by Elmer Ryaland of 309 W. 12th Street, Vancouver, Washington entitled "Virgin Trout Waters"

Do you suppose it will be soon,
We'll do our fishing on the moon?
For from reports the wise ones say
"We'll get there now most any day"
When we get transportation there,
The first one landing you're aware
Will be the dealers staking claims
With selling real estate their aims
They'll advertise the choicest view
Where moonbeams cast a glow on you
If I get there, will be my wish
To trek along the streams and fish
And get the thrill of great delight
Of landing rainbows by moonlight.

* * *

Most Popular Flies

It's a fact that most flies are designed to imitate their streamside counterpart. Not so the Royal Coachman, the most popular fly in America It imitates no living insect.

According to a survey, here are the nation's most popular fishing flies:

Royal Coachman
Grey Hackle
Black Gnat
Brown Hackle
McGinty

* * *

Oil Helps

Somebody once said, I think it was a salesman for an oil company, that if a little oil is good, a lot of oil is better.

That might be a true statement in some cases but it does not hold true for fishing reels.

Most casting reels—including the surf-casting models—perform smoother with just a film of oil over the gears.

* * *

Lightweight Anchor

Here's a good tip for a lightweight anchor for the pack-in fisherman or scattergunner:

"Just rig a light nylon cord to a burlap sack, putting in the desired amount streamside or lakeside rocks. Makes a good anchor for that rubber life raft."

* * *

CAMPFIRE STARTER . . . Soak a few charcoal briquets in turpentine and wrap in aluminum foil for safe storage. Lights easy, burns hot and lasts a long time.

Veteran Escape Artists

Despite the gun barrage that ducks face along their flyways every year, some are highly successful in eluding the gunners.

Wisconsin game biologist Laurence Jahn reports that a mallard, banded on Lake Puckaway in 1932, was shot in the same area 24 years later. Another mallard, banded at Wisconsin's Moon Lake in 1932, was shot in Arkansas 22 years later. Jahn says that mallards generally live anywhere from one to eight years.

* * *

Many Fishing Reports

Piscatorial loose ends from the membership:

Pete Kole, Hermosa Beach, California, member of Local Union 1478, won the jackpot with his 16-pound halibut on saltchuck junker on the *City of Redondo*. "Good yellowtail, barracuda and bonita fishing in our patch of the ocean," says Pete.

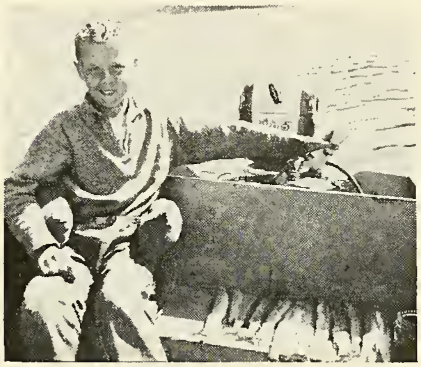
Lunda W. Caudill of Dayton, Ohio, a member of Local 104, touts the finny merits of the Big Sandy River near Paintsville, Kentucky, for bass and catfish.

A letter from Carl Erickson, financial secretary of Local 452, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, is in harmony with preceding recommendations of Lovel Horner, financial secretary of Local 777, Harrisonville, Missouri, Carl writes:

"One of the most enjoyable ways to take a fishing trip I found is to invite a couple of young fellows along. This I decided after a recent trip to Loon Lake in B. C.'s "Caribou Country."

"For enthusiasm and excitement it was real sport to watch the youngsters as the fish struck—and they hauled 'em in.

"My nephew, David Woodbury, age 11, caught 17 fish on his first trip and I can tell you that he was the proudest young lad in the world. He is still carrying around his on-the-scene eagerness and it looks like he will be a sportsman for life.



"Enclosed is a photo of David and part of his catch."

Carl snapped the pic.

* * *

Some Outdoor Tips

Fishermen, take note: Don't throw away empty plastic, squeeze bottle lemon containing concentrated lemon juices. They make excellent bobbers.

Outboard motor owners, take note: If you're storing your outboard near salt water, try this to prevent corrosion: Wash thoroughly with fresh water, then using a fly spray, spray thoroughly with a half-and-half mixture of gasoline and motor oil. The gas will evaporate and leave a film of oil on all surfaces.

Campers, take note: Is your tent damp and muggy smelling? Erect in back yard, button down all flaps and close vents, then place plumber's candle in safety pan of water and let it burn. Heat will drive out moisture but will not harm tent material.

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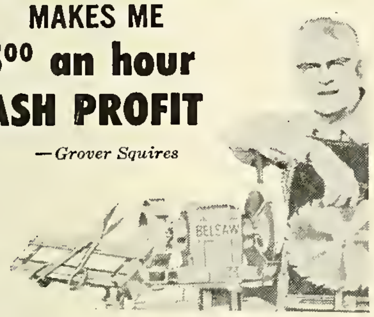

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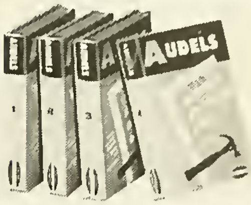

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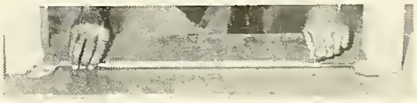

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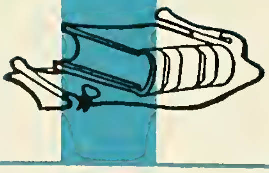

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Food for Peace

Continued from Page 16

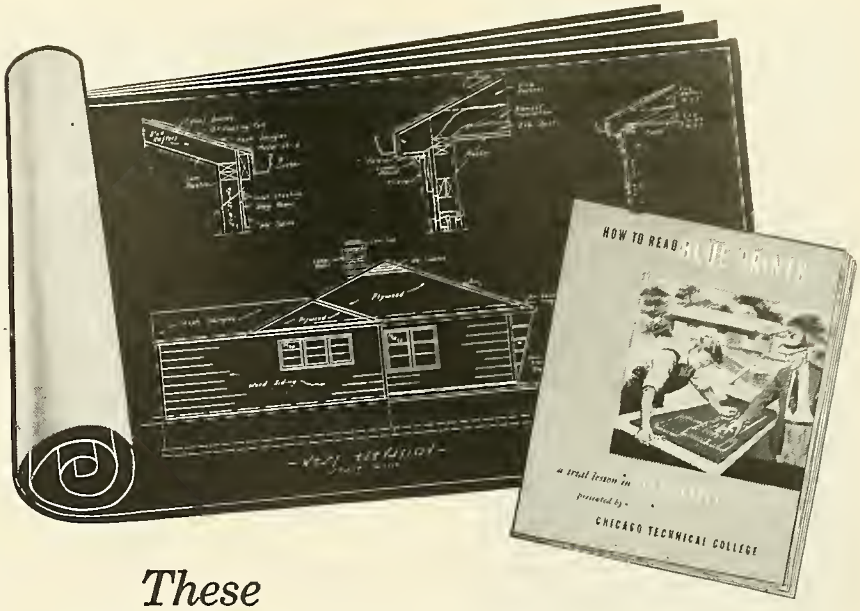
The official title of Public Law 480 (the legislation authorizing the FOOD FOR PEACE program) is "The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act."

Market development is a major effort of FOOD FOR PEACE—creating and developing new demands, new markets for future sale of U. S. agricultural products.

Here, again, the local currencies produced by the sale of U. S. surplus are financing these market development programs. In other words, surplus farm products—rather than being in costly storage—are being used to develop new tastes, new and expanding markets throughout the world for future commercial sale of agricultural commodities.

Japan is an outstanding example. U. S. FOOD FOR PEACE commodities donated or sold for local currencies in post-war Japan have had a significant effect on the national food habits of the Japanese people. They have learned to like wheat and milk products, and today Japan is the number one dollar market for U. S. farm products—more than a half-billion dollars worth a year. Post-war school lunch programs supported by PL 480 dry milk have instilled the milk-drinking habit among Japanese children, and Japan is now supplying milk—much of it from U. S. farms through commercial channels—to 70 percent of that country's school-age children.

In these market development programs—as in the total FOOD FOR PEACE program—the agricultural surpluses of the United States are proving to be a blessing rather than a curse. The agricultural productivity of the United States—paradoxically one of the greatest successes and one of the greatest problems of our times—is proving to be an asset, rather than a liability. Our agricultural surpluses are contributing to a world of healthier, stronger men, women and children and to a healthier and stronger economy and society in which they may thrive. This is FOOD FOR PEACE.



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Silver, Leo

L.U. No. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.

Aparacio, C. B.

L.U. No. 2396, Seattle, Wash.

Carlson, Nels J.
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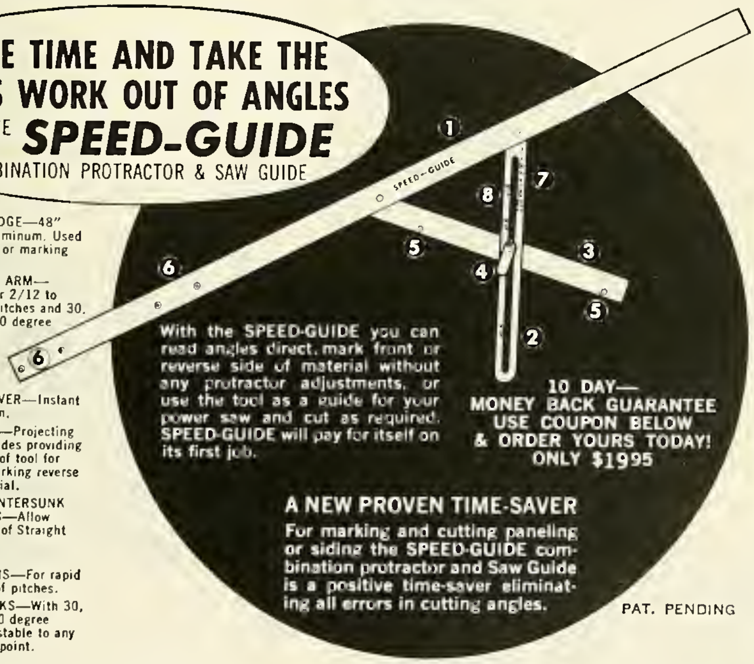
Dalpay, Joseph

L.U. No. 2422, El Verano, Calif.

Burns, Thomas
Stockton, E. J.



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LOCAL UNION NEWS

JAC in Seattle Area Awarded Patterson Memorial Trophy

The William F. Patterson Apprenticeship Memorial Award, symbolic of excellence in the organization and operation of apprenticeship programs, was presented to the King County (Washington State) Carpenters and Millmen Joint Apprenticeship Committee at impressive ceremonies the night of January 13 in the Windjammer restaurant, Seattle.

U.S. Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington was the principal speaker of the evening.

Roscoe H. Burt, Northwest Regional Director of the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, who made the presentation, noted that the award is one of 11 being presented in the nation this year and the only one in the Northwest region.

Established in 1962, the award memorializes the late William F. Patterson, who served as the first Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. Aware that the extension of apprenticeship opportunities to youth and that excellence in apprenticeship programs were Patterson's principal aims, management and labor subsequently united in contributing to a fund which makes the award possible.

Presentation of a silver trophy to the Joint Apprenticeship Committee was a highlight of the Seattle ceremonies.

The award was accepted by Fred Lehn, who is Chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the King County Carpenters and Millmen.

In extending congratulations to all concerned with the Seattle program, Burt said "This important award brings apprenticeship of the Northwest into national attention. The great progress which has been accomplished in apprenticeship in this area generally reflects everlasting credit upon all in management and labor who have been identified with the program's history."

Burt recalled that the King County Carpenters and Millmen joint apprenticeship program started in 1938. There are now 290 apprentices engaged in training. Since the inception of the program, hundreds more have completed training and have become journeymen, superintendents and contractors.

Supervisor of apprenticeship and training for the Bureau in the State of Washington is James Fraser of Seattle.

GEB Member Charles Johnson Marks 50 Years Membership

On January 9 Charles Johnson, Jr., General Executive Board Member, First District, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, celebrated his 50th consecutive year of membership in Dockbuilders Local Union 1456, New York City.

Charles Johnson, Jr., sponsored by his father, Charles Johnson, Sr., became a member of Dockbuilders Local Union 1456 on January 9, 1914. He rose from a journeyman member to a foreman, then a superintendent. In 1922 he was elected president of Dockbuilders Local Union 1456 and has retained that position ever since. In 1945 he was elected as a General Executive Board Member of the United Brotherhood.

At a meeting of Local Union 1456, held on January 13, Brother Charles Johnson, Jr., was presented with the 50 year gold membership pin and in accordance with the custom of Local Union 1456, regarding 50-year members, he was also presented with a check in the amount of $100. Brother Johnson accepted the check and immediately endorsed it over to the Epiphany R. C. Church, which was destroyed by fire during the Christmas holidays and which is now being rebuilt.

Above: Business Representative Ray Clark watches as Vice President and Business Representative Arvid Anderson pins a 50-year pin to the lapel of GEB Member Charles Johnson, Jr.

Left: With the honoree, from left, William R. Johnson, business rep. and financial sec.; Ronald J. Martin, recording sec.; Ray Clark, bus. rep.; George R. Elliott, assistant to the pres.; Arvid Anderson, vice pres. and bus. rep.; the honoree; Lawrence W. Sharkey, assistant to the pres.; and William O'Shea, treas.

Carpenters Lead In Chicago Project

In the suburban community of Lansing, Illinois, south of Chicago, building tradesmen of the Chicago Building Trades Council recently completed work on a "sheltered workshop" for a school for the handicapped, donating thousands of man-hours to the vital project.

George Vest, Jr., of the Carpenters District Council supervised work on the project. He coordinated the work with Irving Lange of the parents' association. Members of Carpenters local unions in the council contributed their time and skill. About 125 building tradesmen in all worked on the project — plasterers, lathers, roofers, tile setters, etc.

About 90 percent of the construction materials was donated by contractors and suppliers. The Building Trades Council supplied everything else that was needed.

Mrs. Kenneth Ostby, director of the Lansing School of Social Education, was high in her praise of the workers. Said she: "These men came out on Saturdays and Sundays, working quietly and cheerfully. Their only pay was the light in the eyes of the parents of these youngsters. That was enough. People came from miles around to watch the men at work. The sounds of the hammers was sweet music to the people of Lansing."

Project Coordinator, work supervisor, and prime mover in the erection of a sheltered workshop for a school for the handicapped in Lansing Community, Illinois, was George Vest, Jr., center above, business representative of the Carpenters' District Council. He is shown here conferring with representatives of other unions, including, from left: John Boland of the Plasterers, Jim Hamilton of the Lathers, C. O. Muffitt of the Painters, and Peter Herberg, business agent of the Painters.

Placing roof sheathing on the Lansing workshop is Andrew Vanderbilt of Local Union No. 101.

Also on the roof was E. Wickstrom of Local Union No. 141, working beside Andrew Vanderbilt.

Lansing's School of Special Education is at right, above, and the new sheltered workshop is at left. Cars of workers from the Chicago Building Trades Council fill the yard, as skilled craftsmen applied finished touches to the interior of the new workshop. The building measures 70 by 34 feet and would normally cost more than $45,000 to erect.

L. I. Members Aid Boy Scout Camp

Members of the Suffolk County (New York) District Council have donated more than 5,000 man-hours of labor at the Boy Scouts of America Camp Baiting Hollow during the past four years.

They were instrumental in doubling the capacity of the dining hall, Walter Carey of Local Union No. 1973 reports. They rebuilt the docks on Lake Arrowhead, and, last summer, they built more than 100 tent platforms.

More than 4,000 Boy Scouts have enjoyed the improvements at this Long Island facility.

Carpenters from the following locals participated in the work: Local Unions Nos. 1551, 1973, 2197, 1135, 1483, 2100, 1837, 1640, 357, 516, 412, 1167, 1318, 1955, and 2669.

SUPPORT THE RED CROSS

Service Pins Awarded By Lake Worth, Florida, Local

Participants in the pin presentations at Lake Worth were: Front row, sitting, left to right—Carl I. Brush, Alexander Lewis, Vincent Metz, John W. Newman, H. M. Schuette, Pres. Wilfred Carlson, Charles A. Johnson, Fred Leivo, and A. C. Argyle. Standing, left to right, Harmon L. Lovett, Roy G. Welsh, Harry C. Pearson, Bert Gilmore, Fred Dickeson, Maino Simola, Sam Nordquist, E. A. Loveless, Francis Webb, Charles A. Martin, Carl Moren, Fred Borderick, Vaino Lahde, Irwin Childs, August Zimmerman, A. W. Lewis, Tosvo Frigord, Eino Lunden, Eric Johnson, Vance White, Harry Danner, Peter Johnson, Paul Koski, Howard Titus, Matti Machey, Johannes Salmi, Ernest Ruth, Otto Jarvi, and Mike Hokki.

Carpenters Local Union No. 1308, Lake Worth, Florida, recently held a family outing, at which time they honored their veteran members with service pins.

Members, families, and guests assembled at the Southwest Volunteer Fire Department headquarters at West Palm Beach, and dinner was served from 11 a.m. until 1:45 p.m. Following the dinner, 65 members who had served 25 years or more were called forward and presented pins, and four members who had served more than 50 years were also presented pins.

Those unable to attend were later presented their pins by Local 1308 President H. M. Schuette.

Allentown, Pa., Members Help to Build Unique Church

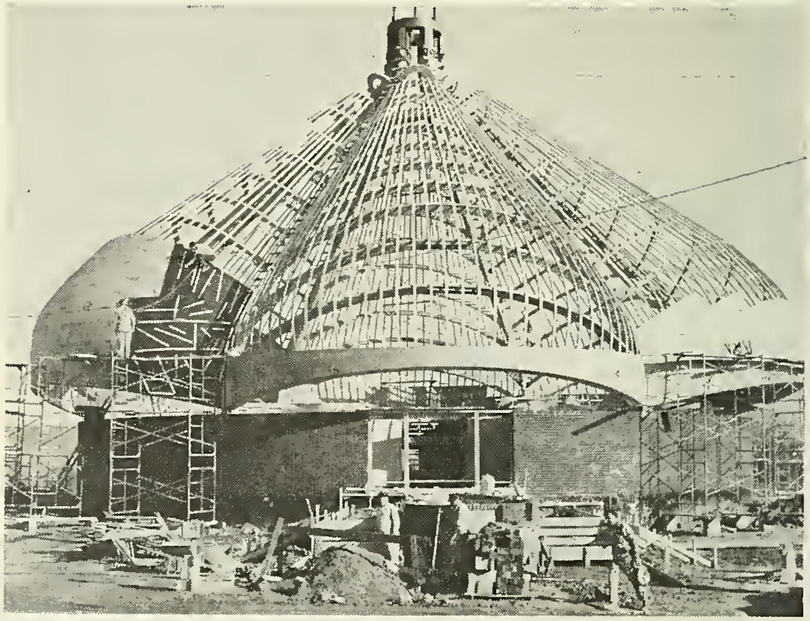
Members of Local Union 368, Allentown, Pennsylvania, participated in the erection, last year, of a unique church structure, testing their skills in the building of a huge dome and preparing the interior.

The new building—St. George's Syrian Orthodox Church on Catasauqua Avenue in Allentown blends ancient and modern church designs. It copies the original design of 2,000-year-old Byzantine churches of the Near East in being circular, under a dome-shaped roof. Its modern leaning come from the contemporary flow of its architectural lines.

The structure is believed to be one of only three Syrian Orthodox churches in the United States to move away from their traditional building design of an oblong structure with steeples capped with onion-shaped domes.

The other two churches to break with the usual design are in California and Wisconsin. Neither is related to the Allentown church in architectural design, however.

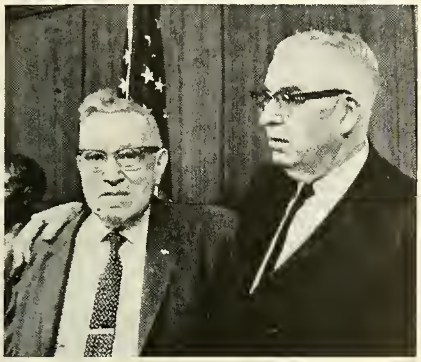
The $160,000 edifice was designed by John Michael of Allentown. It incorporates a central pulpit that will be surrounded by the congregation. No seat more than 40 feet from altar.



The huge dome of the St. George's Syrian Orthodox Church taking shape in Allentown. When completed, the dome of the completely circular church rose 80 feet above its supporting walls. The structure is a unique blending of ancient and modern architectural designs. Plans for it were drawn by an Allentown architect. (Photo by Allentown Morning Call)

The church has no walls in its sanctuary. The basement contains six classrooms, an auditorium and kitchen facilities. General contractor was Thomas Armbruster, Inc., of Macungie, Pennsylvania.

Bert Sleeman Praised in Ceremonies



Bert Sleeman and William A. Calahan, in governor's office.

William A. Callahan was recently sworn in for the fourth time as Oregon state industrial accident commissioner. The ceremonies, which were attended by approximately 60 labor representatives from various sections of the state, were held in the office of Governor Hatfield.

A prominent participant in the ceremonies was Bert Sleeman of Portland, former general representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and a pioneer labor leader in the state of Oregon.

Bert Sleeman is one of two labor leaders who helped to establish the state's Employers' Liability Law and helped to enact the state Workmen's Compensation Law more than half a century ago.

Industrial Safety Chairman Callahan praised the work of Brother Sleeman and called him "an elder statesman" of the labor movement in the Northwest.

Local 1401 Members Recently Honored

Twenty-five-year pins were presented to 30 members of Millmen Local Union No. 1401, Buffalo, N. Y., recently by General Secretary R. E. Livingston. Honored in the ceremonies were:

Otto Burkhardt, Andrew Denk, Joseph Fenclau, V. J. Fildes, Jr., Frank Fintak, Anthony Fischer, Raymond Gillig, Albert Golata, Clayton Goll, Karl Hagler, Chester Jandras, Eugene Kasprszak, Albert Kramp, F. Kruszczynski, Mahlmeister, August Bless, Frank Kappel, Harold McConville, Ralph McConville, James Misener, Joseph Moskal, Edward Napieralski, Michael Popiela, George Lisjak, Ernest Schinner, Charles Wein, Robert Wisenmayer, Ernst Strobel, Albert Garbarino, and Otto Kuhn.

Ontario Local Aids Yuletide Needy

It is traditional for Local Union 666, Mimico, Ontario, Canada, to hold a Christmas party for members' children. The party of 1963 had its usual successful turnout, and 186 children received gifts handed out by Santa Claus (Bro. Len. McPhail in costume playing the part successfully). Films and entertainment, as well as the selection and wrapping of gifts, was masterminded by Ed. Gallant and Bill Gray, assisted by their wives.

In 1962 a spontaneous donation of canned goods was brought by many children. From these donations, two parcels were made up and delivered to two needy families in Mimico. In 1963 the local union went a bit further and purchased two turkeys for delivery with the 95 items which made up the food parcels delivered to a family in Long Branch and New Toronto.

Ed Gallant and Bill Gray of Local Union No. 666 about to embark on a delivery of Christmas food to the needy.

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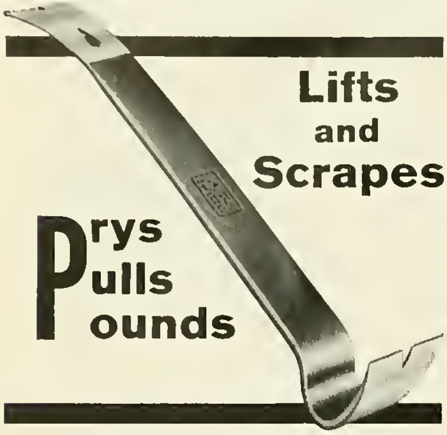

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Carroll further asks:

"Why must millions of us live in stereotyped houses placed side by side in monotonous stretches? Is this the best that our great wealth and advanced technology can produce?"

The head of the American Institute of Architects declares the people of our country are becoming impatient with "this deplorable situation" and are demanding that something be done about it.

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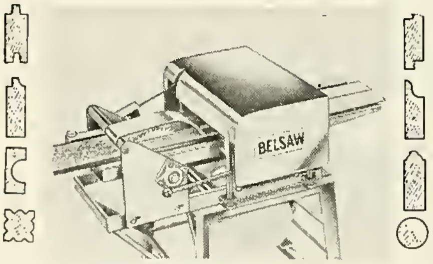

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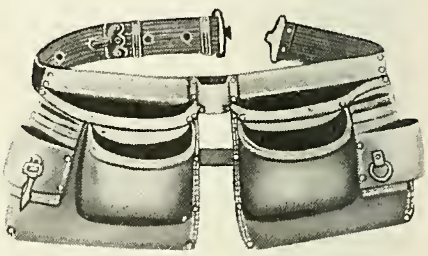

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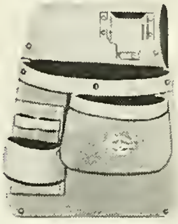

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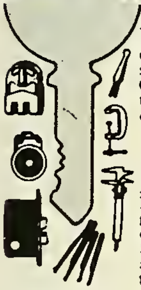

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APPENDIX
TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA PURSUANT TO

A Decree of the United States Court of Appeals enforcing an order of the National Labor Relations Board, and in order to effectuate the policies of the National Labor Relations Act, we hereby notify our members that:

> WE WILL NOT enter into, maintain or enforce any contract, agreement, understanding, or practice with the THE REFINERY ENGINEERING COMPANY, or any other employer over whom the Board will assert jurisdiction, which unlawfully conditions the hire of applicants for employment or retention of employer in employment by such employer upon clearance or approval by us, except to the extent that membership as the condition of continuing in employment may be required on or after 30 days by an agreement permitted by the proviso to Section 8(a)(3) of the Act, as modified by the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959.
>
> WE WILL NOT in any like or related manner restrain or coerce employees of THE REFINERY ENGINEERING COMPANY, or any other employer, in the exercise of rights guaranteed in Section 7 of the Act, except as authorized by Section 8(a)(3) of the Act as amended.

Signed copies of this notice have been mailed to the National Labor Relations Board's Regional Director for the Nineteenth Region for posting by The Refinery Engineering Company, the said employer willing, in all locations where notices to their employees are customarily posted.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Dated February 6, 1964,

By M. A. HUTCHESON,
GENERAL PRESIDENT (Title)

This notice must remain posted for 60 days from the date hereof, and must not be altered, defaced, or covered by any other material.

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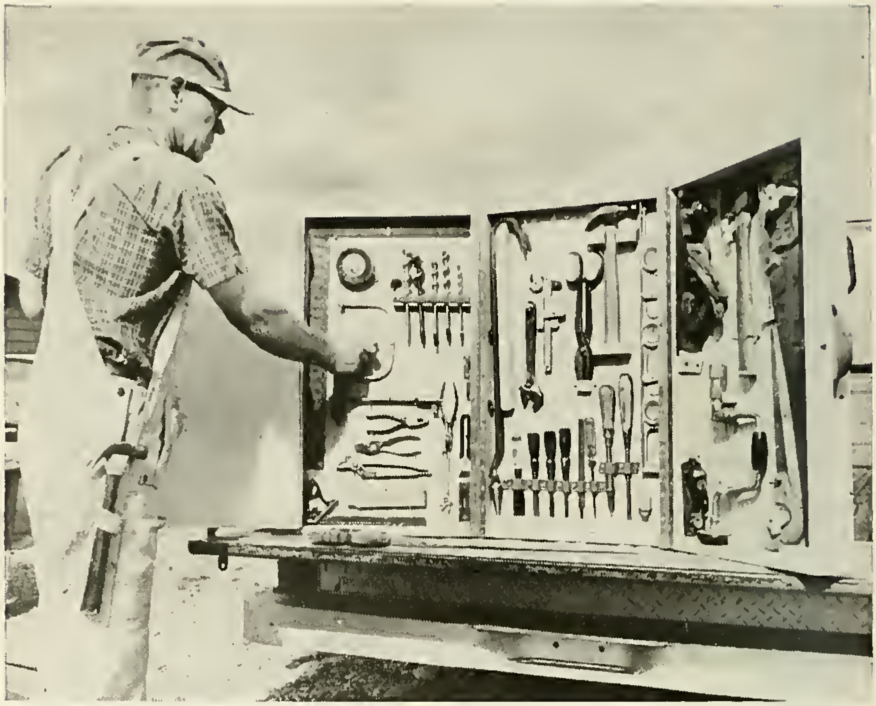
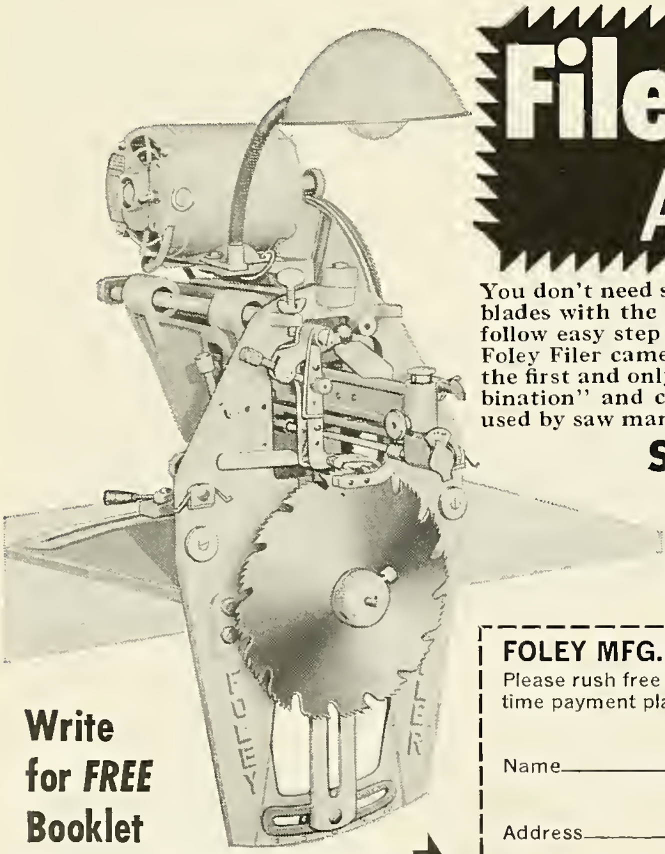
INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel Publishers	25
Bachmann Construction	29
Belsaw (Multi-Duty)	34
Belsaw (Sharp-All)	25
C&W	25
Chicago Technical College	27
Construction Cost Institute	35
Eliason Stair Gauge	38
Estwing	21
Foley	36
Formica	17
Fugitt, Douglas	34
Garlinghouse	39
Goldblatt	39
House Doctor	38
Hydrolevel	33
Irwin Augur	39
Lee, H. D.	33
Locksmithing Institute	35
Lufkin Rule	10
Miller Sewer Rod	37
Nicholas Work Apron	34
Riechers, A.	34
Siegele, H. H.	37
Skil	23
Stanley Works	Back Cover
True Temper	29
Vaughan & Bushnell	34

Portable Tool Box Plans Available



Plans for a new kind of portable tool box, are being offered by Douglas Fir Plywood Association. The tool box can be carried like a suitcase, but opens up to produce a free-standing tool board which makes it easy to locate and use any item in the box. To get a copy of plans send 10c to: Douglas Fir Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tocoma, Wash.



File Saws Easily AUTOMATICALLY

You don't need special training or previous experience to get perfect, sharp blades with the Foley Automatic Saw Filer. Operation is simple—you just follow easy step by step instructions. "The first saw I sharpened with my Foley Filer came out 100%," writes Clarence E. Parsons. The Model 200 is the first and only machine that precision files hand, band and both "combination" and cross-cut circular saws. It's so mechanically accurate it's used by saw manufacturers! Takes minimum space in corner of shop.

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Foley can show you how to establish your own saw filing service in your basement or garage. A small cash payment puts a new Foley Saw Filer in your hands. The profits you make easily handle the low monthly payments. Operating expense is low—only 7c for files and electricity to turn out a complete saw filing job. Mail coupon now for money-making facts and business-building ideas. No salesman will call.

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LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Otto W. Ploehn of L.U. 1485, LaPorte, Ind., arrived at the Home January 10, 1964.

Brother W. E. Say of L.U. 500, Butler, Pa., arrived at the Home January 14, 1964.

Brother Sidney Raymo of L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y., arrived at the Home January 21, 1964.

Brother C. E. Terry of L.U. 696, Tampa, Fla., passed away January 4, 1964, and was shipped to Auburndale, Fla., for burial.

Brother Kryn M. Gast of L.U. 325, Paterson, N. J., passed away January 7, 1964, and was shipped to Paramus, N. J., for burial.

Brother Henry Haslett of L. U. 306, Newark, N. J., passed away January 11, 1964, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother William M. Kilburn of L.U. 829, Santa Cruz, Calif., withdrew from the Home, January 13, 1964.

Brother Harry Bolder of L.U. 229, Glens Falls, N. Y., passed away January 17, 1964, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Axel Franzen of L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill., passed away January 20, 1964, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Andrew Newman of L.U. 242, Chicago, Ill., passed away January 22, 1964, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Reginald Comfort of L.U. 574, Middletown, N. Y., passed away January 23, 1964, and was shipped to Middletown, N. Y., for burial.

Brother Harry R. Bell of L.U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., withdrew from the Home January 24, 1964.

Union members who visited the Home during January.

John V. Ball, L.U. 2243, Durango, Colo.
Carl Malinberg, L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
A. Bergman, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. A. Chaplin, L.U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio
C. H. Hitchman, L.U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Geo. R. Seybert, L.U. 545, Vandergrift, Pa.
Mendel Bunner, L.U. 592, Muncie, Ind.
Halfden D. Olson, L.U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wis.
Leslie A. Haskell, L.U. 107, Shrewsberry, Mass.
Herman A. Sackse, L.U. 661, Ottawa, Ill.
John P. Billen, L.U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.
Wilbur A. Hurst, L.U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
W. Carroll Volland, L.U. 191, East Berlin, Pa.
David J. Gonde, L.U. 159, Charleston, S. C.
Emolio Giansanto, L.U. 625, Avondale, Pa.
David Brandel, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Efraim Olson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
G. O. Tusler, L.U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
Wm. S. Brown, L.U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Wm. J. Hamelink, L.U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Charles J. McGwin, L.U. 119, Newark, N. J.
Geo. F. Dorrity, L.U. 306, Newark, N. J.
Henry Gebo, L.U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.
R. C. Williams, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Geo. Burger, L.U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Stanley Reed, L.U. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
Earl F. Reed, L.U. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio
Laddis Pichor, L.U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
C. B. Carlson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.

Continued on next page

Books That Will Help You

CABINETS AND BUILT-INS.—This new book has 102 pages, 193 illustrations, covering kitchen cabinets, built-ins, bathroom cabinets, closets, Lazy Susan features, etc. $2.50.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. Reprinted—has 163 p., 463 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. $3.50.

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p. 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, power tools, and other important building subjects. $3.50.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. $3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 380 p. 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. $4.00.

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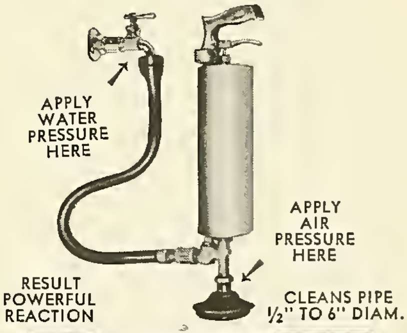

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LAKELAND NEWS

Union Members Who Visited the Home During January, Continued:

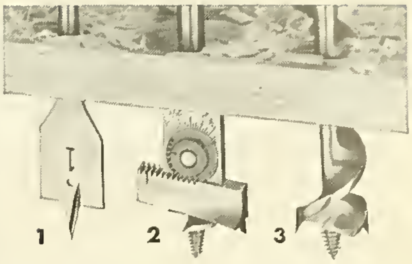
Clarence Elmore, L.U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
Frank Mortan, L.U. 1189, Lisbon, Ohio
Thomas J. Rogers, L.U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Cino Karis, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
Walter B. Wienhoff, L.U. 1997, Columbia, Ill.
Thomas Valisdal, L.U. 1161, Morris, Ill.
Herman Deml, L.U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wis.
Leonard B. Zimmerman, L.U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Nola Burger, L.U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
J. E. Steele, L.U. 898, Benton Harbor, Mich.
M. Luther, L.U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
W. J. Lawrence, L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
Archie Fitzgerald, L.U. 140, O'Fallon, Ill.
Donald Sutherland, L.U. 100, Muskegon, Mich.
Joseph C. Overs, L.U. 432, Somers Pt., N. J.
Rudolph Oklesson, L.U. 1441, Canonsburg, Pa.
Ed Lies, L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill.
Adolph Tillschon, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Sam Jackson, L.U. 2161, Catskill, N. Y.
S. M. Prefack, L.U. 306, Newark, N. J.
Charles B. Snow, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
J. H. Robinson, L.U. 1665, Washington, D. C.
Morton H. Powers, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Gordon C. Schultz, L.U. 996, Penn Yan, N. Y.
Albert J. Christman, L.U. 608, N. Y. C.
Frank X. Harmon, L.U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
Van Pittman, L.U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
Paul A. Long, L.U. 1510, Tampa, Fla.
Albert C. Bock, L.U. 72, Los Angeles, Calif.
Edmond B. Wilkinson, L.U. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
W. Therrien, L.U. 79, New Haven, Conn.
J. H. Seaman, L.U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
Jack Hill, L.U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
Wilson Wallace, L.U. 1489, Riverside, N. J.
Robert G. Schwartz, L.U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
S. M. Koenigs, L.U. 782, Fond due Lac, Wis.
Oscar L. Tuegel, L.U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Malcolm LeShane, L.U. 40, Boston, Mass.
John C. Hansen, L.U. 349, Orange, N. J.
Fred J. Carver, L.U. 546, Olean, N. Y.
Leonard Fishman, L.U. 836, Janesville, Wis.
James C. Carpenter, L.U. 587, Pierre, S. D.
Martin L. Stondt, L.U. 492, Startlesville, Pa.
Mulford E. Kocher, L.U. 349, West Orange, N. J.
Frank Pavlick, L.U. 1175, Stone Ridge, N. Y.
Theodore Fotton, L.U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
Theodore Vallouchi, L.U. 880, Bernardsville, N. Y.
Ira Hunter, L.U. 422, Aliquippa, Pa.
Roland Hauck, L.U. 433, Belleville, Ill.
Wm. Wadswell, L.U. 352, Harriston, Ont., Can.
Payne Crass, L.U. 887, Water Valley, Ky.
Frank Dickinson, L.U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
Gust W. Shoberg, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
George Besskin, L.U. 203, Hyde Park, N. Y.

Continued on Next Page

LAKELAND NEWS

Union Members Who Visited the Home During January, Concluded:

Frank W. Schidzick, L.U. 146, Ballston Lake, N. Y.
Arthur Bonser, L.U. 27, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Albert Hull, L.U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio
G. L. Kirkpatrick, L.U. 456, Broomall, Pa.
L. C. Purvis, L.U. 727, Hialeah, Pa.
Fritz Carlson, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
T. M. Millis, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
Richard D. Fritchel, L.U. 599, Hammond, Ind.
Roy Fritchel, L.U. 599, Hammond, Ind.
J. A. Nash, L.U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio
Herbert E. Spille, L.U. 785, Elsmore, Ky.
Carl M. Pederson, L.U. 181, Mt. Prospect, Ill.
M. F. Neighbor, L.U. 186, Stubenville, Ohio
Earl J. Betz, L.U. 121, Vineland, N. J.
J. Gagnon, L.U. 94, Central Falls, R. I.
Howard Curtis, L.U. 1876, Salisbury, Md.
Edwin Anderson, L.U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
Edor Carlson, L.U. 792, Rockford, Ill.
Allen Robinson, L.U. 637, Hamilton, Ohio
S. Noguchi, L.U. 2173, Guelph, Ont., Can.
Edw. F. Knepper, L.U. 368, Allentown, Pa.
Franklin Miller, Jr., L.U. 302, Huntington, W. Va.



3 easy ways to bore holes faster

1. Irwin Speedbor "88" for all electric drills. Bores faster in any wood at any angle. Sizes ¼" to 9⁄16", $.75 each. ⅝" to 1", $.85 each. 1⅛" to 1½", $1.30 each.
2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, ⅞" to 3". Only $4.20. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, ⅝" to 1¾". Only $3.80.
3. Irwin 62T Solid Center hand brace type. Gives double-cutter boring action. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Sizes ¼" to 1½". As low as $1.15 each.

EVERY IRWIN BIT made of high analysis steel, heat tempered, machine-sharpened and highly polished, too. Buy from your independent hardware, building supply or lumber dealer.

Strait-Line Chalk Line Reel Box
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New and improved Irwin self-chalking design. Precision made of aluminum alloy. Practically damage-proof. Fits the pocket, fits the hand. 50 ft. and 100 ft. sizes. Get Strait-Line Micro-Fine chalk refills and Tite-Snap replacement lines, too. Get a perfect chalk line every time.

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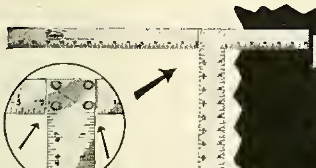
every bit as good as the name



⅛" notches in the 1½"x ¼"x22½" head let you *cut the full width of a wall-board panel in one swipe!* No more torn or ragged corners on the panels—you get a clean cut right up to the very edge of the panel every time.

Use the marking holes at 16", 24" and 32" to mark stud centers without lifting T-Square—saves time, makes it almost impossible to miss a stud when nailing up panels.

The blade is same width as a standard outlet box. You cut both sides of the hole with perfect accuracy without moving the T-Square.

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New "Gold" T-Square will make those walls and ceilings go up faster—and easier, 2"x⅛"x47⅞" blade of heat-treated flexible aluminum alloy lies flat against board for fast, clean cuts. And the new anodized gold color finish makes numbers and markings show up with greater contrast for easy at-a-glance reading. Large numbers read from either end of the blade to make time-wasting mental arithmetic a thing of the past. The handsome gold finish also makes a T-Square that's weather- and stain-resistant — a T-Square that's lightweight, yet rugged, and built to last.
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Specially designed checkered head makes perfect nailing a "snap"!

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Properly rounded and checkered head dimples wallboard perfectly for best possible nailing and easier spotting—without bruising paper. Fits-your-hand, offset hickory handle eliminates rapped knuckles. Full 16" length gives better balance, makes easy rough gauge for 16" centers too. Plus a handy nail puller in the wedge-shaped blade. Use this thin, strong blade to shift or pry boards into place. Adze-eye head holds handle securely.
No. 05 164 M7 . . . . Only $6.00

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You'll find all the latest, newest, best drywall tools in the big, all-new Goldblatt Tool Catalog. Just check and mail coupon for your copy—it's yours Free!

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- **Suburban Living**—124 latest designs, split level, hillside and contemporary .. 50¢ ☐
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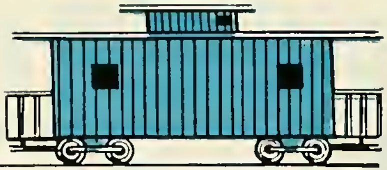
IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

REGISTRATION —A Union "Must"

We are approaching days which should remind all union people that 1964 will be an important year for labor at the polls. We note from the public prints that New Hampshire is holding its Presidential primary—and getting a great deal of attention because it is the first in the nation. Next month the primary elections really start to roll.

In April voters in these states will cast their ballots in the Presidential primary elections: Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Illinois, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. I call these to the attention of the members merely as a reminder that this election year will be one of great interest. Since 1964 is a Presidential election year, we will be quite safe in predicting a relatively heavy vote. Recent studies by a President's Commission showed that there is a heavy fall-off of voter participation in the so-called "off" years—mean years in which a President is not elected. Presidential years brought out a heavy vote.

We should remind ourselves that the crucial problem of unionists is the fact that we must mobilize a heavy registration. We cannot vote unless we are registered. Regardless of our intense interest in the election from city councilman to President, we cannot make that interest count unless we can vote, and we cannot vote unless we are registered.

These Presidential primaries which I have noted have been getting national attention due to the fact that there will be contests for preference by the voters of these states—and other states to hold elections later. But we should not be misled by the spotlight of publicity focussed on these elections. Labor has a stake in every election and this is a fact we must never forget.

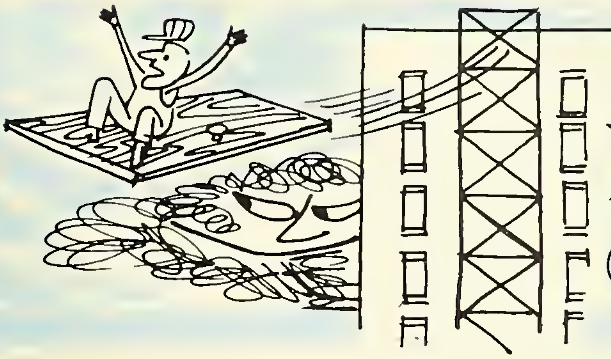
We all want better schools and decent local services from our cities. These we cannot have unless we make our voices heard through competent and intelligent members of the city council. Also labor has a stake in seeing that city councils do not pass oppressive ordinances which hamstring labor's traditional efforts to operate.

At the state level we should pay great attention to the kind of officials we elect to state assemblies, both the house and the senate. The state level is the area in which many of the enemies of labor have their greatest success. Twenty states have passed right-to-work laws and there is an active campaign in each of a half dozen other states. Those who would hamper labor bear down most heavily at the statehouse and we, in labor, in turn must exert our vote power at that level also. Failure to do an effective job in the state houses will mean more right-to-work laws.

In May the state of Oklahoma will have that issue squarely before the voters. On May 5 there will be cast votes for or against an amendment to the state's constitution on the right-to-work matter. If labor does its job as effectively as we hope it can in Oklahoma, that state will not be No. 21. But if labor does not get the support it needs, another state will join the right-to-work states. I mention Oklahoma because this fight is upon us and illustrates the importance of mobilizing labor's voting strength.

In January the House of Representatives in Washington passed the fringe benefits amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act. We hope the bill will get through the Senate promptly—maybe by the time you read this, it will have passed. Passage comes after some eight years of struggle in Congress to get the legislators to update Davis-Bacon. A great deal of hard work on both sides of the political aisle has gone into the effort to get this bill passed.

And there are other needs which the labor unions, and particularly the building trades unions, want to see received attention. We can get some consideration by having fair, understanding and considerate friends in Congress. We hope for steps toward repealing some of the tough Federal legislation on the books. But again—the only thing which counts is the vote at the polls. This means that we each have big jobs: our first job is to be sure we are registered; our second is to see that members of our families are registered and then we can work and work effectively for the friends of labor at every level.



PLANE GOSSIP

The 'Oh Yeah?' Department

The superintendent on a big construction project received a letter of complaint from a lady living next door. She said one of his carpenters was injured on the job and had "cursed a blue streak." A little tracking down uncovered the carpenter, who had suffered a burnt neck and back when a plumber working a floor above spilled molten lead on him.

"I hate to take issue with the lady," replied the carpenter, "but there was no cussin'. I hollered up to the plumber and said: 'Hey, you plumber up there . . . you really ought to be more careful, fella!' "

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

On the Stern?

The naval officer was showing a group of visitors around the battleship and, pausing before a bronze plaque set in the deck, said solemnly:

"This is where our gallant captain fell.

"Well, no wonder!" retorted a weary old lady. "I nearly tripped on the durn thing myself!"

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

Short Story

This woman was married four times: first to a millionaire, then to an actor, then a minister and, finally, to an undertaker. When she died, her obituary read like this:

"One for the money, two for the show, three to get ready and four to go."

—Reed V.,
Logan, Utah

Wise Old Bird

Joe Hilpeat of Belleville, Ill., who has been a member of L.U. 433 for over 50 years, recalls the time, way back, when the frontier church burnt down. The town's saloonkeeper offered his place for Sunday services. As the preacher was covering up the bar and bottles with sheets, the saloon's parrot spoke up and said:

"Ah-ha! A new bartender!" Then the women of the choir came in and the parrot cried:

"Hey! A new floor show!" But then, when the congregation arrived for services, the parrot lamented:

"Heck! The same old customers!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETING

She Keeps Rumors

There's a young widow in Yellville, Ark., who is soft-spoken and leads a quiet life . . . because she lives on hush money.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

Dark Mystery

The train plunged into a long tunnel and, when it emerged, the newlywed husband turned to his bride and said:

"Baby, if I had known we were going to be in that tunnel so long, I'd have done something nice!"

And the little bride screamed:

"If you didn't . . . WHO DID!?"

This Month's Limerick

There was a young lady named Molly
Who thought that to love was sheer folly.
She said, "I won't be subdued,
But lest you think me a prude,
I'll try it once just to be jolly!"

His Bust Wishes

The hardware store sent the carpenter a bill with the notation:

"This bill is a year old today!"

The carpenter sent it back with the added note:

"Happy Birthday!"

—Maria Massa,
Cleveland, Ohio

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

By the Numbers!

A carpenter we know often went out alone at night, leaving his wife alone in the house. Moreover, he would "rub salt in the wound" by gaily telling her farewell with:

"Goodbye, little mother of three!"

One night she got fed up with his little joke. As he grabbed his hat and sang out, "Goodnight, little mother of three!" she replied:

"Goodnight, little father of one!"

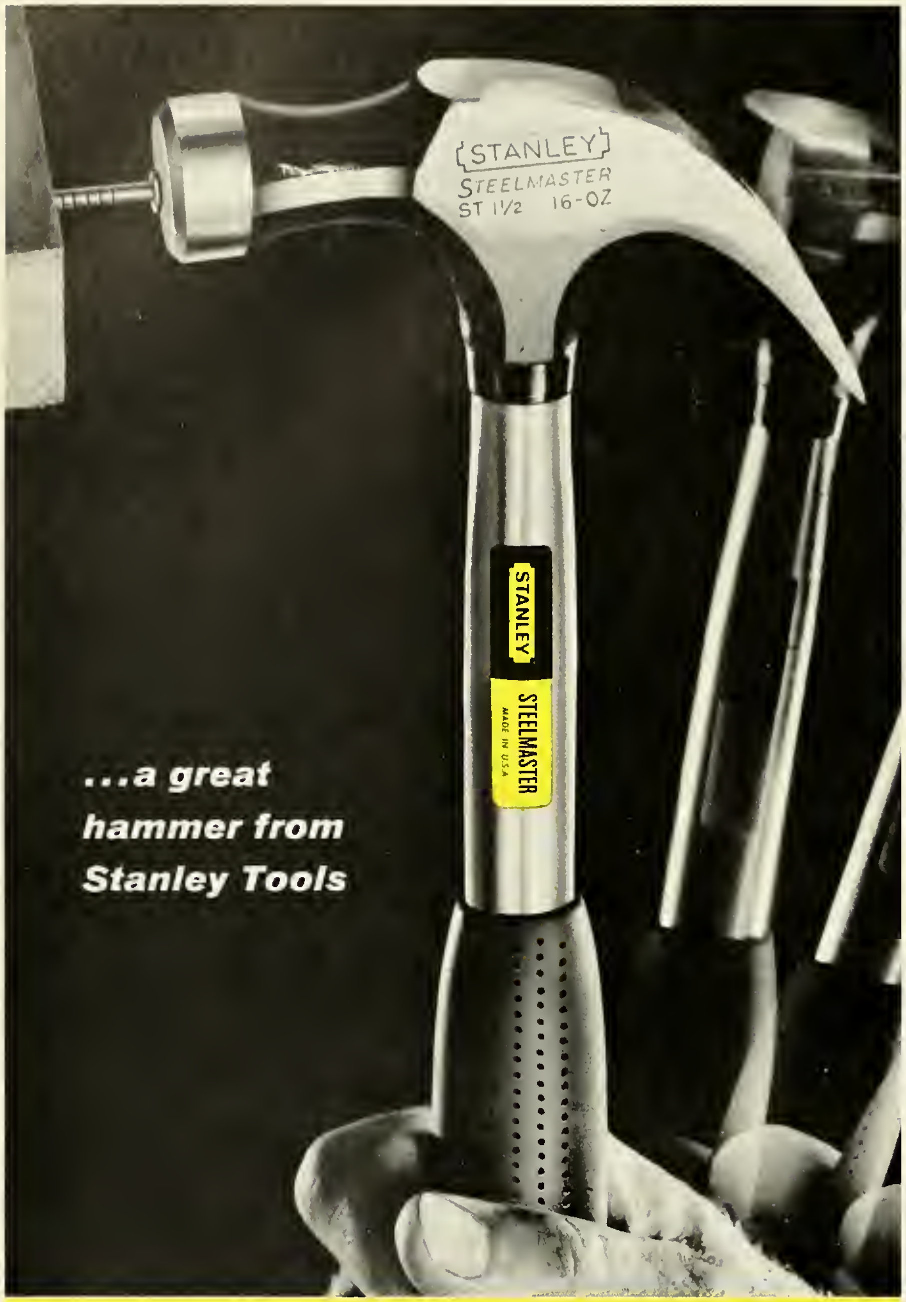
He stays home now.

BE AN ACTIVE MEMBER

Real Slick Operator

A barber looked at the ultra-slick hair of the teenager seated in his chair and then asked:

"Do you want it cut or shall I just change the oil?"



Swing over to "Steelmaster"

Heft it! Swing it! And you'll want it!

BEAUTIFULLY BALANCED! Delivers positive driving power as you hammer away.

POWERFUL! It's steel, all steel and nothing but steel!

COMFORTABLE! You'll think the cushioned, non-slip, neoprene-rubber grip was made to fit your hand alone.

EXCLUSIVELY SAFE! The Stanley "Steelmaster" has the "rim-tempered" face that means extra safety for you. Stanley Tools are available at fine stores everywhere.

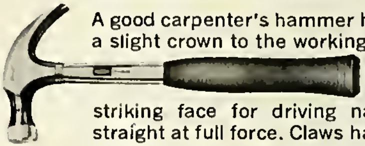
THE STANLEY® WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

Tool Tips FROM STANLEY

Using the Right Hammer

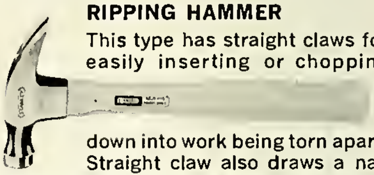
There's no such thing as an "all-purpose" hammer. That's why you should have a hammer for every purpose. Let's look at different types of hammers to see why any handyman needs at least two or three hammers just to handle ordinary fix-it jobs around the house and yard.

CARPENTER'S HAMMER



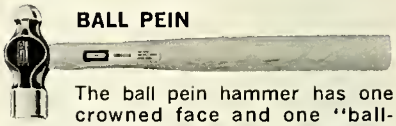
A good carpenter's hammer has a slight crown to the working or striking face for driving nails straight at full force. Claws have narrow, sharp "V" for pulling the thinnest brads. Most common weight is 16 ounces. The steel-handled Stanley "Steelmaster" hammer is preferred because of its ability to withstand greater prying strains and because the handle will never loosen.

RIPPING HAMMER



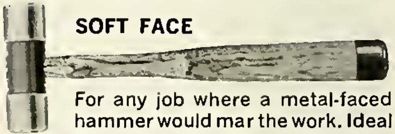
This type has straight claws for easily inserting or chopping down into work being torn apart. Straight claw also draws a nail without curling it. (STANLEY No. ST1½A or No. 51½A). Hammer shown has wood handle preferred by some users.

BALL PEIN



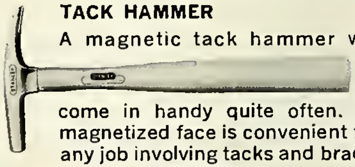
The ball pein hammer has one crowned face and one "ball-shaped". Wide range of weights for delicate metal forming to heavy duty jobs.

SOFT FACE



For any job where a metal-faced hammer would mar the work. Ideal for forming soft metals, calking boats, automotive body repairs, or lining up machinery parts. Complete size range.

TACK HAMMER



A magnetic tack hammer will come in handy quite often. Its magnetized face is convenient for any job involving tacks and brads. (STANLEY No. H601).

RIM TEMPERED
A SAFETY FEATURE TO REDUCE CHIPPING

LOOK for THIS "SYMBOL of SAFETY" on the face of STANLEY Quality Hammers

When you hit a "foul blow" on the rim, there's far less chance of a chip flying off. Stanley has deliberately reduced rim hardness, without reducing hardness of the striking face. "Rim-Tempering" is your assurance of safety!

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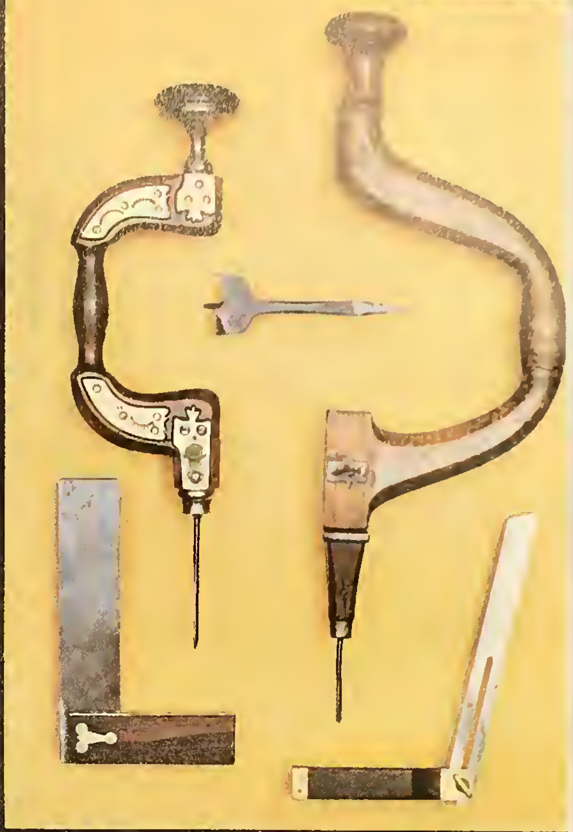
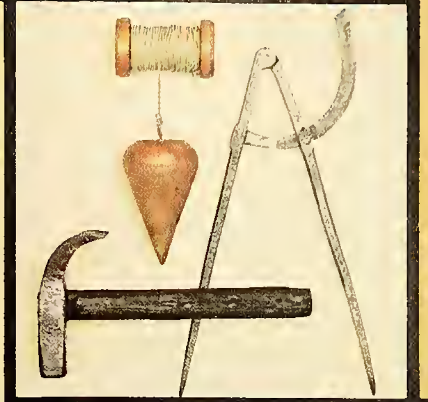
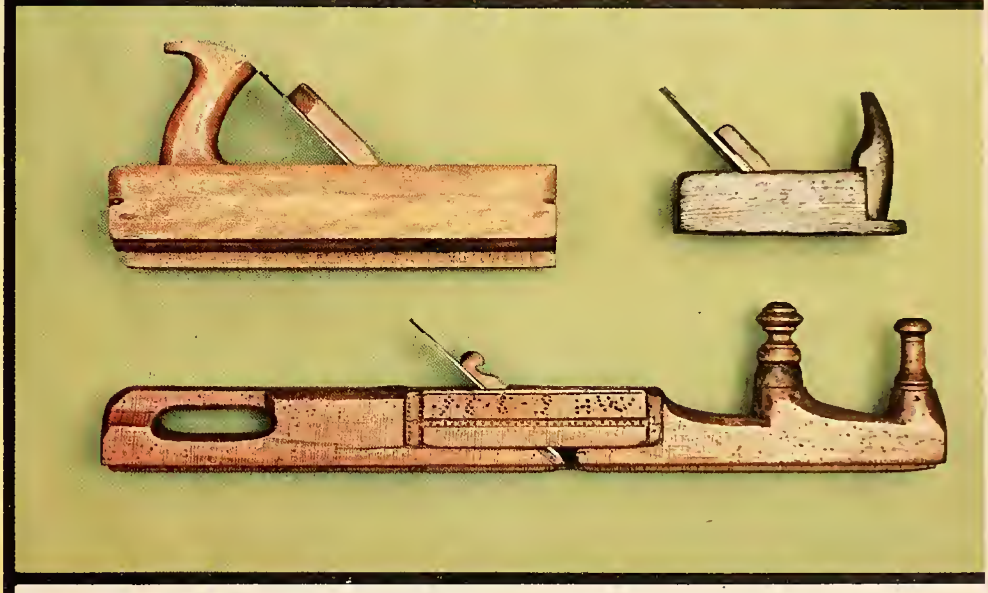
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

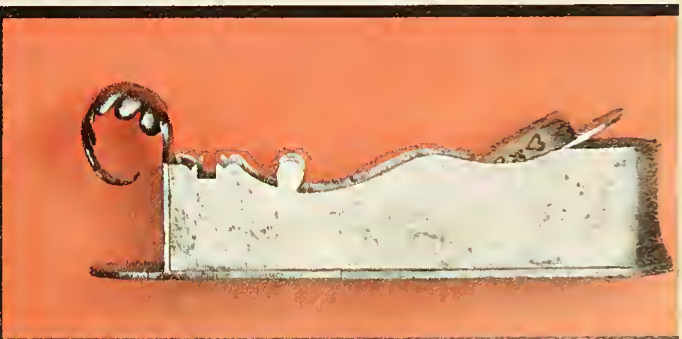
THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881
APRIL 1964









Hand Tools of Yesteryear

THIS SPACE CONTRIBUTED BY THE PUBLISHER AS A PUBLIC SERVICE

FRANK COWAN PHOTO

Tomorrow, scientists may discover the cause of leukemia. But today we need your help.

The American Cancer Society is devoting more research money to leukemia than to any other form of cancer. Many different possibilities are being explored—viruses, anticancer drugs, early diagnosis, immunology, bone marrow transplantation.

Progress is being made. Lives are prolonged by many months, sometimes by years, with drugs and other therapy. The course of leukemia has been slowed and even temporarily halted by chemicals and blood transfusions.

And today there is *hope*. Many research scientists believe that the next major breakthrough may be against leukemia. But much more could and should be done—now. This will take money—lots of money.

Your dollars will help speed the day of victory. Please give generously. Mail your check to CANCER, c/o your local post office.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

THE
CARPENTER
VOLUME LXXXIV NO. 4 APRIL, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

We Must Save the Beauty of Our Land .... Stewart L. Udall 2

Hand Tools of Yesteryear .... Irwin Klass 6

Apprenticeship Must Not Be Allowed to Wither on the Vine .... John R. Stevenson 11

General Secretary Livingston Awarded 'Bishop's Plaque' 14

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 10

Editorials 13

Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 16

Canadian Section 18

In Memoriam 19

Official Information 20

Local Union News 21

Lakeland News 30

Index to Advertisers 31

In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 32

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THE COVER

An array of early hand tools from the collection of Paul McAlister.

For proper identification compare the coding with the schematic diagram at the bottom of the column. (See Page 6 for the full story.)

A. Spirit Level, Painted Iron and brass, c. 1880

B. 1—Carpenter's Mallet, Oak, American, 19th Century
  2—Carpenter's Slick, marked H. D. Morris, Baldwin
  3—Master Builder's Iron Compass, French, 16th Century

C. 1—Plumb Bob and Reel, American, Fruitwood
  2—Hand-forged Claw Hammer, late 18th to early 19th Century
  3—Hand-wrought Iron Compass, 18th Century

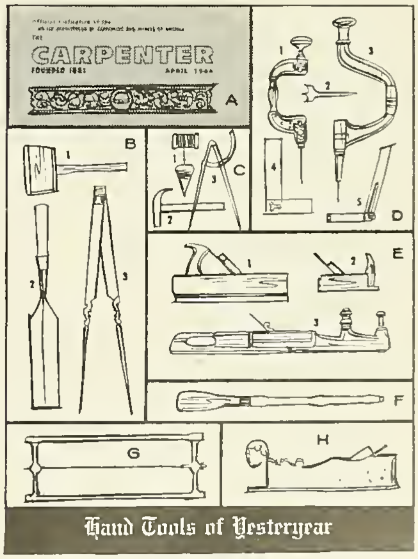
D. 1—Brass-plated English Brace and Bit, mfg. under "Her Majesty's Letters Patent"
  2—Hand-forged Center Bit
  3—Wooden Bit Stock with Iron Supports, American, 18th Century
  4—Carpenter's Square with brass insets
  5—Carpenter's Bevel with brass fittings

E. 1—Crown Moulding Plane, early 19th Century
  2—European Horn Smoothing Plane, 18th Century
  3—Hand-made Rabbet Plane, European, Decorated with carpenter's punch on top and sides, date and owner's initials are included. When required, a rope to be pulled by the carpenter's apprentice could be attached to the front handle.

F. Handsomely forged Screw Driver, c. 1850

G. Frame of Veneer Saw, American, late 18th to early 19th Century

H. Bench or Joiners Plane, fully Iron Plated, Italian, 19th Century



By **STEWART L. UDALL**
Secretary of the Interior

WE MUST SAVE THE BEAUTY OF OUR LAND

Passage of the Wilderness Bill, now before Congress, offers an opportunity to "control now the changes we are producing."

AS the nation's anchor agency in the race for *inner* space, the Department of the Interior is confronted with a vigorous and paradoxical competition in the guise of "progress." Bulldozers can clear paths for highways and mold shopping and living centers, but they can also unbalance clear streams and beautiful dunes, irrevocably alter wooded hills. Industry can supply a myriad of useful products, but it can also contribute to the pollution shrouding some of our cities and the debris muddying our streams.

Like a giant, modern society is striding on the skills of science and the triumphs of technology. At every step, however, we are in peril of trampling the vintage of natural resources, beauty and space—of destroying the very basis of progress—our environment.

The subdivider who bulldozes a streamside woodland, the billboard advertiser who blocks the highway with eyesores, the municipalities that dump sewage in bays and riverways are our modern raiders of the land, often exceeding even the forest levelers and buffalo slaughterers of the last century in their impairment of our environment. They insist that the present is paramount and assert their rights to misuse the land.

Like little gods, we manipulate and mold our natural and physical environment to suit our designs. But, in exercising dominance over nature, we have too often ignored our dependence on nature. The pressures of over-population, the sense of rootlessness that accompanies a wheel-happy nation, and the soft-confidence that follows prosperity have all taken their toll on nature. The blight and abuse of our natural and social environment signify a loss of reverence for the land. We have chosen to master our environment, but before we become enslaved in an air conditioned, glass and concrete box, we must question and more fully understand our relation to our environment.

Civilization need not be pitted against nature. Cities need not wall out beautiful surroundings. We can have clean air, clean rivers and a green countryside if we harmonize our pursuit of progress with a concern for conservation. The erosion of our environment will continue untill we put faith in tomorrow by saving the beauty of our land today.

This continent of ours has, from the very first, been hospitable to humankind and served us well. The land provides food, fiber and other raw materials from which we have built our civilization and progressed. Once the land meant spaciousness and solitude. The first men to push their way across this land found cascading crystal waters, great virgin forests guarding uninhabited mountain ranges, heights from which stretched nothing but land, woods and water all the way to the horizon. It was a hard and rough land—a total wilderness—that demanded of the intruder a vigor and vitality to match it.

In the last three hundred years, man has greatly altered the face of the land and there are few areas left which do not show the effects of his unthinking hand. In our haste to build factories, roads and suburbs, we can no longer afford to neglect and sacrifice our life-giving environment.

As our population expands, the ratio of land to people is decreasing at an alarming rate. The so-called "population explosion" threatens to leave us "standing room only" on this earth, threatens to use up completely our life-giving natural resources. The United States with six percent of the world's population is right now using fifty percent of the world's resources—and we are constantly growing. Our air, land and water resources have served us well in the past. But although they have always been abundant, they have never been infinite.

As modern day stewards of the land, we must bend to the task of keeping our resources productive for ourselves and those who come after us. In the words of one of our greatest conservationists, Theodore Roosevelt, "To skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them." That message of 50 years ago differs today only in that its importance has grown as our nation has grown.

On a rocky outcrop high above a mountain lake, vacationers enjoy a magnificent view of Mount Rainier and its 241,571-acre, heavily-forested national park.

Mirror Lake in Indian Henry's Hunting Ground, on the southwest slope of Mount Rainier. This beautiful wilderness, like much of the land in the scenic national parks, is off the beaten path. (A National Park Service photograph by Asahel Curtis.)

Campers are finding crowded conditions in many of the nation's parks. Camp grounds become veritable tent cities.

Today there are citizen groups all over the country whose programs already are in accord with the highest principles of conservation. But awareness and action on the part of increasing numbers of Americans are still urgently needed to bring our national effort abreast of our national need.

Unlike many European and Asiatic countries that have used up *all* their vacant lands, we still have an option in America. One of America's great contributions to the world has been the national park idea, the principle of preserving for all times —future generations willing—the finest of our scenic forests, deserts, mountains and shorelines.

If we are to preserve both the bounty and the beauty of the American earth, it will take thoughful planning and active effort. The conservation clock is ticking too fast to be turned back. Most of our major conservation proposals depend upon the legislative stamp of approval; and citizen interest and concern constitute the ultimate trigger which fires the legislative artillery.

You can join the conservation movement by understanding the principles of resource production and preservation. Leadership is present in abundance; but in a democratic form of government such as ours, even as vital a measure as conservation must have its adherents.

Prompt action can save prime park, forest, shoreline and other recreation lands before they are preempted for other uses or priced beyond the public purse. We must make an all-out effort now to acquire the public lands which present and future generations need. The status we give our wilderness and near-wilderness areas will also measure the degree of our reverence for the land.

Passage of the Wilderness Bill, hopefully by spring, could give the American wilderness a chance to survive. Tied to this bill is the vision of at least 8.2 million acres being set aside as wilderness areas, with strict controls on uses and exploitation. These areas, mostly in the west, are prime examples of raw nature in its many moods—from the soft greenness of Pacific slope rain forests to the stern granite islands of Northern Minnesota; from the watery lushness of the Everglades to the crimson canyons of southern Utah.

These areas offer more than delights to the senses—they offer the challenge of wilderness experience to those hardy enough to accept the challenge of the outdoors. The plea for intact wilderness means more than mere preservation of some last remnants of the grandeur that once was America. It means a chance for young and old to pit their human resources against the earth and the elements. This opportunity will vanish if wilderness is allowed to vanish.

Wilderness will not suit all tastes. But you who enjoy the satisfaction of a nail squarely hammered, the contentment of a saw biting right on the line, the challenge of a delicate piece of precision planning—you who are energetic, restless and exploring know the necessity of wilderness. It offers something worthy of your mettle—both physical and spiritual. I am convinced that it is our national character, as well as some pieces of our wild land, that stands to be preserved by passage of the Wilderness Bill.

There are those who would accuse the conservationists of "locking up" timber and mineral wealth which lies within the proposed wilderness areas. And this wealth *would* be locked up—always in the bank for that rainy day. Somewhere we need to preserve places where nature can maintain her own balance, set her own pace. These natural places, completely untouched by the hands, the machines, the tools of man, are absolutely essential as laboratories of life—yardsticks against which to measure our efforts to improve the environment, as well as our dismal successes in destroying it.

It is perhaps because of the tensions of this modern life which we created that more and more of us are turning to the land again. In a growing exodus from the cities, people continue to seek the relaxation, the refreshment and the recreation which they find in land and water.

Americans today have more leisure time, more money, more mobility, more desire for outdoor recreation—and lessening outdoor opportunities to satisfy their demands. Nature is being buried under an avalanche of shopping centers, high-rise apartments, hamburger stands, billboards and neons signs. Where are the green spaces in which our children can stretch and run?

We need more state recreation areas, including wildlife areas, parks,

Secretary of the Interior Udall during a western tour, views Emerald Bay on Lake Tahoe, California.

Campers pitch their tent near the surf in Olympic National Park, along a 50-mile strip in the Northwest.

forests, water sites, camping and picnic facilities. We need more federal recreation areas to provide similar facilities. We need more local recreation areas. We need to stimulate private outdoor recreation endeavor.

The future will see even greater demands on our open spaces. How can we make sure that the room we need in our outdoors will be available?

The Land and Water Conservation Fund proposed by the late President Kennedy may mark a turning point in conservation history. This bill, introduced in both Houses of Congress in February 1963 and given hearings by both Senate and House Interior and Insular Affairs Committees, is a keystone for effective State and Federal action on outdoor recreation. Passage of this bill would provide significant assistance at a crucial time in helping to acquire the remaining outdoor recreation resources.

The monies in the proposed Land and Water Conservation Fund would be split about 60-40 between the States and the Federal Government. The States, which would be asked to provide matching funds, could use their share for planning, acquisition and development of needed State recreation lands and waters. The Federal share would be available for needed acquisition in the National Park System, the National Forest System, for preservation of endangered fish and wildlife and for refuge recreation needs.

The proposed Fund involves no new taxes. Instead, it would be based in part on a system of modest user fees at Federal recreation lands and waters, proceeds from sale of surplus Federal real property, allocation of the existing tax on marine fuels used in pleasure craft, and repayable advance appropriations. The charge could take the form of a "Conservation" windshield sticker which would become as well an eloquent symbol and rallying point for the Nation's outdoor enthusiasts.

This imaginative measure with its pay-as-you-go provisions of reasonable admission and user charges is a logical means of providing the necessary financing for acquiring more recreation space.

There have been encouraging milestones in the authorization of national seashores at Padre Island, Texas, and Point Reyes, California. Thirty-seven other areas have been proposed as future parks and the majority of these areas are readily accessible to large metropolitan complexes.

For example, the proposed Tocks Island National Recreation Area in New Jersey and Pennsylvania is within a 100-mile radius of 30 million persons—15 percent of the Nation population. Assateague Island National Seashore would be easily reached by residents of Washington, D. C. and Baltimore. Channel Islands National Seashore in southern California, and Fire Island National Seashore in New York are other areas which if established could help meet the recreation needs of many millions of people.

The late President Kennedy eloquently expressed our common objectives when he said: "I don't think there is anything that could occupy our attention with more distinction than trying to preserve for those who come after us this beautiful country which we have inherited."

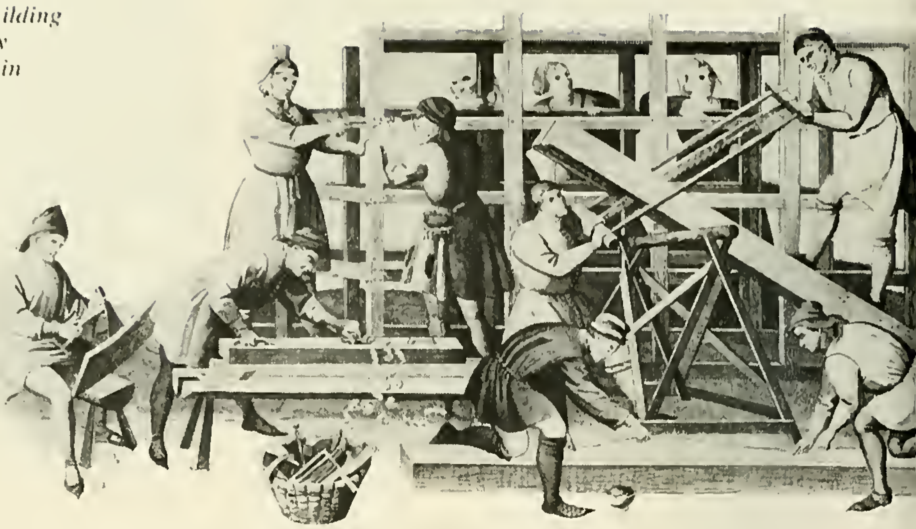
If we do not preserve our legacy for our children so that they, too, may see in some places the natural contours of the land, so that they may find surcease from the rush of modern life in unspoiled streams, trees and beaches, we may be denying them their most important freedom—the freedom each person has to be true to his natural self.

Our society has proved itself supremely capable of exerting changes in the environment. Are we also capable of surviving the effects of those changes? Before we lose both our natural legacy and our promising future, we must control *now* the changes we are producing.

It is my feeling that Carpenters have an unusually close affinity for the great outdoors. The percentage of fishermen and hunters among our members must be exceptionally high.

If you agree that something must be done now to insure that our children and children's children will have an opportunity to know and love unspoiled nature, you can strike an immediate blow by writing your congressman asking him to support the Land and Water Conservation Bill (HR 3846).

M. A. HUTCHESON
General President



Christofano Buffalmacco's fresco, "Noah Building the Ark," shown at right, is a 14th Century version of the construction project ordered in the Book of Genesis. The artist included sidewalk superintendents (all women in the picture) and men at work with tools that are closely related to those once used in building shelters on America's colonial frontier.

THE COVER STORY

Hand Tools of Yesteryear

By **IRWIN KLASS**

WHEN a carpenter or joiner plies his trade, he seeks the best tools available. Down through the ages the craftsman has struggled to perfect the instruments of his craft, so that he can do the job as well, or better, than the man before. The feel of a tool as it shapes, pounds, cuts, rips, smoothes or drills gives the worker a sense of participation in the creation of something important.

"Good design and craftsmanship over the centuries have led men to shape the tools of their trade to suit their needs and skills," says Paul R. MacAlister, internationally-known collector of antique carpenters' and joiners' tools.

MacAlister has made a lifelong study of the methods used by man to adapt to his environment. He has assembled in a barn-museum near his home in Lake Bluff, Illinois, a vast collection of early hand tools, some dating back centuries. He was always interested in the history of craftsmanship, but the beginning of his collection was the result of an accident.

"I was in a saw-setter's shop when the contents of his jelly closet clattered to the floor. Antique planes, clamps, and jelly jars mingled in the dust of the basement floor. I recognized some of the tools as 18th Century pieces. I asked the elderly craftsman what he wanted for the lot. He loaded a basket full of tools and said, 'Take it for a dollar . . . that's for the basket!' "

MacAlister at the entrance of his barn-museum in Lake Bluff, Illinois.

Now MacAlister's collection covers the walls of a spacious white barn, the upper story of which he calls "The Americana Hayloft." In his shop he frequently uses antique tools to restore other old articles brought into his collection.

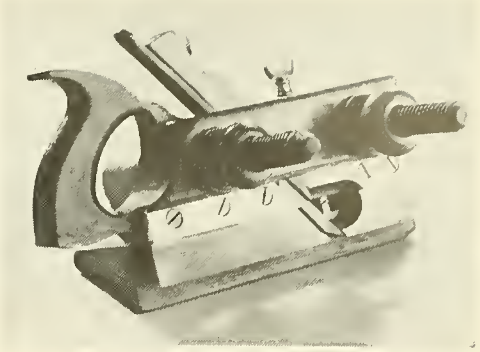
"I searched for these tools just as an art collector would seek out fine paintings," he says. "I found many of these tools in Great Britain, France, and Italy. I've dealt with art and antique dealers and with private families possessing tools handed down for several generations."

MacAlister wants young people and apprentices to see his collection—"to handle the tools and feel a sense of the craftsmanship that went into the making of them."

He respects the value of power tools used today, but, he adds: "I think everyone who uses power tools would have a better appreciation of their function by first working with the early hand tools of the master craftsman.

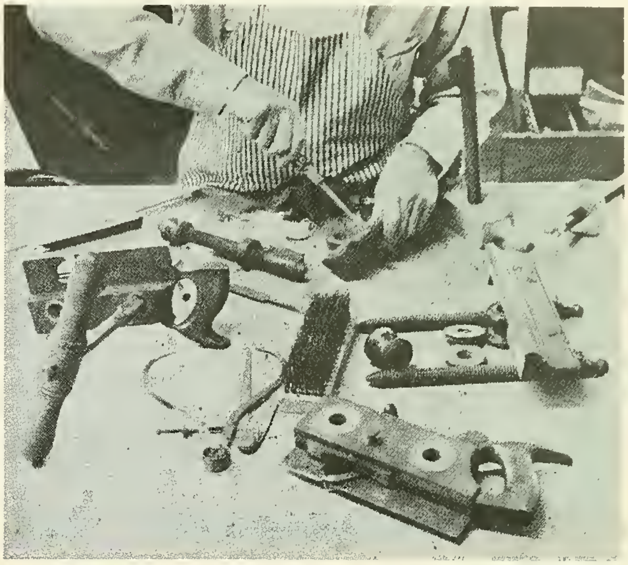
"It would be useful to have carpenters' apprentices handle these tools during the training period. They would develop a feeling for the beauty and balance built into the tools by craftsmen who are often direct ancestors in terms of occupation. Let people see the pride of creativity that went into these tools."

Restoration of a Plow Plane

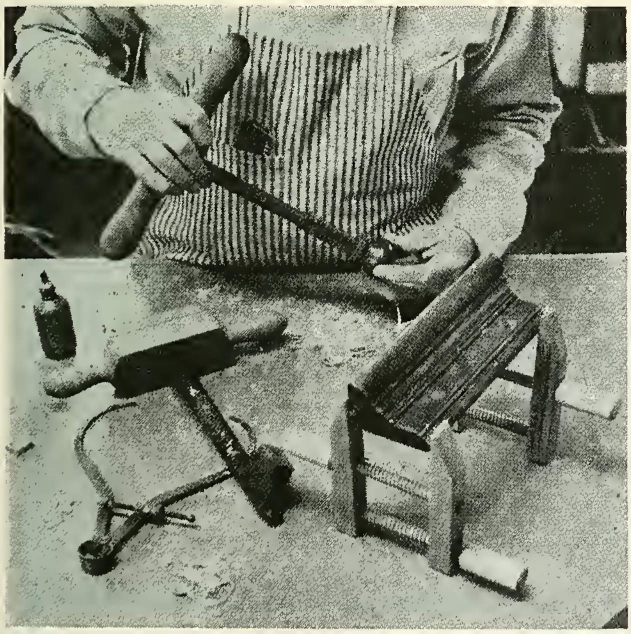


The thrill of tool collecting covers many phases of pleasure and satisfaction—from the moment of "discovery" to the final rehabilitation of a rare, once-treasured tool of a master craftsman . . .

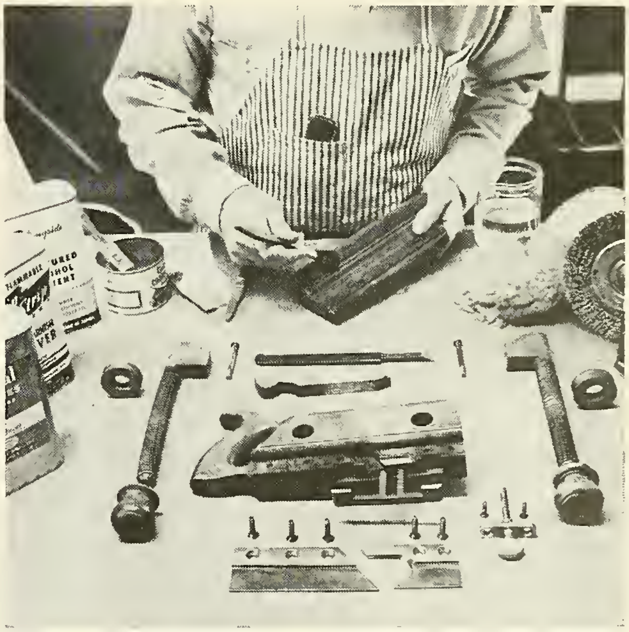
1 *A constant search—through barns, basements, an abandoned shop—or by word-of-mouth—culminates in the discovery of a fine, obsolete plow plane of the mid-19th Century. Missing some parts—yes—but demonstrating the perfect craftsmanship of an early toolmaker.*



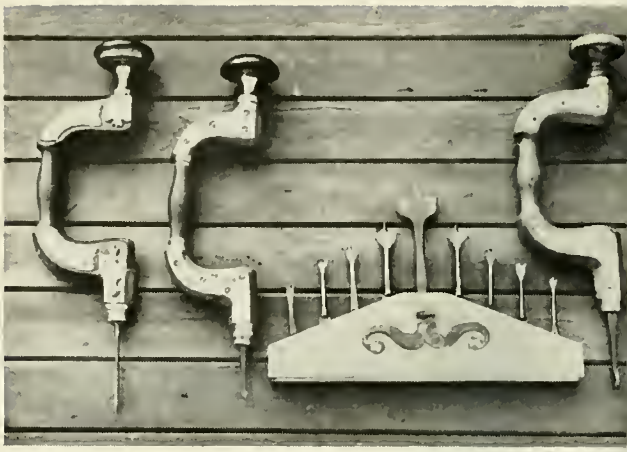
2 *MacAlister "cannibalizes" and refits replacement parts from other similar plow planes he has found from time to time. Wherever possible, the original part is retained to insure authenticity. Replacements are selected from compatible woods and tools of the period.*



3 *When all the 23 parts of an old-time plow plane have been selected and assembled, each part is carefully repaired . . . Glued, re-threaded or even re-made if required. Many repair operations can best be accomplished with the correct antique tool from the collection.*



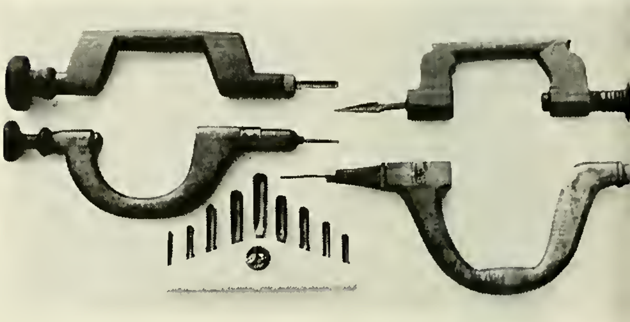
4 *Careful refinishing of all parts is the next step. MacAlister follows a simple procedure of (1) thorough alcohol bath (2) light varnish and stain removing, followed by light sanding (3) feeding of the wood parts with boiled linseed oil, followed by waxing and buffing.*



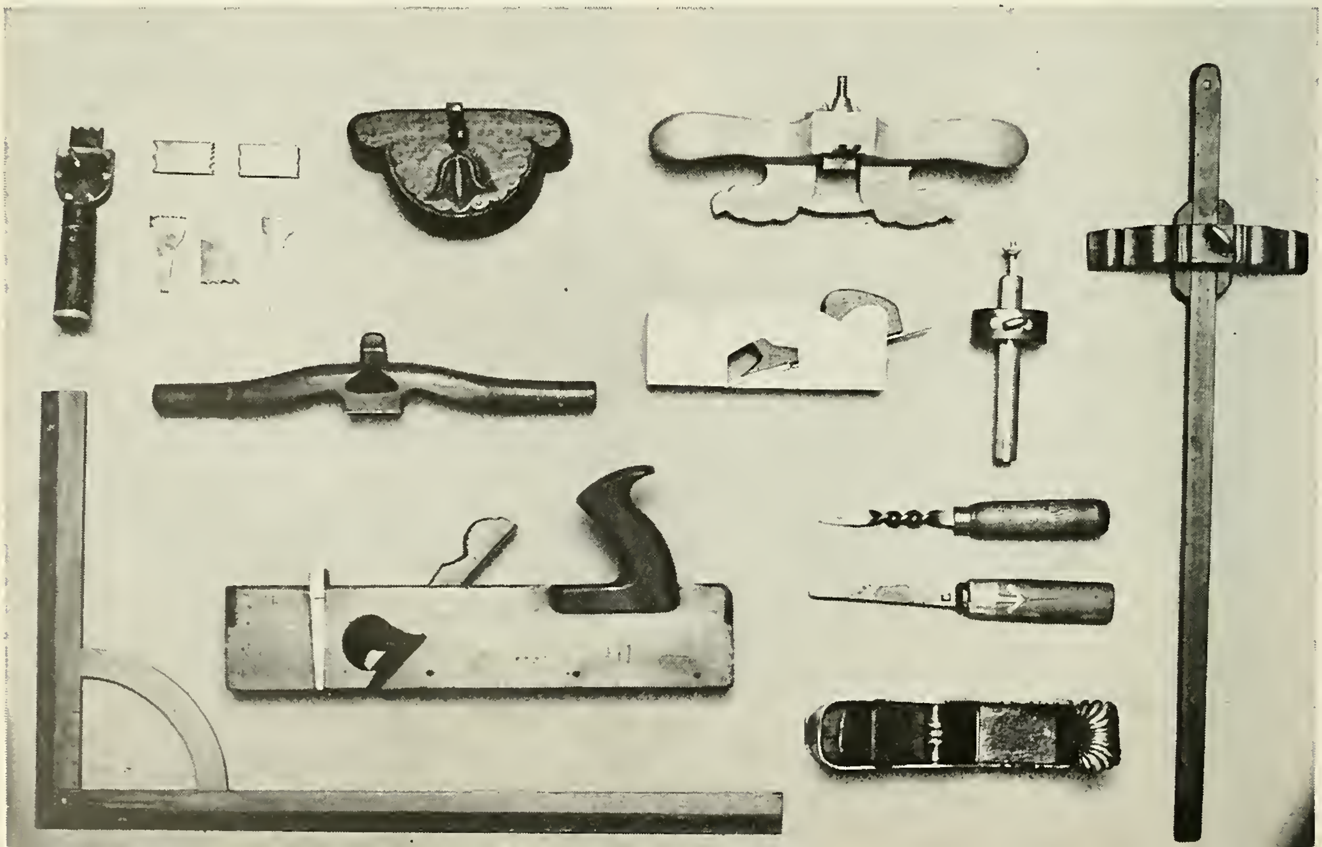
Hand Tools, cont'd

This collection, which received its impetus from MacAlister's strong feelings as a designer that the elegance and beauty of all periods of creative craftsmanship can be found in the tools of the time, lays emphasis on the tools of the master-builder, joiner and the cabinet-maker.

A graduate of the Yale School of Architectural and the Ecole des Beaux Arts, MacAlister has twice been national president of the Industrial Designers Institute and a Fellow of that organization, as well as a Life Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences.



READING ACROSS the picture below, we find a variety of hand tools each one as functional as it is handsome in design. At top left, a set of double edged moulding blades, held in a hand-wrought vise . . . Two routers, of the type called the "Old Lady's Tooth" with projecting, prong-like blade set in a wide block. European and American lie side-by-side . . . Next, a panel gauge for marking the wider panels in the pre-1840 period . . . Then, a reader, similar in construction and used like the draw-knife and spoke-shave . . . A craftsman-made brass plated and soled smoothing plane . . . An adjustable marking gauge with two points . . . A banding plane for fine work . . . An early twist to a screwy-screw-driver—a craftsman's joke? . . .A hand-forged screw driver with cast lead ferrule c. 1875 . . . At the lower left, a very fine 19th Century wooden square and an Italian iron plated joiner's plane, also to be seen in profile on the cover. Construction is similiar to that of ancient Roman planes, with blade set upside down for fine smoothing work. The forward handhold is in the decorative form of an acanthus leaf . . . supporting cross piece is detailed . . . the heel, gently rounded and pleasing to the hand.

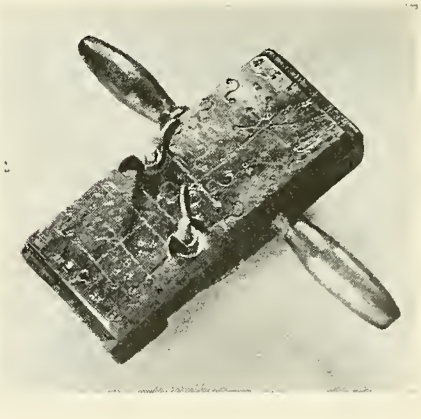


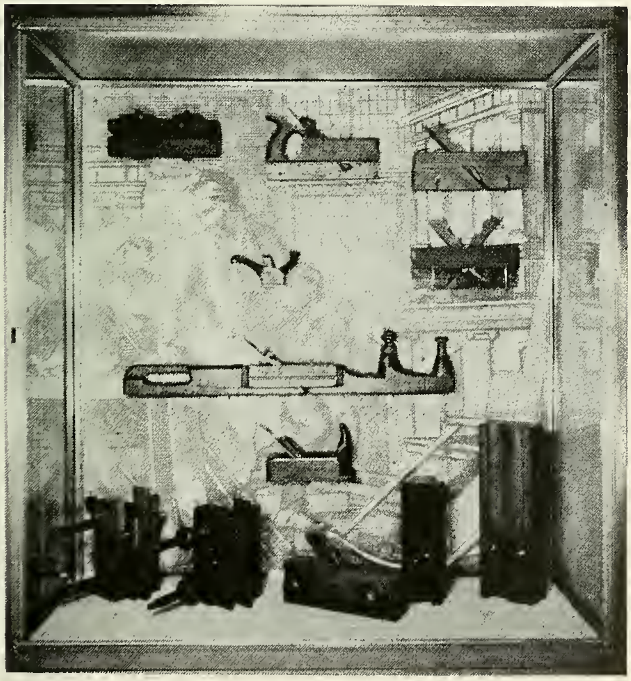
HAND-FORGED center bits of many sizes are shown with two beautifully decorated English bit stocks made in the mid-19th Century under "Her Majesty's Letters Patent." Metal supports to prevent the wood of the stock from splitting appeared around 1840 and could still be found in the early 1900's. On the far left an example of brass plating . . . next to it, of brass mounting. The quarter plated stock on the right is American in origin.

A COLLECTION of hand-forged spoon bits of various types accompany a group of crude, but beautifully hand-fashioned early wood bit stocks. Metal ferrules have been added to the socket to prevent splitting with the insertion of wedged chuck and bit. The stock on the lower right, with its large and graceful sweep, has an early set screw for holding the chuck in place.

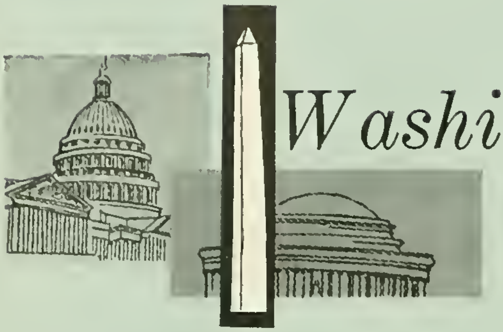
COLLECTOR Paul R. MacAlister shows one of the prize items from his extensive collection of early wooden planes (shown in a closeup below)—a part of the large collection of early woodworking tools which he has assembled over the years.

"Men came to our shores with nothing but the memory of skills learned and tools they had often made themselves," MacAlister says. "They were coming to a 'New World,' and their skill and tools gave each a sense of independence. They built the homes, barns and furniture for a booming flow of newcomers. As they moved westward, they left a trail of structures and tools with their personal imprint." Skilled craftsmen were vital to the establishment of the American colonies.





FROM AN EXHIBITION of the MacAlister collection as displayed at the Chicago Public Library. Subject: De Scheynwerker "Het Menselyk Bedrye"—Amsterdam 1694. Right to left, top to bottom—a moving fillister plane, a plow plane, a double light-right moulding plane, a wagon maker's plane—probably German, a matching plane—tongue in groove, a rabbet plane—dated 1669 (see cover), a smoothing plane—late 18th Century—European horn, a plow plane with adjustable fence, a plow plane with adjustable fence, a ash fillister plane, a crown molding plane, and a crown moulding plane.



Washington ROUNDUP

NEW MANPOWER REPORT ISSUED . . . The Government recently issued the 1964 edition of the "Manpower Report of the President" which is combined with "A Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization and Training by the United States Department of Labor." Will this report receive the same searching criticism the 1963 report did when the Building and Construction Trades Department sort of took it apart in terms of its predictions on manpower requirements in the skilled trades? The new report stresses the tremendous influx of new personnel in the labor market and also the problems of technological displacement. What may be a small concession to the building trades criticism appears on page 170: "There is little indication, except possibly in a few crafts in a few limited geographic areas, that the supply of skilled construction workers has been inadequate to meet recent demands." This might be called a "backhanded" recognition of last fall's manpower report made by the Building and Construction Trades Department.

WORLD'S FAIR A BIG MONEYMAKER . . . This month will mark the opening of the New York World's Fair. Carpenters have almost a proprietary interest in this spectacular exposition since the members of this brotherhood contributed a tremendous number of manhours toward the construction of the buildings in the 646-acre grounds. We are told that the advance sale for the Fair is far beyond the hopes of its backers with more than $35 million in the kitty. Advance ticket sale is between 28-30 million and President Robert Moses of the Fair corporation estimates that some 70 million people will see the big show during 1964 and 1965. These are interesting figures to some Washingtonians who will recall that the Nation's Capital at one time tried to compete for the honor of staging the fair.

Oklahoma Members Urged To Fight 'Right-To-Work'

The voters of Oklahoma will vote May 5 on a proposal to outlaw the union shop in their state through a so-called "right-to-work" amendment to the state constitution. Nothing can be more serious for an Oklahoma trade unionist than to let this proposal be approved by the electorate of his state.

The freedom to bargain collectively with his fellow union members for better wages and working conditions is at stake. Every member of the United Brotherhood in the State of Oklahoma is urged to vote against the proposal and call upon other voters to do likewise!

Labor leaders in the nation's capital are calling upon all of their local unions in the Sooner State to defeat the "right-to-work" proposal. They remind local union members that 20 states now have such anti-union laws and show how those states have suffered as a consequence.

The proposed amendment, put forth through an initiative petition supported by a right-wing coalition, will be on the ballot in the state's primary election, May 5. Oklahoma's working people and their friends must be out in force to vote "No" and protect their paychecks.

Apprenticeship Training Must Not Be Allowed To 'Wither On The Vine'

By: **JOHN R. STEVENSON**
First General Vice President

APPRENTICESHIP training has a lot in common with the weather; both get a lot of conversation, usually backed up by very little constructive action.

Apprenticeship training undoubtedly is the oldest form of education in the world. Rules for passing on skills are mentioned in documents dating back to ancient Egypt and Greece. Apprenticeship is officially recognized by the United States. Virtually every state in the Union and every province in Canada has special legislation governing apprenticeship. Public Law No. 308 has had the Bureau of Apprenticeship devoting full time to apprentice matters since 1937.

Yet, for all this proud history, apprenticeship training is being allowed to wither on the vine in the second half of the Twentieth Century. It is under attack on many fronts.

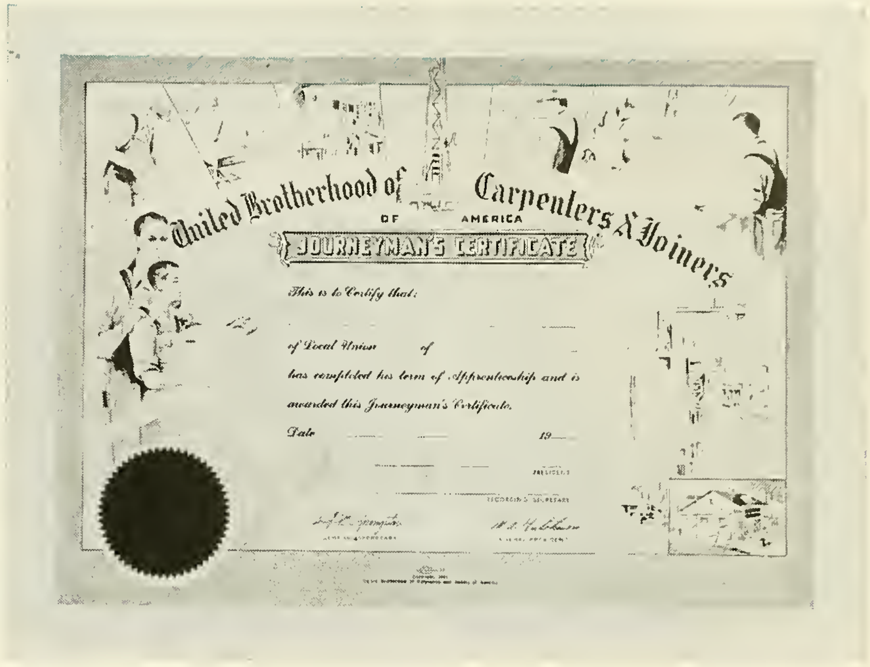
There are those who want to see ancient trades fragmentized. Their idea is to turn out "specialists" in one facet of a trade after six months or a year of training.

There are others who want the training job turned over completely to vocational departments of high schools.

There are still others who want the Bureau of Apprenticeship Training staffed by college men to the exclusion of those who have come up through apprenticeship programs.

Worst of all, employers seem to be becoming increasingly loathe to take on apprentices because there may be some cost involved for the first few months.

All this has tended to undermine the importance of apprenticeship training and to reduce the number of young people enrolled in such programs. At the same time that apprentice training is being downgraded by these various factors, both government and industry are expressing concern over the fact that sufficient numbers of the highly skilled men who may be needed by advanced technology are not being produced.



United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners
OF AMERICA
JOURNEYMAN'S CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that:

of Local Union of
has completed his term of Apprenticeship and is
awarded this Journeyman's Certificate.

Date 19

PRESIDENT

RECORDING SECRETARY

BADGE OF CRAFTSMANSHIP—The young man who earns the right to have his name inscribed on one of these certificates automatically joins the select company of truly trained mechanics. He is the product of a tradition dating back untold centuries.

No one can quarrel with the proposition that advancing technology is having and will continue to have a serious impact on the number of skilled craftsmen that will be needed, as well as on the kind of skills they will require.

However, a great many people are making guesses that are nothing more or less than guesses. Often the same people who predict great shortages of highly skilled men at some future date, are the same ones who are trying to fragmentize various trades to the point where hordes of partially trained men, equipped to do only one job, will be turned out.

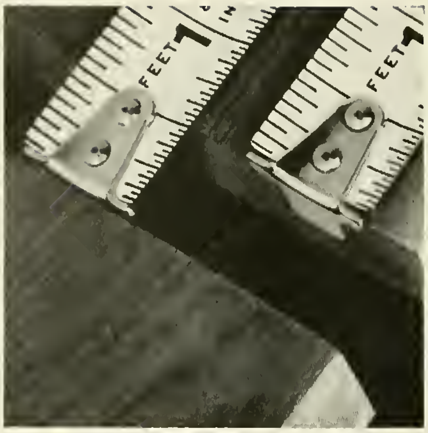
I am certain of two things only:
1. No man can be too highly trained, either for the present or the future.
2. The future demands for properly trained men will not be met unless the pace of training people through apprenticeship training is accelerated right now.

I believe our Brotherhood can take some pride in the efforts we have exerted in behalf of good apprenticeship training over the years. Our efforts along these lines will continue. However, at this point, the prime need of apprenticeship training is the hiring of more apprentices.

This is the starting point. The best training facilities in the world, the most dedicated instructors, can achieve nothing until an employer makes a place for an apprentice.

It seems to me that the time has come for all those who spend their time criticizing apprenticeship training to devote less of their efforts to carping and more to endeavoring to get greater numbers of apprentices employed.

16-foot...long, strong, yet amazingly lightweight. Weighs only 7½ ounces.



Rugged end hook adjusts for thickness on hook-over or butt-end measurement.

Marked both feet and inches. First 12 inches, bottom edge, to 32nds inch.

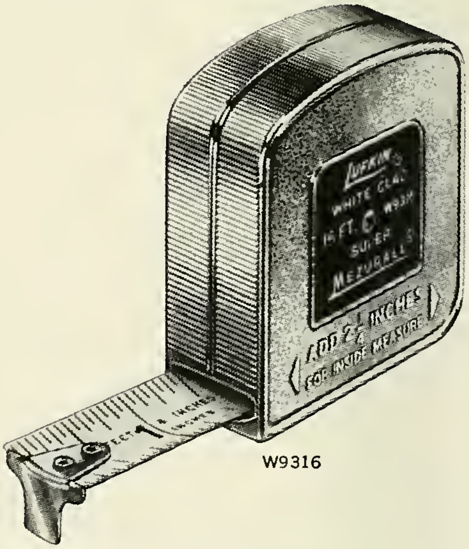
Foot marks each inch. Avoids reading errors, eliminates computations.

Standard stud spacing. Diamond mark on graduation line designates 16″ centers.

Handy spring clip for carrying tape on belt or pocket.

You'll measure up with this new Lufkin 16-footer...it's designed for you!

Only $3.95 at retail stores. But you'd never believe it. This sturdy Lufkin Super Mezurall® has a die-cast, chrome-plated aluminum case, built to last a lifetime. And a heavy-duty 16-foot White Clad® blade that is ¾″ wide and accurately graduated. Offers every assist for fast, easy measuring work on four-foot modules. Its serrated end hook compensates for its width on butt-end measurements—and grips firmly on extended hook-over measurements. Should the blade get damaged, it is easily replaced in seconds without tools. This Lufkin 16-foot tape has a handy belt hook and is so lightweight you'll forget you're wearing it. See it at leading hardware and building-supply stores.



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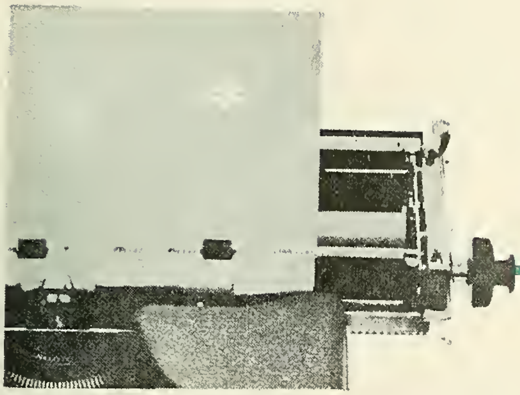


EDITORIALS

A Sad Way to Fight a War

For a nation supposedly committed to an all-out war on poverty we are making a very poor start. We already have lost one skirmish and we seem to be headed for defeat in several others.

Early last month the House Agriculture Committee voted down a measure proposing to extend the Food Stamp Bill to the entire country. This food stamp plan has been in effect on an experimental basis in a number of communities. Under the plan, instead of merely standing in line once a month to draw surplus commodities, the poor and the indigent are given an opportunity to buy food stamps at a discount. For something like $6.00 they can get stamps worth $10 in the purchase of American grown foods. In turn the grocers redeem their stamps for cash from the government.

Of course, such a program on a national scale would cost some money. But it would also alleviate the misery of a lot of poor people who are poor because they have little or no purchasing power. Passage of the stamp plan bill would have made them just a little less poor. But a majority of the committee voted down the bill even though the Secretary of Agriculture testified it would cost very little more to run the stamp plan than to store surpluses. So the war on poverty lost a skirmish.

Another defeat looms on the horizon because a bill to extend coverage of the Fair Labor Standards Act to include hotels, laundries and the low pay industries not now covered seems doomed to die aborning. At a recent hearing on the measure, Secretary of Labor Wirtz testified that a 1960 survey found many hotel chambermaids making as little as 41c an hour. Certainly if there is a vulnerable spot to attack poverty, it is in the 41c an hour category. However, Washington scuttlebut is predicting a slow but certain death for the measure. If this comes to pass, poverty will win another battle.

Medicare is another area where the battle line is drawn. Here, too, Washington observers are predicting a setback in the war against poverty. The aged of the nation make up a big percentage of the poor, and many are poor because large and persistent medical bills have eaten the substance of all they could accumulate in working years. A bill to make medical care a part of Social Security could remove the chief cause of poverty among older citizens. Therefore, if the bill is sidetracked, poverty will win again.

America is notorious for doing atrociously at the start of every war it is forced to engage in. World Wars I and II are prime examples. However, once the real war effort gets under way, the nation always comes through magnificiently.

We can only hope the same second effort successfully asserts itself in the war on poverty. Certainly, it is starting badly enough.

Space Age Dilemma—The "Dropout"

One of the most pathetic things any adult can witness is the sight of a teen age youngster who thinks he is ready to go out and lick the world before he has finished his schooling.

Stories and statistics are being reported every day about the "dropout" who thinks he has had enough of school and wants to go out on his own and earn some money. Unfortunately, the "dropout" soon finds that only the most menial jobs are open to those who do not have at least a high school education.

Francis Keppel, the U. S. Commissioner of Education, tells us that at no time in our history has there been a greater need for skilled hands and intellectual competence than there is today. And in spite of this need what do we see? One out of every three students in the fifth grade now dropping out of school before high school graduation and almost a million youths dropping out of elementary and secondary schools each year.

What happens to these youngsters who drop out of school? Do they all eventually get good paying jobs and flash big bank rolls at their contempories still "sweating it out" in school? If you think so just look at these figures: The Labor Department tells us that one out of every 10 workers who failed to finish elementary school is unemployed today, as compared to one out of 50 college graduates.

The big expansion in the number of young people in the labor force, when considered in combination with the present high rate of unemployment among young workers, is cause for concern. And with 26 million new young workers entering the labor force in this decade, unemployment can become a dangerously explosive problem in the next few years.

GENERAL SECRETARY LIVINGSTON AWARDED 'BISHOP'S PLAQUE' BY BUFFALO LABOR COLLEGE

Church leaders and honorees at the Labor Management College graduation, from left, included Brotherhood General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, Most Rev. James A. McNulty, bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Buffalo, N. Y.; Very Rev. Msgr. Stanley A. Kulpinski, director of the college; and Henry J. Osinski, vice president of Manufacturers and Traders Trust Co., who accepted for Edward S. Jamieson of Chicago, the other plaque honoree.

A signal honor was conferred on General Secretary Richard E. Livingston on Saturday night, February 23rd, when the Buffalo Diocesan Labor Management College awarded him the Bishop's Plaque, proclaiming him the outstanding labor leader, 1963-64.

The presentation was made in connection with the annual graduation ceremonies of the college. Graduation certificates were distributed to the 190 graduates by the Very Rev. Msgr. Stanley A. Kulpinski, director of the college.

A unique institution of its kind, the Diocesan College provides people concerned with labor-management matters an intensive course in problems connected with the field.

The college has been functioning for over a quarter of a century. This year it selected an outstanding person from labor and from management for special recognition.

The men selected were General Secretary Livingston and Edward S. Jamieson, President of Jamieson, Inc., of Chicago. Each was awarded the Bishops' Plaque in recognition of his special contribution to the advancement of more enlightened labor-management relations.

The Most Rev. James A. McNulty, bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo, made the presentations.

Begun during the Episcopacy of Buffalo's seventh bishop, the Most Rev. John A. Duffy, the college has numbered among its graduates most of the outstanding people in labor and management in the Buffalo area.

"During his years of active service in this area, Dick Livingston served the people whom he represented well," Bishop McNulty said in handing Brother Livingston his award.

"By his dedication and sense of fair play, he helped to keep labor-management relations on an even keel in this area. Now he has moved on to greater responsibilities, and I am sure that he brought these same qualities of concerned leadership to the task.

"It is a privilege for those of us who worked with him for so long in the Buffalo area to confer this honor upon him."

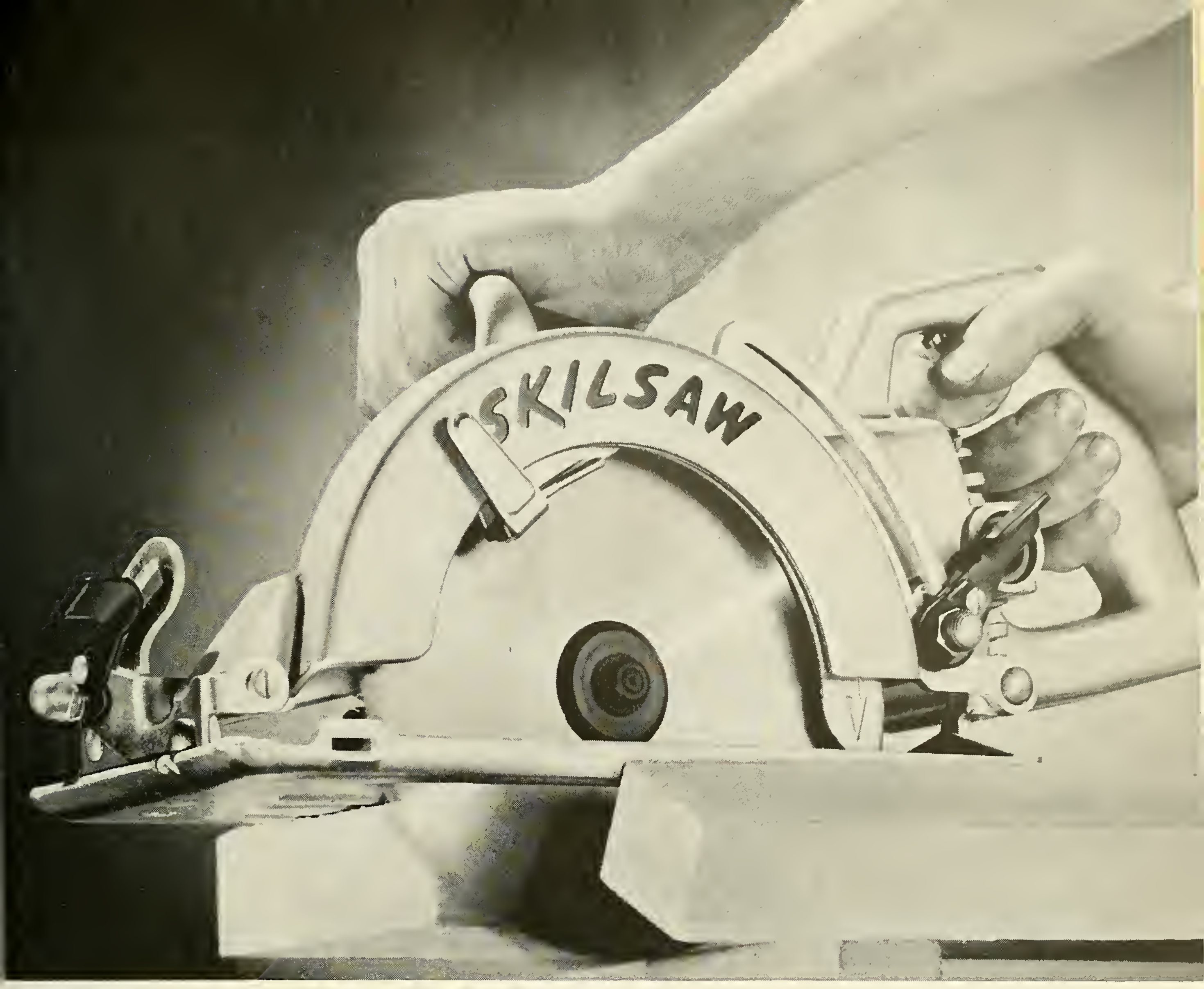
Several hundred people attending the banquet gave Brother Livingston a standing ovation as he received the plaque.

In his acceptance speech, Brother Livingston said, "I may have left Buffalo, but I assure you Buffalo has never left me. I am deeply honored by this recognition which has been given me here this evening. I am sure there are many others who are more deserving of it than I. However, I accept it with the deepest humility and many sincere thanks to all who made it possible, but especially to my long friend, the Very Reverend Msgr. Kulpinski.

The massive silver tray presented to Brother Livingston carries the following inscription:

> *"Awarded to Richard E. Livingston for his contributions to enlightened leadership in the American Labor Movement in promoting social justice on the basis of equality and right—for his militancy in preserving the prime importance of the human person as alone endowed with immortality and of the common good as the condition and guarantee of the welfare of the human person."*

On behalf of the entire membership, THE CARPENTER extends congratulations to our General Secretary.



Never underestimate the power of a worm drive saw

There are people who assume that *all* portable saws of a given blade size have roughly the same power. Don't you believe it.

When it comes to power, Skilsaw worm drive saws are clearly in a class by themselves, and have been for over 40 years. In every blade size, they deliver higher torque output than any other type saw.

This great torque advantage is the result of transmitting motor power through a worm drive gear system rather than conventional helical gears.

What does it all mean? Other types of saws spin merrily along when cutting is easy. But when they hit rough going—like green or wet lumber, cement or stone —they stop singing and start groaning.

A Skilsaw worm drive rips right on through, whatever the material, with the result that you cut just about anything faster.

Our worm drives are more accurate, too, because of their rear handle design. It lets you follow the line you're cutting, naturally. And the blade is on the left so you can see where you're cutting.

Newest Skilsaw worm drives also have new motors—smaller yet more powerful, with super burnout protection. This comes from armatures that are welded, not soldered, and windings that are dip-coated in a super-tough polyester resin.

A new, longer foot makes it easier to "square" the saw before you begin a cut. And the exclusive push-button blade lock makes blade changes fast and easy.

We make 7 different worm drive saws, from 6½" to 12" blade diameter. This includes a special groover model and an air powered job. Try one soon. We guarantee you'll never underestimate its power again.

Your Skil distributor is listed under "Tools Electric" in the Yellow Pages. Or write: Skil Corporation, Dept. 152-D, 5033 Elston Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60630.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Thanks for all the letters and photos, a veritable deluge, no kidding, proving once again that present readerfolk are keen participants in varied outdoor bounties.

To prevent the O.M. file from running over, here's a current rundown on those outdoor-lovin' members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the members of their families:

Rainbow Stringer

Here's a photo that should raise the pulse rate of every trout fan within eyeshot—Mrs. Leonard Miguez of Calgary, Alberta, with a bowed-in-the-middle stringer of man-size rainbow from the Bow River, in a trout-lush stream site about 30 miles south of town. Largest of the 'bows was a 4½ pounder and all were duped with plain old worms. Len Miguez and the Missus shared piscatorial honors on this catch, eight lunkers in less than two hours of casting effort.

Mrs. Miguez and trout.

Turtle Tipping

Edward Machinski of New London, Conn., a member of Local 1302, didn't have to have his arm twisted when invited on a fishing trip with cousin Roy Samboy but he was somewhat perturbed when he discovered at mid-lake that Roy had left the fishing rigs at home. Confronted with this revolting development, Roy calmly advised Ed to "perish the thought." As they eased into a shallow lakeside area, Roy reached over the bulwark, dug swiftly beneath a lily pad and came up with a 20-pound turtle. The process was successfully repeated on two more occasions and Ed avows that Roy's the best "turtle-tipper" in the state. Photographic proof of Roy's prowess accompanied the letter but, unfortunately, was too faint for reproduction.

Bear Boiler

Robert Wiley of East Detroit, Michigan, a member of Local 983, adds a little more fuel to the fire that's been boiling for months beneath a pot of bear stew. "The Taliquamenon Falls area of Luce County in upper Michigan is great bear country," says Bob. It was there that he nailed a 335 pound "black" the cape and head of which now resides in the recreation room. Here's a "look-see" of that trophy displayed by daughter Linda. Anybody wanna' throw a little more meat in the pot?

Linda Wiley and bear trophy.

Back Country Trout

Ralph Gausal of Vancouver, British Columbia, a member of Local 452, tabs the lake country of his home province as second to none for trout fishing. Says Ralph: "Every summer my wife Laura and I trip to the Caribou country where we've never failed to catch our limit of Kamloops trout each day of the week. Ralph's snapshot displayed some real moose-sized finsters, six pound Kamloops trout, all taken on dry flies, fished dry or trolled slowly on surface behind the boat.

"Come to the Caribou country," says Brother Gausal, "I'll show you where the 'beeg ones' hold forth." In the event you want to take him up on it, his mailing address is Box 938, Mission City, British Columbia, Canada.

Bows Are Better

Cristian. Knudsen Caldwell, New Jersey, a member of Local 349 out of Orange, says he has changed his thinking about the hunting scene, especially deer hunting. Up to four years ago, he had managed to down three whitetail in 25 years of brush pounding, but since he switched from rifle to bow, he has improved his take with

Christian Knudsen and buck.

two deer in four years. He credits his favorite hunting partner, his son, for suggesting the archery method. Here's a photo of Brother Knudsen with his latest, a whitetail with a rack like the proverbial rocking chair.

Airborne Fisherman

How do you get to a good ice-fishing spot in a hurry, I mean when it is hundreds of miles away and time is limited? Charles Gardiner of 33 Green Street, Houlton, Maine, a member of Local 621 out of Bangor, answers the question: "Simple, you just 'rev' up the ol 'mono' and head for the north country, to a secret ice-bound lake, above the snow drifts."

Brother Gardiner is shown here with a few of the finsters from that unnamed lake. He had little problem in catching the fish but a big problem showed itself when they were ready to take the air, a problem of making smooth tracks over the frozen lake for the takeoff. Charlie and his partner saved the day by rocking the plane by the wing tips as they pulled it ahead. This made a smooth runway for the skis.

Rousing Meal

Flying Fisherman Gardiner.

And here is a last item for the scattergunners: Did you hear about the chap in Colorado who was sitting down to enjoy a meal of what he presumed to be illegally shot grouse? Game officers who were tipped off walked in on him.

The partially-eaten bird was taken as evidence and shipped back to the National Museum in Washington, D. C. for identification.

After the identification was complete, and the specie of bird was determined, the case was dropped without legal action.

It was decided that the self-inflicted punishment would, in this instance, compensate the crime, for the unknowing gourmet had devoured a portion of "turkey buzzard".

Really Hooking 'Em

Frank Palkowski of 1439 Greenwood, Deerfield, Illinois, a member of Local 461 out of Highland Park, recalls a fishing junket with his son and namesake, Frank, Jr., an occasion where Frankie pulled in three finsters—on one hook! The lad was fishing a small minnow in Loon Lake, Wisconson, when a chunk bluegill took hold. As Frank was pulling in the wiggler, another took hold—a lunker northern pike!

Heartless Hunter

There's a certain Arkansas hunting guide who has a devout hatred for anyone who swats swimming ducks. The other day he was telling about a recent client who took more pleasure in scragging mallards on the water than shooting them on the wing.

"That guy was shore onery," the old guide opined. "Fact is, he was downright mean. Why he didn't have no heart at all. All he had was a thumpin' gizzard!"

New Estwing HANDY BAR

THE HANDIEST TOOL YOU CAN OWN

lightweight only 18 oz.

- Pulls nails in close places without marring
- Wide tapered blades for easy marproof prying
- Maximum leverage
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Canadian Section

Fodder for the 1964 Session of Parliament

By CPA Parliamentary Correspondent

Plans for a national labor code form a brighter spot in the outline of government legislative intentions read Feb. 18 at the opening of another session of Parliament.

Massive rail legislation based on the penetrating MacPherson royal commission inquiry is another feature.

The over-all impression is that the 265 Parliamentarians have a long and rugged haul ahead before everything is finished. This does not include the various items that weren't even mentioned specifically but which could and probably will be added.

A lot of the legislation has been knocking around a long time, like the railway legislation and like the intention of setting right to work on scrutiny of the Columbia river treaty.

The controversial Canada Pension Plan also will be pressed, said the throne speech.

The National labor code, long overdue, would provide minimum wages, maximum working hours and holiday pay for about 500,000 workers who come under federal jurisdiction.

Such employers include banks, railways, other transportation and communications.

The government is on record as favouring a national wage minimum of $1.25 hourly, maximum normal working week of 40 hours, two weeks' vacation with pay after one year on the job and seven statutory holidays with pay annually.

But before the code is brought before Parliament, Labor Minister MacEachen ascertained the views of the provinces on his proposals at a meeting March 9-10 here.

The provinces have jurisdiction over more than 6,000,000 workers. About all the federal code would mean for practical purposes would be a form of pressure on the provinces—where necessary—to improve their standards.

The long-awaited rail legislation would revamp public regulation of the carriers, improve the capacity of railways to adapt to modern conditions and create a branch line abandonment agency to attempt to cushion the impact of this trend on regions, communities and individuals, particularly in western Canada.

Probably a series of substantial subsidies are involved.

Opposition Leader Diefenbaker called the throne speech proposals pallid and disappointing. New Democrat Leader Tommy Douglas said it hardly measures up to the present needs for bold action—or to Prime Minister Pearson's call that these are times to excite the daring and test the strong.

Some other proposals:

- Inter-free loans for students—but not the pledged program of 10,000 scholarships of $1,000 each nor any sign that hard-pressed universities can expect the vital financial means to create more space and hire more teachers.
- Compulsory retirement — probably at age 75—of senators, a direct steal from Conservative policy.
- Another crack at revamping the politically - sensitive machinery for electoral redistribution.
- Legislation to strengthen Canadian-published periodicals, suffering intensive competition in advertising revenue and circulation from the United States.
- Launching of a national fisheries development program, a sound step.
- Amendments to the National Housing Act.
- A new department of rural development and forestry and a president of the treasury board, to eagle-eye all government spending.

There was little for the rural community beyond the already-announced designation of Maurice Sauve from Quebec to be the new minister of rural development and forestry, in effect the eastern farm minister promised last year.

The government also plans to get approval for legislation to speed slum clearance in cities, through the National Housing Act.

But as Mr. Douglas noted, there is no mention of the Canada Development Corporation, that $1,000,000,000 establishment that was supposed to play a key role in buying the Canadian economy back from foreign investment.

Is it ditched or delayed?

Other omissions include the Indian claims commission planned last year and also the proposals—which met opposition—to split the Northwest Territories into administrative halves.

A direct tribute to the persistence of various NDP members is the stated intent of inquiring into the best way to put a limit on spending for election purposes. (CPA)

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. No. 4, Davenport, Iowa

Grunder, A. F.

L.U. No. 13, Chicago, Ill.

Barron, James A.
Cloutier, Winfred
Fallon, Joseph
Gaffney, James
Gross, Samuel
Kruto, George

L.U. No. 15, Hackensack, N.J.

Bruno, Vincent
Mihalec, Stephan
Swenson, Albert

L.U. No. 20, Staten Island, N.Y.

Anitore, Americo
Ferguson, John
Suppa, Angelo

L.U. No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.

Camou, Leroy F.
Chaffee, John
Cooper, Wilbur L.
DeMaio, Thomas
Dilullo, Louis
Feldman, Jacob
Olsen, Thomas
Pfeifer, J. H.
Post, Conrad
Roberts, Walter
Smith, Eugene E.

L.U. No. 27, Toronto, Ont.

Beaudry, Rosaire
Berry, Ben H.
Black, Alfred
Brett, Augusta
Bryant, George
Cave, Arthur
Davis, Albert
Dobson, David
Donovan, Frank
Favret, Vittorio
Goddard, Frederick O.
Jackson, Ted
Jaudzens, Anton
Lennox, Thos. R.
Lyall, Maurice
Marple, Thomas
McInnis, Albert
McKenzie, Robert
Raznik, Frank
Rodgers, Samuel
Roth, Rudolf
Shearer, Fred
Suomela, Vaino
Wiemero, Lauri
Wilson, John

L.U. No. 34, San Francisco, Calif.

Buttermore, Harvey
Countryman, Sam
Cunningham, Joseph
Fraser, John
Hansen, Andy
Lonestar, Herman
McIntosh, Finlay
McPhail, Malcolm
Nugent, Gordon
Roberts, Charles
Stenby, Chris
Stortroen, Boyd
Thomason, Earl
Wall, L. E.
Williamson, Thomas

L.U. No. 35, San Rafael, Calif.

Chalmars, Thomas

L.U. No. 42, San Francisco, Calif.

Biser, B. G.
Braas, Henry
Frank, William
Garrigan, James
Nelson, Walter

L.U. No. 44, Champaign, Ill.

Frank, Henry

L.U. No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.

Claiborne, Gervis M.

L.U. No. 51, Boston, Mass.

Berecz, Stephen

L.U. No. 53, White Plains, N.Y.

Collins, Herbert
Georges, Godred
Vogelsang, Edward Otto

L.U. No. 54, Chicago, Ill.

Gargulak, Victor
Kuncl, Charles
Mailina, Dusan
Pavlat, Fred
Rajspis, Joseph
Ratiborski, Paul

L.U. No. 55, Denver, Colo.

Pedersen, Nickolay
Stromquist, C. A.

L.U. No. 62, Chicago, Ill.

Carlson, Victor
Wood, Robert

L.U. No. 67, Boston, Mass.

Arogana, Frank
Harvey, William G.
MacLellan, Archibald N.
Peckham, John
Perry, Paul

L.U. No. 70, Chicago, Ill.

Gust, Harry
Schultz, Melvin F.

L.U. No. 89, Mobile, Ala.

Fleming, George W.

L.U. No. 101, Baltimore, Md.

Cary, Paul J.
Goodson, Frank G.
Pickett, Edward L.
Williams, Thomas M.

L.U. No. 103, Birmingham, Ala.

Allen, C. S.
Bain, Adam
Dunson, Charles G.
Nelson, Thomas

L.U. No. 105, Cleveland, Ohio

Bremner, Robert
Kopp, Charles
Snider, C. C.
Weigel, George

L.U. No. 106, Des Moines, Iowa

Cunningham, Harry
Harper, Hal
Knecht, Fred
Pedersen, P. S. M.
Simmons, B. J.

L.U. No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.

Gilleo, Burton
Kayfus, William J., Sr.
Petrucciano, Ray

L.U. No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.

Newell, John

L.U. No. 135, New York, N.Y.

Glickman, Loeb
Gluch, Petro
Mantis, Abraham

L.U. No. 137, Norwich, Conn

Heath, John S.

L.U. No. 153, Helena, Mont.

Hackman, John
Hallberg, Walter
Lovely, Mitchell
Oleson, William
Raymond, Daniel

L.U. No. 166, Rock Island, Ill.

Blackledge, Lester A.
Miller, Glen L.

L.U. No. 188, Yonkers, N.Y.

Koch, George
Malcolmson, Norman

L.U. No. 198, Dallas, Texas

Jackson, L. E.
Reagan, Dan W.
Weldon, C. M.

L.U. No. 200, Columbus, Ohio

Canter, Amos
Hagan, Joseph
Ocker, Virgil
Sanders, James

L.U. No. 201, Wichita, Kans.

Miller, Luther E.
Weddle, Alex

L.U. No. 213, Houston, Texas

Bunton, Gilbert
Donaldson, Freddie
Goodison, Ross
Green, M. C.
Hoyt, Frank
Hurt, O. C.
Lenze, Ervin
Moore, M. F.
Rouch, Kermit
Smith, Evander A.
Spillman, James B.
Wallace, George S.

L.U. No. 218, Boston, Mass.

Bachelder, A. D.
Ballero, Victor
Benson, John
Bergfors, Eric
Breda, John
Bursey, Gordon
Fitzgerald, Arthur J.
Flux, William T.
King, Abner
Lacey, Henry
Lucey, John C.
Marshall, Hayward
Marshall, William T.
Pesce, Sil C.
Rendle, Chesley
Stevenson, Roy C.
Yarba, Joseph

L.U. No. 231, Rochester, N.Y.

Bouchard, John M.
Laing, William Henry

L.U. No. 241, Moline, Ill.

Allen, George
Carlson, Carl H.
Cluts, Edmond
Vaughn, Ernest A.
Wyman, Erik

L.U. No. 242, Chicago, Ill.

Burnham, Vernard
Gross, Alfred
Luebke, Alfred
Miller, Henry
Newman, Andrew

L.U. No. 246, New York, N.Y.

Breton, John J.
Cleaver, Joseph
Danzick, Robert
Mahoney, John
Maloney, James

L.U. No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.

Whitcomb, Grover C.

L.U. No. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.

Cook, Harry
Cherneky, George
Gimpel, Nicholas
Houston, Andrew
Munz, William
Ross, John
West, Marvin

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

California State Council to Alternate Conventions With Legislative Meets

The California State Council of Carpenters held its 36th Annual Convention, February 3-7, at the Cabana Motor Hotel, Palo Alto, California.

There were 304 delegates from 147 local unions and 13 district councils in attendance. In addition, there were 31 fraternal delegates representing our Brotherhood from the states of New York, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada.

Thirty-eight resolutions were acted upon at the convention, covering the spectrum of the problems problems, needs, and desires of our membership. Foremost among the problems was that of automation and its impact.

Featured speakers included Edmund G. "Pat" Brown, Governor of the State of California; Finlay Allan, 2nd General Vice President of our Brotherhood; Prof. Arthur Carstens, Labor Relations Department, University of California at Los Angeles, and William Sidell, General Executive Board Member, 8th District. The convention was also addressed by other Fraternal Delegates representing various organizations within our Brotherhood, as well as officials of state agencies.

This was the last annual convention for the Council. Future conventions will be on a biennial basis on the even-numbered years. On the odd-numbered years a legislative conference will be held by the California State Council of Carpenters in the capitol city of Sacramento in order to further the legislative program.

C. R. Bartalini was re-elected president; A. L. Henderson was re-elected vice president, and Anthony L. Ramos vice president, and Anthony L. Ramos, executive secretary-treasurer.

California Governor Pat Brown speaks to the State Council. Seated to the left is Council President C. R. Bartalini.

Names in Error

In the February issue of THE CARPENTER we published a report of Local Union No. 181's Diamond Anniversary celebration and used a picture of some of the participants. In doing, so we inadvertently misspelled some names and omitted others. These changes are indicated: Alfred L. Christensen is president of the local instead of business representative. The second man from left, seated, was John Andrup, vice president; and the third, in the same order, Charles M. Christensen, business representative. Trustee Ray Borg spells his last name without an "e".

Pins Presented to Boston Local 33 Members

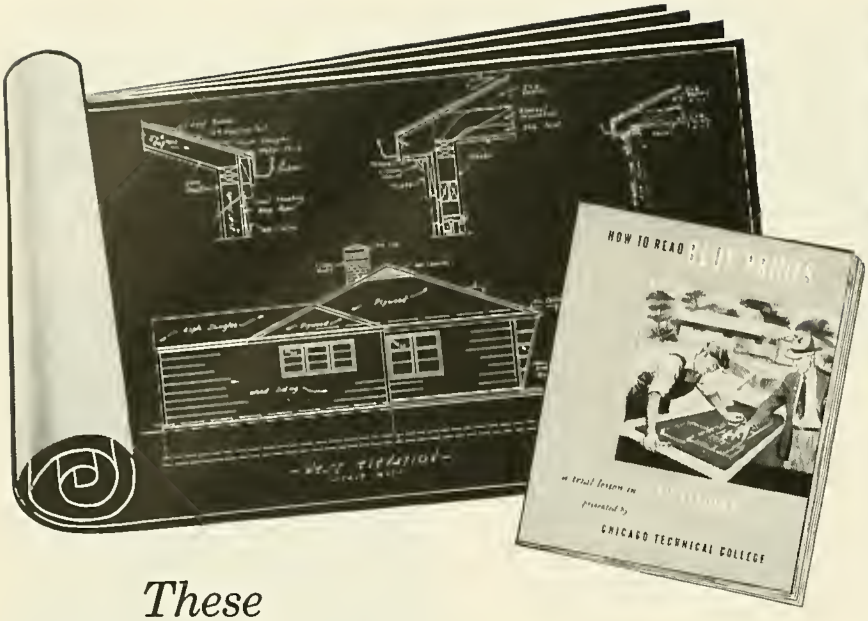
Local Union 33 of Boston, Mass., presented 50-year pins for continuous membership to the following, standing, left to right: John Vlakonich, Leo Heath, Daniel J. Kelly, Sr., outgoing President; William Whatmaugh, and James Morgan. Seated, left to right: Gen. Rep. Harry Hogan (who presented the pins), Frank Simmons, John McCormack, John Bowdin, and John Simpson. Members unable to attend were: John Bradbury, Samuel Bradley, Charles Crowe, Alexander Harper, Duncan Lumsden, George Stone, Anthony Saganich, Philip Pinezich, James Wallace, Charles Zec, Manuel MacEachern, and Malcolm Morrison.

Van Pittman Receives Award

Van Pittman accepts award from Richard W. Youngman of Mediation Service.

Van Pittman, General Representative, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was the recipient of the Florida Mediation Service Citation for Meritorious Service at the January 18, 1964, meeting of the Carpenters Business Agents Association at Orlando.

The award was presented by Richard W. Youngman, Director, Florida Mediation and Conciliation Service, who said, "Van Pittman is most deserving of this award for his dedicated efforts to represent the best interest of organized labor while, at the same time, taking into account the public interest and the rights and privileges of management." Youngman also cited Mr. Pittman's efforts to aid and assist labor's legislative delegation in Tallahassee and his honesty and sincerity in dealing with others.



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Newburgh Local Union Honors Retiring Officer

Last October at VFW Hall, Newburgh, N. Y., Local Union No. 301 held a testimonial dinner in honor of William Watt, who retired from the presidency of the union, after serving as either president or vice president since 1923.

The picture above shows George E. Yerry, Jr., president of the Hudson Valley District Council, presenting Brother Watt with a purse in behalf of the local members. In the center of the picture is Michael K. Thompson, new president of Local 301.

Illinois Old-Timers

At its meeting of August 19, 1963, Local Union 44 of Champaign and Urbana, Ill., presented two 50-year pins to life members—James Dunn, Sr., and Robert Meyers, bringing our total of 50-year members to 12. Pictured from left to right: James Dunn, Sr., 50-year pin recipient; President Fox; and Robert Meyers, 50-year pin recipient.

Local 1534 Celebrates

Carpenters Local 1534 of Petersburg and Hopewell, Va., recently celebrated its 25th Anniversary. Shown is President A. V. Covington (left) making 25-year pin presentation to Andrew Zurick, Wm. J. Moblin and J. H. Smith, all charter members. The local was chartered in 1938.

Patrolman Honored for Saving Carpenter's Life

Louis H. Antoine, chairman of safety services for the St. Louis Bi-State Chapter, American National Red Cross, reads a description of how first aid saved the life of Carpenter Carl Reiter, extreme right. Antoine then presented Patrolman Thomas Jenneman, left, the Red Cross Certificate of Merit for his action in administering mouth-to-mouth respiration to Reiter.

Reiter collapsed June 20, 1963, as he addressed a meeting of Carpenters's Local 185 in St. Louis. Patrolman Jenneman, who was trained in Red Cross advanced first aid methods, responded to a call for help.

The presentation took place in the office of Colonel Curtis H. Brostron, St. Louis Chief of Police, second from left. Also in attendance was H. Sam Priest, president, St. Louis Police Board. Reiter is a business representative of the St. Louis Carpenters District Council.

Fort Lee Local Union Presents 50-Year Pins

Fifty-year pins were presented to members of Local Union No. 1785, Fort Lee, N. H., in ceremonies last October. Participants in the presentation, shown above, included, left to right, President Joseph Sheehan, Business Agent for Hudson County District Council Thomas Bifano, 57-year-member Lawerance Muller, Mrs. Joseph McKee (who accepted a 50-year pin for her late husband), Business Agent for Hudson County District Council Albert Beck; George Kipp (who received a 50-year pin), and Local 15 Business Agent Henry Spotholz.

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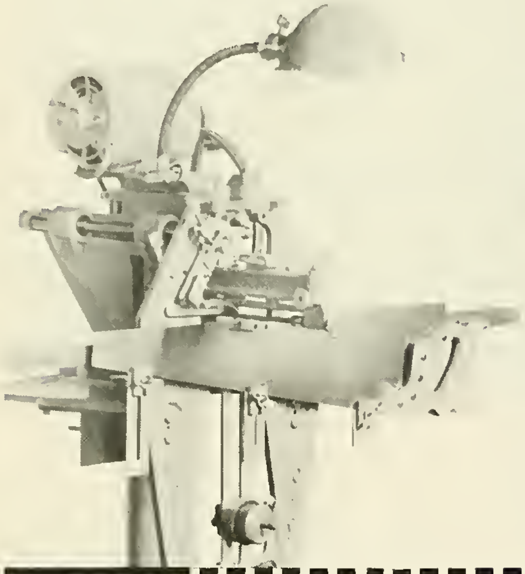

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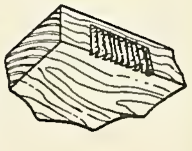

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Pins and Apprentices at Yakima

At a regular meeting of Local 770 March 6, 1963, 15 senior members were honored for their 25 years or more of continuous membership. In addition to those in the picture there were six brothers who were unable to attend. They were Brothers William A. Harris, Ernst L. Hoggarth, Norman A. Martin, Peter Perschke, Wayne D. Peters and Howard Ruegg.

Following the presentation of pins, certificates of completion were presented to two graduating apprentices. Refreshments were served by the Ladies Auxiliary 309.

Pictured: Standing, left to right: Ed Hughes, Elmer Skinner, Les Glenn, Walter Lenz, Claud Munsil. Front row, left to right: Graduating Apprentice John J. Chrisom, Harvey Briggs, Henry Pfeif, Eugene Gallant, Emmett L. Burris, and Graduating Apprentice Eddie Purvis.

Pins and Past Presidents of Local 954

At a party given on January 18, 1963, at Mount Vernon, Washington, by Carpenters Local 954, the following brothers, shown above, were given 25-year pins: John Dobner, George Entriken, Harry Ethington, Clarence Hartley, Clarence Hansen, Jonas Johnson, George Lillygreen, Mickel Michelson, Albin Nilson, John Ostratt, Leo Schloemer, and Roy Sollie.

At the party given by Local 954 at Mount Vernon, past presidents were presented red carnations. In the picture, left to right: H. H. Brown, President of the Washington State Council of Carpenters; Herman Hanson, Mayor of Mount Vernon. Past Presidents who served: George Penning, 1957 to 1959; Mack Johnson, 1955 to 1957; Emmitt Randles, 1949 to 1951; Forrest Grimes, 1945 to 1947; Axel Eklund, 1941 to 1945; and Harry Ethington, 1940 to 1941.

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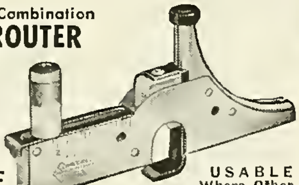

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Old-Timers of Local 1441 Are Honored

Seated: H. S. Meckley, retiring secretary; Stewart A. Christner, president; W. T. Manning, treasurer; and Robert P. Argentine, business representative from the Pittsburgh District Council. Standing, left to right: Sam Mary, vice president; Mike Popovich, warden; William Dezack, conductor; Edward Cauchie, trustee; Louis Polaski, trustee; J. I. Stewart, recording secretary; and A. D. Scott, trustee.

Local Union No. 1441, Canonsburg, Pa., held a business and social meeting last fall in which the main order of business was a tribute to the old-timers of the organization. A 50-year pin was presented, and gifts were given to other members.

H. S. Meckley, retiring financial secretary, receiving a gift from Stewart A. Christner, Local 1441's president, center, in appreciation of his many years of service, and W. T. Manning, right, 50-year member and treasurer of the local union, who also received gifts, for his many years of service.

W. T. Manning receiving a 50-year pin from Robert P. Argentine, business representative Pittsburgh District Council.

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Membership Pins Presented to Santa Ana Members

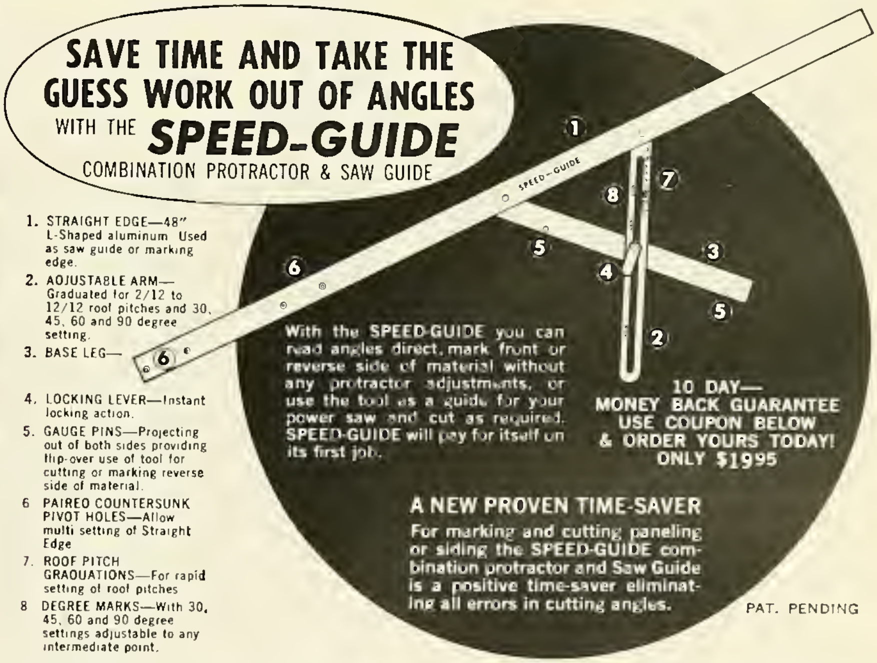
Members of the Santa Ana, Calif., local union who received 25-year and 50-year membership pins included: First row, left to right: H. B. Clark, 50-year member; W. X. Vaughn, President of Local Union 1815; and Carl Nystrom, 52-year member. Second row, left to right: C. I. Batholomew; Charles C. Hoff, O. A. Miles; and E. L. Woods. Third row, left to right: C. B. Cosner; Jules Dumon; Scott P. Raymer; Clyde Parkhurst; S. Earl Fromm; Thomas Atterbury; Edwin Fraley; Fred Rosenbaum, Sr.; G. E. Leatherwood. Fourth row, standing, left to right: George W. Rupert; Paul M. Satchell; Homer E. Hughes; C. G. Harding; Paul B. Anderson; R. C. Molberg; Oscar W. Peterson; Charles O. Olson; Guy C. Shaw; H. R. Wright; F. A. Howerton; Dale Elliott; and Bob Anderson.

Local Union 1815 of Santa Ana, Calif., held a barbeque dinner last fall at its union hall and presented membership pins to a large group of veteran members. A large gathering of members assembled at the hall on West First Street for the special ceremonies.

W. X. Vaughn, president of Local Union 1815, center above, presents 50-year pins to H. B. Clark and Carl Nystrom.

Union Shop in Easton Supplies School Doors

The Joint School Committee of Easton, Pa., and vicinity recently approved the installation of wooden doors in two local junior high schools, turning down bids for metal doors in the structures. The work will be done by Eisenhardt Mills, Inc., Forks Township, a firm employing members of the Brotherhood.



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Local Union 696 Pays Tribute to Long-Time Members

Local Union No. 696, Tampa, Florida, paid honor to long-time members of the Brotherhood at a Celebration on January 6th. The ladies auxiliary assisted with the refreshments. Pictured are members who received 25-year pins: B. F. Braxton, J. S. Brush, S. L. Jones, H. A. Lawson, Clarence Lord, George Raffety, W. A. Lovelace, Herbert Fisher, T. V. McFarland, L. J. Guedry, T. L. Carlton, E. J. Hudgins, E. N. Schow, E. L. Slack, Wm. J. Sultenfuss, J. B. Holfman, J. L. Beverly, Lloyd Dell, A. O. Findley, H. L. Hill, A. D. Williams and Wm. E. Allen, Secretary Treasurer of the Florida State Federated Labor Council, who made the presentations. Not present were Brothers: John C. Brown, C. T. Cardosa, J. S. Davis, Herman Fahler, J. A. Gibson (50 Years), Louis Koterba, Edward Nyman, W. R. Owen, O. A. Schow and Vincent Usher.

Grand Coulee Members Pass the 25-Year Milestone

Carpenters Local 1332 of Grand Coulee, Wash., recently honored its 25-year members with a banquet at the Moose Temple and presented them with 25-year pins. FRONT ROW, left to right: Bill Worley; Walt Hankins, General Office Representative, who presented the pins; H. H. Brown, Washington State Council of Carpenters President, guest; Stanley Pachosa; William T. Jensen; and Jack Pachosa. BACK ROW: Earnest Cupp; A. O. Miller; Mark Reichmann; Dover Perry, Business Agent. Also receiving pins but not present for picture were M. S. (Bob) Roberts; Jack Ross; Ralph Shafer; Ottie Thornton; Matt Wagner; Lew Woodworth; Sid Bartels, and Bill Adler, who is a charter member and signed of the charter in November, 1934. (Photo by Andy Pachosa.)

Local 299 Fifty Year Member Honored

Henry Buesing (second from left), 50-year member of Union City, N. J., Local 299, is presented a half century membership pin by Bus. Rep. Albert Beck. Others are: Bus. Rep. Thomas Bifano (light suit) and William McAndrew, president of the local.

25-Year Pins in Pacific Northwest

Members of Local 1797, Renton, Wash., who were awarded 25-year pins on March 11, 1963:

Back row, left to right—James Weed, E. Rex Jones, Jack H. Klassen, O. W. Loken, and Kenneth E. Williams.

Front row—R. A. Hamlin, John T. Barker, Fred Rauscher, B. E. Wickham, and Joe LaFave. At the extreme left, E. A. Hoke, President of Local 1797, who presented pins.

Eligible for 25-year pins but not able to be present were: Henry Ellison, C. W. Myers, C. M. Costner, Fred Svaren, H. E. Winter, Felix Koutonen, and Fred T. Vollstedt.

Pin Presentation in Fredericksburg, Va.

UNITED OF CARPENTERS JOINERS of
America NO.1078

Members of Local Union 1078, Fredericksburg, Va., who, at the 61st Anniversary Banquet and Dance on April 12, 1963, received their 25-year pins (left to right): S. F. Brown, J. A. Bishop, E. F. Bellomy, L. F. Brown, R. W. Cutwright, A. D. Hall, A. B. Wright, Roy Hill, and R. M. Monroe. Eligible but unable to attend the presentation were: J. T. Young, C. P. Jones, B. L. James, D. C. Kickler, and M. W. Jett (the latter a 50-year member).

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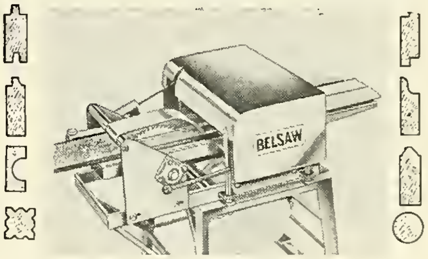

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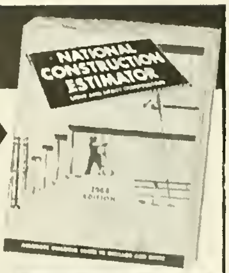

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LAKELAND NEWS

Brother William H. Keree of Local Union 159, Charleston, S C., arrived at the Home February 11, 1964.

Brother Axel Lundberg of Local Union 1456, New York, N. Y., arrived at the Home February 14, 1964.

Brother Henry J. Kempker of Local Union 1224, Emporia, Kan., arrived at the Home February 17, 1964.

Brother Arthur J. Johnson of Local Union 62, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home February 21, 1964.

Brother Walter A. Woods of Local Union 25, Los Angeles, Calif., passed away February 19, 1964 and his body was sent to Arlington, Va., for burial in the National Cemetery.

Brother Oscar Johanson of Local Union 58, Chicago, Ill., passed away February 23, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. His brother and sister-in-law attended funeral services.

Union Members Who Visited the Home During February

Lorenz W. Heinemann, L.U. 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joseph Smustz, L.U. 624, Brockton, mass.
Anton F. Tackman, L.U. 1397, Glen Cove, N. Y.
Peter Phillip, L.U. 950, Oceanside, N. Y.
Robert R. Margins, L.U. 331, Portsmouth, Va.
Carl Malin, L.U. 1456, Copengill, Long Island, N. Y.
H. A. Lancaster, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
T. A. Carmichael, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
R. Walton, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
John P. Steeves, L.U. 624, Brockton, Mass.
Clarence S. Maddux, L.U. 104, Dayton, Ohio.
J. A. Frank, L.U. 1209, Irvington, N. J.
Julius Lamanse, L.U. 2161, Cairo, N. Y.
Thor Knudsen, L.U. 251, Saugerties, N. Y.
Monroe H. Clouser, L.U. 492, Reading, Pa.
George F. Dorrity, L.U. 306, Newark, N. J.
Charles J. McGinn, L.U. 119, Newark, N. J.
Clifford King, L.U. 1159, Point Pleasant, W. Va.
Ray J. Schuope, L.U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Wm. Jordan, L.U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Hugo Ellison, L.U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
H. E. Setzer, L.U. 384, Asheville, N. C.
Harry Schleicher, Sr., L.U. 1285, Allentown, Pa.
James Bisland, L.U. 448, Waukegan, Ill.
Gilbert R. Brouillette, L.U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
Joe Shipman, L.U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
Dewey H. Ramsey, L.U. 2012, Seaford, Del., now living Laurel, Del.
Maynard Bill Williams, L.U. 413, South Bend, Ind., now living Mishawaka, Ind.
Wm. A. Hendrick, L.U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oscar W. Lind, L.U. 272, Lansing, Ill.
Fay E. Littell, L.U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Carl Clausen, L.U. 1307, Wilmette, Ill.
G. Nelson Miller, L.U. 377, Alton, Ill.
Robert J. Crepeau, L.U. 2123, Flint, Mich.
Peter Fernskiewig, L.U. 1006, New Brunswick, N. J.
Dan Fletcher, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio
Alvin Johnson, L.U. 58, Sarasota, Fla.
G. S. Fisher, L.U. 2, Hudsonville, Mich.
David Braun, L.U. 231, Rochester, N. Y.
Gust L Olson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
James B. Lindsey, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Jack Mumford, L.U. 556, Readville, Pa.
John Roetman, L.U. 15, Hawthorn, N. J.
Henry A. Kreft, L.U. 1236, Michigan City, Ind.
August Mizzo, L.U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
John R. Kidd, L.U. 94, Providence, R. I.

Continued on next page

LAKELAND NEWS

Union Members Who Visited the Home During February, Concluded:

John Ottson, L.U. 2038, Antioch, Calif.
John Schlan, L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill., now living Valla Park, Ill.
Carl R. Hughey, L.U. 303, Portsmouth, Va., now living Newton, N. C.
Chas. Frederickson, L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
Benjamin F Broere, L.U. 412, Sayville, N. Y.
Mark L. Jackson, L.U. 624, Brockton, Mass., now living Middleboro, Mass.
Oscar Johnson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Wilbur Smith, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N.Y.
N. Watson, L.U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Chas. Spooner, L.U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y.
H. Bailey, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Robert H Boldt, L.U. 810, Wakefield, R. I.
Frank O. Lambert, L.U. 1067, Port Huron, Mich.
Ralph Kollaus, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
John Argeltinger, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y., now living in Canastota, N. Y.
Edwin A. Wheeler, L.U. 275, Newton, Mass., now living Waltham, Mass.
Elbert Aston, L.U. 739, College Hill, Ohio
F. G. Cooper, L.U. 1236, Michigan City, Mich., now living Lakeside, Mich.
E. L. Skoogstad, L.U. 1236, Michigan City, Mich., now living Lakeside, Mich.
Julius Somerschen, Sr., L.U. 2372, Monticello, N. Y.
Harry P. Logan, L.U. 177, Springfield, Mass.
Nels Johnson, L.U. 434, Chicago, Ill.
Bill Harmon, L.U. 568, Lincoln, Ill.
Harry Johnson, L.U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. Cuva, L.U. 620, Madison, N. J., now living Chatham, N. J.
A. W. Smith, L.U. 361, Deluth, Minn.
Robert Bayness, L.U. 166, Rock Island, Ill.
James Schoonmaker, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
Frank Haggblom, L.U. 1447, Vero Beach, Fla.
Wm. Wills, L.U. 357, Islip, Long Island, N. Y.
Dave Weberg, L.U. 424, Hingham, Mass.
Adolph Erickson, L.U. 199, Chicago, Ill.
Bob Hill, L.U. 880, Bernardsville, N. J., now living McKees Rock, Pa.
Peter P. Henderson, L.U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Walter E. Regenye, L.U. 1209, Newark, N. J.
Herman Grathans, L.U. 232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Evest Quist, L.U. 62, Evergreen Park, Ill.
E. Erickson, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
Oliver Robertson, L.U. 976, Richwood, Ohio
Edward Pearson, L.U. 393, Camden, N. J.
Joseph Wallace, L.U. 56, Ridgewood, N. J.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Audel Publishers 25
Bachmann Construction 27
Belsaw Machinery 29
C & W Tool 28
Chicago Technical College ... 22
Cline-Sigmon Publishers 26
Construction Cost Institute ... 23
Craftsman Book 30
Eliason Stair Gauge 30
Estwing Manufacturing Co. .. 17
Foley Manufacturing Co. 24
House Doctor Secrets 29
Illinois Stamping & Manufacturing Co. 26
Lee, H. D. 26
Locksmithing Institute 25
Lufkin Rule 12
Miller Sewer Rod 31
Rumbold, R. M. 24
Siegele, H. H. 28
Skil Corporation 15
Vaughan & Bushnell 31
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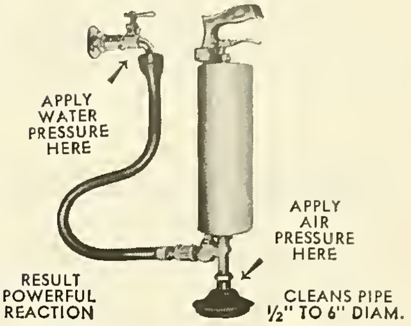

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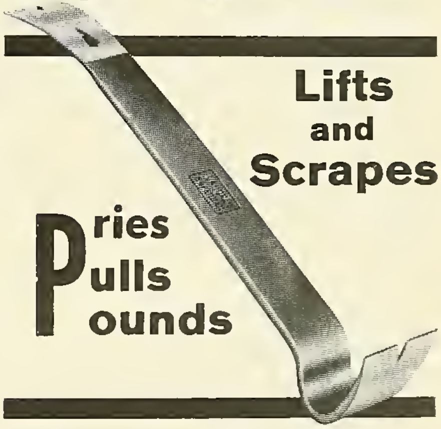

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, ***General President***

Unbalanced Economy Is Primary Concern Of AFL-CIO Council

ALMOST every day, in the financial pages, there are additional accounts of record high business earnings. Corporation after corporation is splitting its stock, giving extra dividends, reporting record income. The stock market is daily establishing new records for highest prices paid for shares in various productive enterprises. New issues of stock, customary in the past to raise capital to expand industries, are becoming less frequent as industries dip into their own fabulous financial reserves to pay for expansion.

Farther down on the financial pages one reads how production per worker is hitting new highs. Hard goods and consumer lines are being turned out in volumes never before achieved in this country.

Yet in the midst of all this affluence, the unemployment rate continues high. There are such a great number of "pockets of poverty" that the federal government considers it a problem of the first magnitude.

Meanwhile, the costs of living continue to climb to new highs. These are not the costs of caviar and Rolls Royce, but the simple everyday costs of ordinary food for working men and women and their children and the costs of their cothing, rent, and the other essentials of day-to-day existence.

Clearly, something is "out of joint" in our economy! As the millions and billions of dollars pour into our economy and our gross national product continues to zoom into unheard-of record highs, it would seem logical to presume that such unprecedented prosperity would naturally spread into the lowest plane of our economy. But there is stil a record number of unemployed.

The big question is: Why?

This was the over-riding concern of the AFL-CIO Executive Council during its recent meeting. In an effort to remedy this imbalance of the economy which sees immense prosperity co-existing with grinding poverty, the Council passed resolutions which called on Congress to enact the 35-hour work week, double time for overtime, pass an accelerated public works program, establish an automation commission to study that problem, and begin extended programs for youth employment. The Council estimated that the nation needs four million new jobs every year to achieve full national employment.

The purpose of the double time for overtime is not to provide additional income for present workers, but to give employers an incentive to hire new workers instead of spreading available work over present work forces through increased overtime. Surveys have revealed that many empoyers consider "fringe benefits" an objection to hiring new employes and would rather pay time and a half to their present workers rather than put additional workers on the payroll.

The social problem inherent in a large segment of apparent unemployables is already significant and bids fair to become an even greater problem if the production continues to increase, the economy to expand, and this unemployment problem to remain unsolved. Must the economy resign itself to the continued support, through relief, of a large number of unemployed men and women and their dependents? Quite apart from the financial cost, there is that other important cost; the loss of human dignity as these unfortunates must continue to accept welfare payments.

The Executive Council also called on Congress to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to expand its coverage to about three million workers who are now exempt. These include workers in restaurants, hotels, laundries, agricultural processings, small logging operations, hospitals and other health service, theaters, non-profit organizations, and farms. Full protection for merchant seamen was also requested.

There is no valid reason why a clerk behind a counter in a laundry should not be covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and the clerk behind the counter in the hardware store next door should be. The Act has been proven beneficial; why should not this beneficial legislation be extended to those who so obviously stand in need of it?

The answer to this anomaly of flagrant poverty in the midst of widespread prosperity requires prompt and thorough action by the government. Organized labor intends to continue to insist on such action.

PLANE GOSSIP

A Double Cross

The peevish father of three-year-old twins, wearied of answering the same old tired question, replies thusly now when anyone asks if they're twins:

'No, of course not . . . I've got two wives!"

—C. V. Smith, Austin, Tex.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Real Green Thumb

The furniture plant superintendent went to a psychiatrist to see what could be done about the stalks of celery growing out of his ears.

"Now just tell me all about it," said the headshrinker.

"Well, Doc, I can't understand it. I'm certain I planted tomatoes!"

—Cecil Stubbs, Las Vegas

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Who's Stringing Whom?

The space enthusiast in our local union was disappointed when the camera-clicking mechanism in the moon rocket failed to function. He has written the National Aeronautics and Space Administration with a solution. The next time they send one up, he suggests, use a verrrry lonnnng string!

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

No Exceptions?

Yardsticks, as a rule, are three feet long.

—J. C. Grant, St. Catharines, Ont.

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Or a Slight Twist

Our favorite hardware salesman, who fancies himself quite a ladies' man, declares: "Many a tight old nut has been loosened up by a little wench!"

REGISTER AND VOTE

Fast Worker

Two little boys were comparing their progress in Sunday School lessons.

"I've gotten to original sin" said the one. 'How far are you?"

"Oh I'm 'way beyond redemption" replied the other.

—J. H. Schwarz, Hayward, Calif.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETING

Not Out-Maneuvered

Blonde: "I'd like to see the captain of this ship."

Steward: "He's forward, ma'am."

Blonde: "So what? I still want to see him!"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Some Stool Pigeon!

The old maid had called the police to complain that the man in the apartment across the air shaft left his windowshades open and walked around in the nude. The policeman answering her call looked over the situation and then replied:

"Lady, it's obvious that you couldn't possibly be offended. Why, from your window, you can't even see the man's head!"

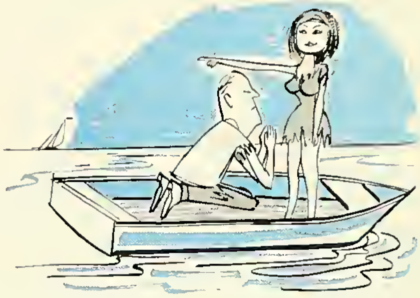
"Oh yeah?" oh-yeahed the little old lady, "You didn't stand on the stool!"

This Month's Limerick

A teetotalling young lady named Min
Thought that to romance was a sin.
  But when she was tight
  It seemed perfectly all right
So everyone plied her with gin.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

Don't Go Too Far!



The bride and groom lost the oars from their rowboat and were being swept far out to sea. The groom became frantic and began to pray:

"Oh Lord, just let us be rescued and I'll give up smoking and swearing, and card-playing, and . . ."

"Wait!" interrupted the bride. "Don't go too far . . . I think I see a sail!"

—Carl Wallman,
Monmouth Jct., N. J.

UNION-MADE—WELL-MADE

Sea the Difference?

It seems the abbey was in financial trouble so two of the monks obtained permission from the abbot to open a fish-and-chips booth on the road leading to the public beach. Shortly after it opened, a woman walked in and said:

"Good morning, are you the fish friar?"

"No," replied the partner, "I am the chip monk."

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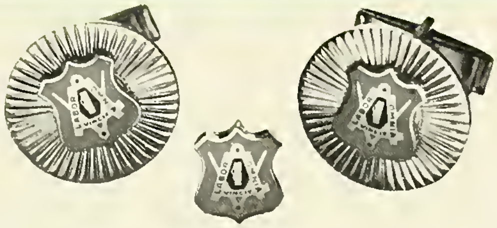

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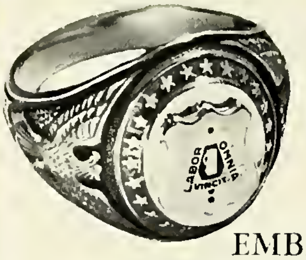

EMBLEM RING

The official ring showing emblem on top and eagle design on sides is becoming more and more popular among our members. Individual members buy them and local unions present them for long years of service and as special recognition for the performance of extraordinary duties.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger.

Two qualities: 10K Gold, $25 each. Sterling Silver, $8 each. Rhodium Finish.

Wear Them With Pride!

The Brotherhood's official emblem design in colors is featured on the handsome articles shown here as well as on our other jewelry which may be ordered by the members of any group affiliated with our union. There has been a continuous demand for these items, which are all very attractive and in excellent taste. As you would expect, the materials and the workmanship are strictly first-class. By displaying the official emblem, we can show our pride in being members of the United Brotherhood. Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

All prices include Federal Excise Tax.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, *General Secretary*
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

MAY 1964

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIV NO. 5 MAY, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Monorails, Turntables, Speedwalks, and Ramps **2**
Building and Construction Trades Conference **4**
Brotherhood Contributes $50,000 to Earthquake Relief .. **7**
New Congressional Office Building Is Masterpiece ... **8**
Report on Housing Feasibility at Lakeland **13**
Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Appeal **19**
An Album of 1963 Pin Presentations **33**

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup **12**
Editorials **15**
Canadian Section **17**
Official Information **18**
Outdoor Meanderings **20**
In Memoriam **22**
Local Union News **28**
Lakeland News **38**
Index to Advertisers **38**
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson **40**

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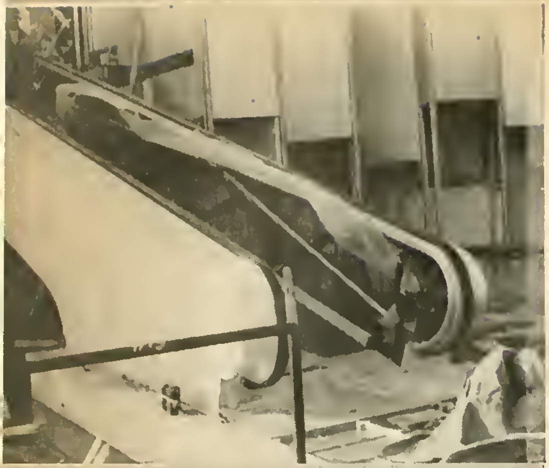
THE COVER

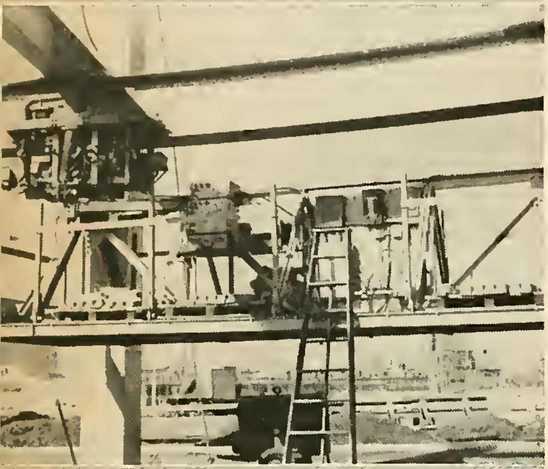
The world of tomorrow comes into being for millions of visitors to the New York World's Fair, which opened last month at Flushing Meadow Park, Queens. Buildings of many strange and futuristic shapes and sizes stand like mushrooms on the busy fair grounds. Carpenters, millwrights, and machinery erectors of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America played vital roles in many phases of Fair construction. One of the most exciting activities was installation and testing of the drive mechanisms and conveyors for the colorful monorail cars which speed overhead, carrying visitors about the Fair grounds.

Our front cover shows five members of Millwrights and Machinery Erectors Local 740, Brooklyn, N. Y., "hooking up" a monorail car before it is lifted into position by members of another construction union. The Local 740 members include (from left) Charles Motowski, Charles Patterson, George Wilkinson, Arthur Price, and Patrick Tinnley.

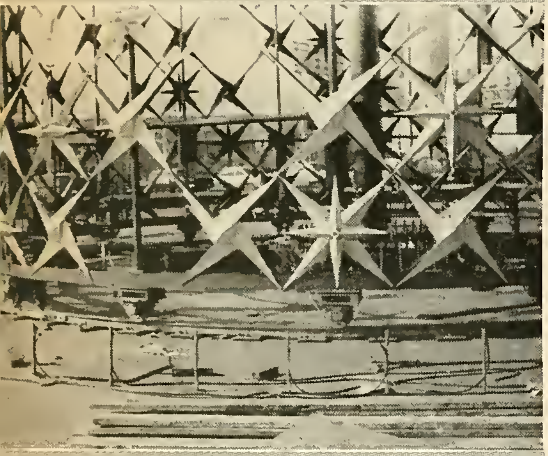
For more on the Fair and the Monorails, turn the page.



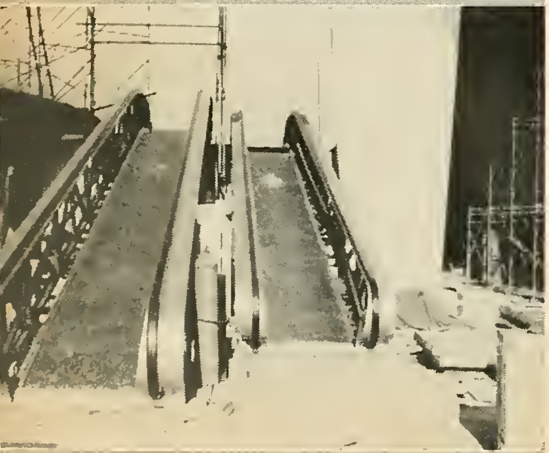
A speed ramp conveyor installed by members of Millwrights and Machinery Erectors Local Union No. 740 at the Tower of Light Pavilion.



An AMF monorail test car in the World's Fair service area. The drive unit and test instruments were installed by union members. The monorail system, shown on our front cover, went through extensive testing and adjusting before actual operation.



The Astral Fountain is a spectacular, rotating display on the fair grounds. A portion of the fountain turntable, mounted on steel rails by members of Local 740, is shown at left.



Two speed ramps at the Gas Pavilion, shown at left, are examples of work by Millwrights and Machinery Erectors. They lead to a Pavilion turntable.

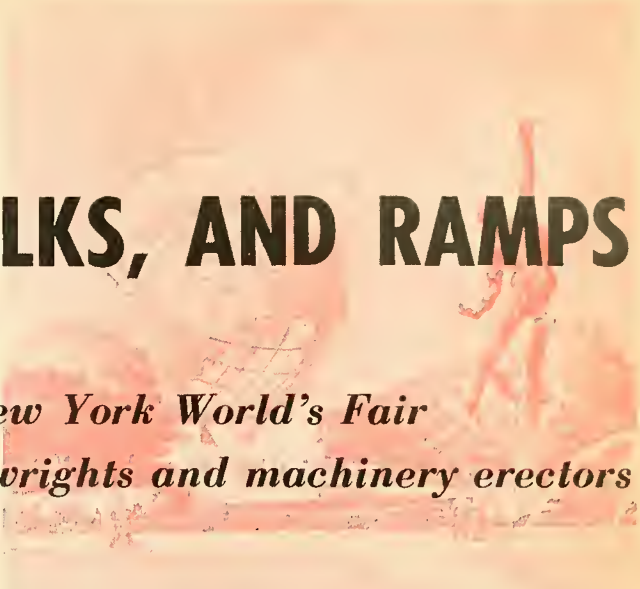
MONORAILS,

THE New York World's Fair, which opened its gates to an eager public last month, has something for everybody, and it speeds its visitors along at a merry and exciting pace—via monorail, speedwalks, moving ramps, and all manner of conveyors which we can expect in a world of the future.

It even offers a futuristic drive in a new automobile up a twisting ramp in the pavilion of a major U.S. auto manufacturer. Or you can walk atop a crazy concrete structure which looks like the surface of the moon but is really part of the exhibit of a major U.S. film and camera manufacturer.

Many of the mechanical devices which help to make the big New York extravaganza such a hit for tourists and convention goers this year and next were installed by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—specifically, the members of Millwright and Machinery Erectors Local Union 740 of Brooklyn, N. Y. Members of this local union worked on the turntable for the Astral Fountain, a lighted and imaginative rotating display in a corner of the fair grounds, for example. The members employed on this project included William Campbell, his son, William, Jr., and Carl Meyers.

Four members did the major installation work for turntables in the pavilions. These members included Frank Parisi and his son, Frank, Jr.; Joseph Mahan, and Paul Zoll.



RNTABLES, SPEEDWALKS, AND RAMPS

. . . all part of the gala, exciting New York World's Fair and all installed by union millwrights and machinery erectors

The speedwalks and ramps which move visitors with dispatch in and out of the Tower of Light and other pavilions, were erected by Richard Welsch, Marvin Houle, August Schurman, Sal Belmonte, William Beckenhaupt, and George Pugh.

The men shown on the front cover of this issue, and others, helped to test and install the drive mechanisms for the colorful monorail cars which speed fair goers overhead.

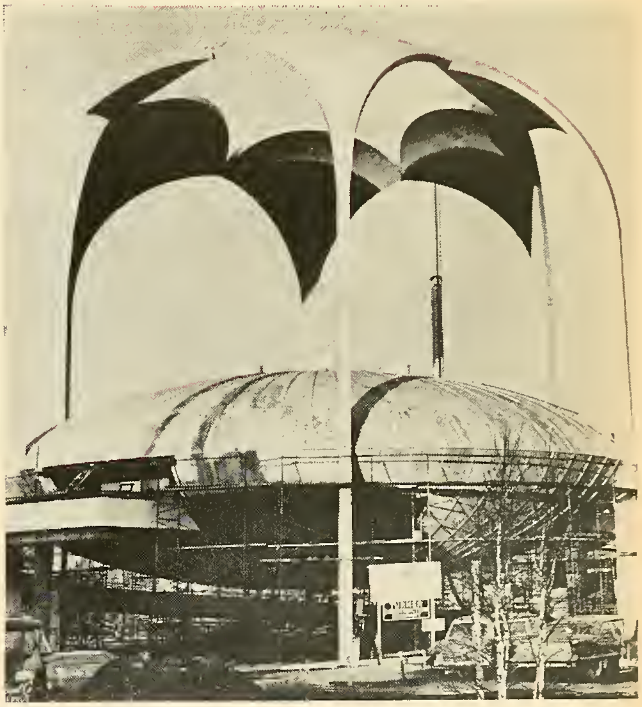
The work was fast and furious in the final days of construction work before the opening of the fair, April 22. These members, as well as other AFL-CIO building and construction tradesmen, worked in all kinds of winter weather to push work along in time for the spring opening. Robert Moses, president of the New York World's Fair, had high praise for the craftsmen who manned the work crews at Flushing Meadow.

All in all, the 1964-1965 World's Fair is an outstanding example of union craftsmanship—some of it evident in displays, but much of it "behind the scenes."

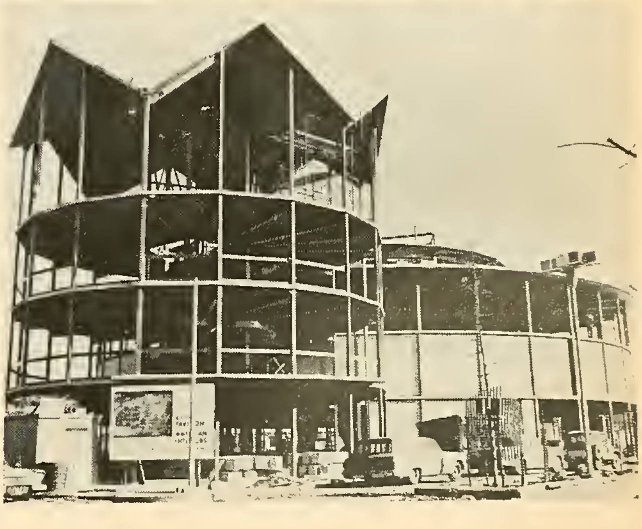
Show visitors are warned to take their time, if they want to see it all.

"Study the fair and don't rush through," suggests Robert Moses. "Space your visits, save your arches, spare your muscles, use your head. . . ."

He might add: "Use the speedwalks, ramps, and monorails—union-made services for your special convenience!"



A striking element on the World's Fair skyline is the umbrella over the Johnson's Wax exhibit, shown at right under construction. The petals of the unusual structure and the dome below are of plywood—installed by union Carpenters.



The Pavilion of American Interiors, right, features a plywood-folded plate roof. this progress shot, too, shows the work of union Carpenters.

RIGHT: President Lyndon B. Johnson addresses the 3,500 delegates to the Washington conference, urging support of his "war on poverty" and promising aid in attaining labor's legislative goals. He called full employment a major goal of his Administration.

National Legislati
BUILDING and CONSTRUCTION TRADES DE
AFL-CIO

LEFT: General President Maurice Hutcheson greets President Johnson as he arrives at the conference for a major address. With the United Brotherhood president are Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers and Pipefitters; John Lyons, president of the Structural Iron Workers; and C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

Building Tradesmen Push 12-Point Program in Four-Day D. C. Conference

MORE than 3,500 building tradesmen from all over the United States converged on Washington, D. C., March 23, for a four-day legislative conference—the 9th National Legislative Conference of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

Throughout the vast array of delegates were a few hundred able members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, ready to buttonhole their Congressmen and Senators on Capitol Hill on behalf of needed legislation.

They heard major addresses from the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House, the Secretary of Labor and powerful members of Congress, prior to visits to Capitol Hill to lobby for the program.

President C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department told the delegates that "this is undoubtedly the most important Legislative Conference in the Department's history."

"We confidently believe our program is calculated to strengthen our entire country and all its people, rather than serve any narrow special interests," Haggerty declared. "That is why we are proud to proclaim it."

AFL-CIO President George Meany's address was along the same theme.

"Legislative action is a part of the American trade union movement's most important function," he declared.

Meany added: "It cannot be said that this program is waged on a selfish basis. Everything we have done in the legislative field has been of benefit to the entire nation, not just to the trade union movement."

He said that such proposals as workmen's compensation, prevailing wages, unemployment insurance, minimum wage and the like "is the sort of action that has built America, the sort of action that has made wages and living conditions the highest in the world."

The AFL-CIO leader told the delegates that "it is important to remember that political action begins at home." He said that not one member of Congress "got elected in Washington. They got elected in the communities in which they live."

Meany stressed that the first step to actually achieving labor's legislative goal is the registration drive.

"If we could push labor's registration up 10 per cent," he said, "we could change the complexion of both national and state legislatures."

As far as Congress is concerned, Meany said "we need 20 to 25 more votes." He noted that we now have a "hard core" in the House of Representatives, of between 175 and 180 "that we can count on all the time." He said that this is not enough to make major changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, such as repeal of Section 14(b), which makes so-called "right-to-work" laws possible.

In addition to the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1964 (anti-poverty bill), delegates called for support of a 12-point legislative program of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department:

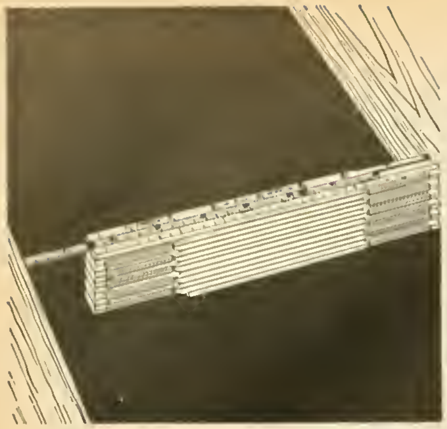
1. Taft-Hartley Amendments
    a. On-site Picketing
    b. Labor-Management trade promotion funds
    c. Repeal Section 14(b) (Right-to-Work Laws)
2. Davis-Bacon Act Modernization
    a. Fringe Benefits
    b. To extend coverage to lease option agreements
    c. To extend coverage to Maintenance of Federal Installations
    d. Administration of the Act
3. Public Works Acceleration Act
4. Small Business Act (Set aside Amendments)
5. Fair Labor Standards Act (Shorter work week)
6. Mass Transit ($500 million construction program)
7. Area Redevelopment Act
8. Hospital Insurance for the Aged
9. Civil Rights Amendments
10. Federal Aid to Education
11. Federal Standards for Unemployment Compensation
12. Housing and Community Development Act of 1964.

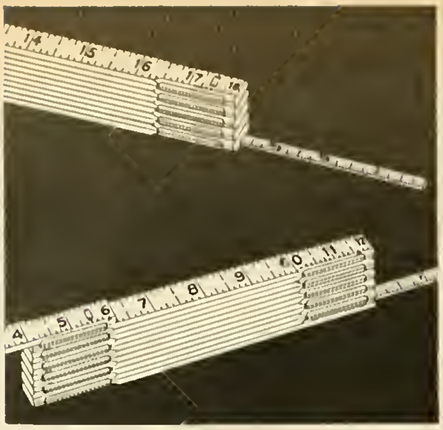
Department President Haggerty told delegates: "It would be unrealistic to minimize or underestimate the difficulties that still lie in our path. Yet at this moment I am more optimistic about the future success of our legislative program than I have been for a long time. America is beginning to move ahead. So are we. Never before have we been able to marshal such a strong bi-partisan support for our key legislative goals."

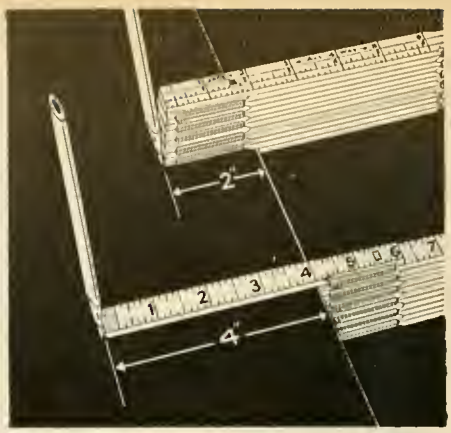
Brotherhood delegates to the Building and Construction Trades Legislative Conference held their own "get-together" in a large dinner meeting at a Washington hotel. The picture below shows the size of the UBC & J of A gathering. Above: the head table.

FIRST, BELOW: A delegate registers at the special "Carpenters' Registration" Booth in the hotel lobby.

SECOND, BELOW: Paul Loper, Carpenter delegate from Norwalk, Ohio, with wife, Nancy, and daughter, Mary waited from 7:30 a.m. until almost noon to hear President Johnson's address.


Accurate inside measure with 6" extension slide


For flat reading, extension slides both ways, reads from right to left



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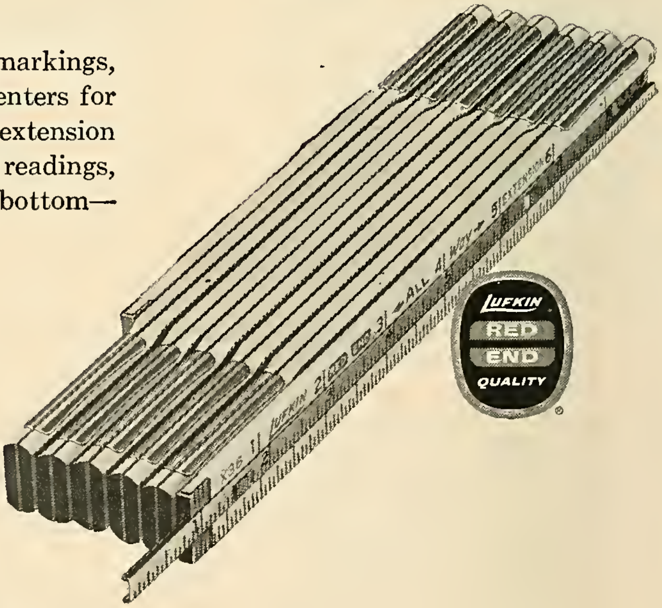

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Brotherhood Contributes $50,000 To Alaskan Earthquake Relief

LARGEST GIFT FOR DISASTER VICTIMS RECEIVED TO DATE

CONTRIBUTION for Alaska earthquake victims is presented by a delegation of Carpenters' officers to the new president of American Red Cross in Washington, D. C. Left to right, Carpenters' Treasurer Peter E. Terzick, Vice President Finlay C. Allan, Secretary Richard E. Livingston and Vice President John R. Stevenson present check to Gen. James F. Collins, president, and Executive Vice President John C. Wilson of Red Cross.

A contribution of $50,000 for the relief of earthquake sufferers was presented to the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., last month, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—the largest gift received so far for the victims of the disaster.

The $50,000 check was presented by John R. Stevenson, first general vice president of the Brotherhood, to General James F. Collins, who accepted the check as his first official act since taking office as president of the American Red Cross Wednesday.

The money will be used to continue emergency aid to the thousands of homeless and to help estimated 1,000 Alaskan families who will need additional Red Cross help in rebuilding and repairing their homes and returning in other ways to normal living.

Also attending the ceremony of presentation were Finlay C. Allan, second general vice president; Richard E. Livingston, general secretary, and Peter E. Terzick, general treasurer, of the Brotherhood, and John C. Wilson, executive vice president of the Red Cross.

The Red Cross received word that six emergency shelters are still in operation in Anchorage and nine in Glen Allen. At Seward, ARC is feeding 800 persons, and on Kodiak Island, 300 are being sheltered and fed.

Governor William A. Egan of Alaska designated the Red Cross as the official disaster relief agency to "deal with the problems of individuals and families affected by the earthquake" and to cooperate with the state Civil Defense Agency in its coordination of the total program.

"I urge that all individuals, groups and organizations wherever located desiring to make contributions for the relief of disaster victims send their contributions to the local Red Cross chapter," Governor Egan said in his proclamation following the disaster.

"All such donations will be used by the Red Cross in the humane task of caring for the needs of our people who have suffered loss in the disaster and who are unable to rehabilitate themselves without assistance."

Red Cross officials said that persons, businesses and organizations wishing to contribute to other phases of Alaskan reconstruction should direct their contributions to Governor Egan's Alaskan Reconstruction Fund, c/o Civil Defense Building, 1111 East 4th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska.

HELP ALASKANS BY STAYING AWAY

Alaskans have a tremendous problem in digging themselves out from the havoc created by the recent earthquake. Large numbers of people seeking work are adding to the already serious problems. All building tradesmen are urged to stay away from Alaska at the present time, as there is no work available for them.

Travel to Alaska is expensive and living costs are far higher than in the United States proper. Therefore, many jobseekers are finding themselves stranded, and money that should be devoted to helping earthquake victims must be diverted to bailing out jobseekers for whom there is no work.

Eventually Alaska may require help from outside construction workers, but that day is far in the future. In the meantime, do not do the earthquake victims and yourselves a disservice by going there expecting to get a job.

Members of Locals 1050, 1073 and 359 put finishing touches on a committee room rostrum at George Weiss Company in Philadelphia, where all millwork for the Rayburn House Office Building was done. Working surfaces of the rostrums are plastic laminates with the faces sawed walnut veneer over particleboard corestock.

THE Sam Rayburn House Office Building now nearing completion in the Nation's Capitol stands as a living memorial to one of this generation's great statesmen.

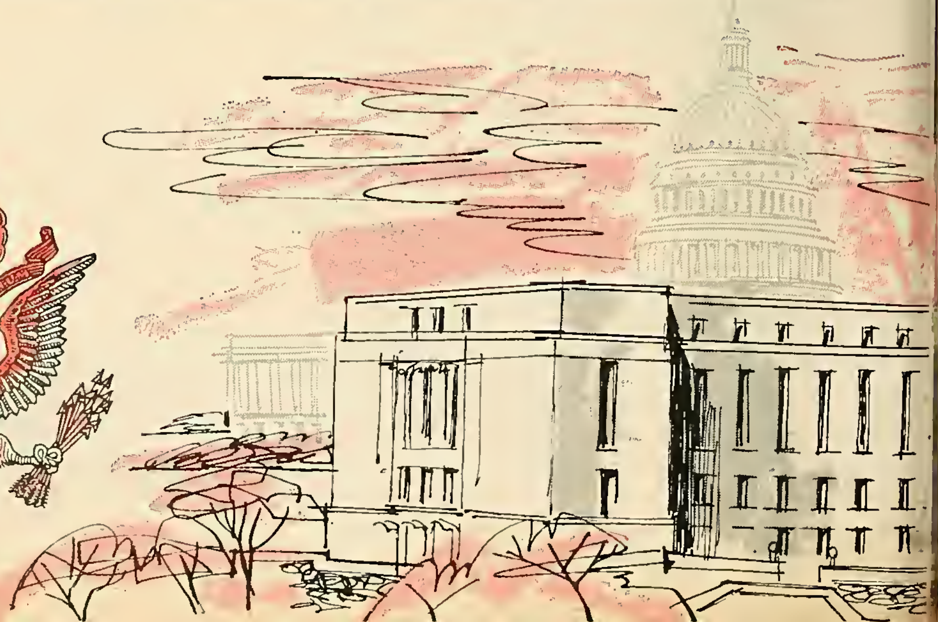
It also is a showcase of some of the finest architectural woodwork of this generation to be seen by an estimated 7 million congressmen, visiting dignitaries, tourists and others who annually visit the Capitol. The very finest materials and workmanship were combined to create this once-in-a-lifetime job of which all woodworkers and carpenters can be proud.

The massive structure at the foot of Capitol Hill is scheduled to be completed this year. It will house the offices of 169 members of the House of Representatives, nine committee rooms, 18 subcommittee rooms, a cafeteria, gymnasium, press rooms, radio and television broadcasting studios and other supporting facilities.

Interior woodwork in this beautiful yet functional office building was done by the George Weiss Company of Philadelphia and the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America employed by that firm.

New Congressional Office Building Is Masterpiece of Brotherhood Skills

Philadelphia members work 125,000 man hours over a 27-month period to produce 3,800 doors, nine carved eagles, and scores of cabinets, panels, and fixtures



The story behind this exceptional woodworking job, according to Jerome B. Lande, President of Weiss, is one of master craftsmanship, careful selection and use of wood products, complete labor-management cooperation and an "astronomical job of logistics."

"Tremendous pains were taken in selecting woods to be used in the doors, cabinetry and fixtures. We literally searched all over the country to find the materials for this job, which we consider the most important in our 65-year history," Lande said.

The building is of classic design in conformance with the neighboring architecture of the Library of Congress, the Capitol Building, and the two additional buildings which house the 435 members of the House of Representatives.

The interior woodworking job provided some 125,000 man-hours of employment over a 27 month period. No time was lost on the entire job through labor-management disputes or shortage of skilled craftsmen who were drawn from Locals 1050, 1073 and 359.

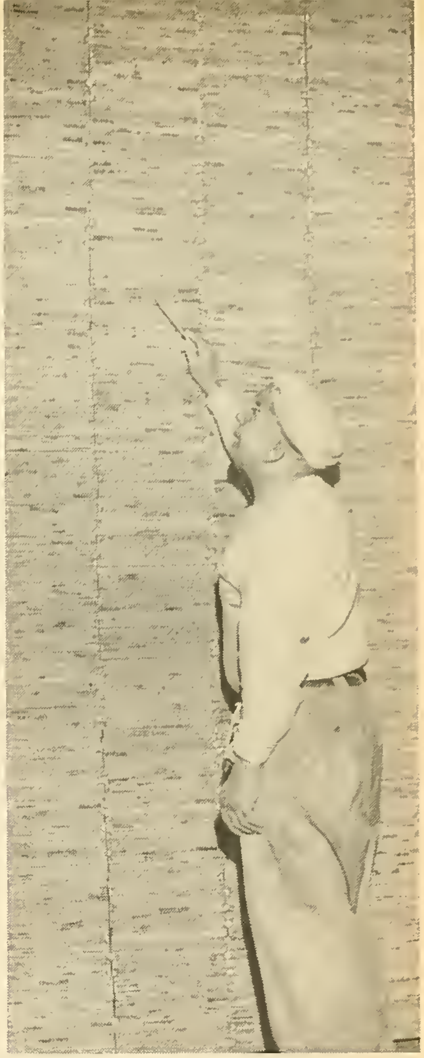
John Anello and Ben Gray, business representatives for the Philadelphia Metropolitan District Council, worked closely with Lande, Thomas Paone, the shop foreman, and Edwin Brockmeyer, shop steward, to keep the job moving on schedule.

The story of the people and materials which have gone into this monumental building is one which will linger long in the minds of the people at Weiss and their associates in the Brotherhood.

Lande and consulting architects Harbison, Hough, Livingston and Larson of Philadelphia literally searched the country for the fine hardwood flitches used throughout the building.

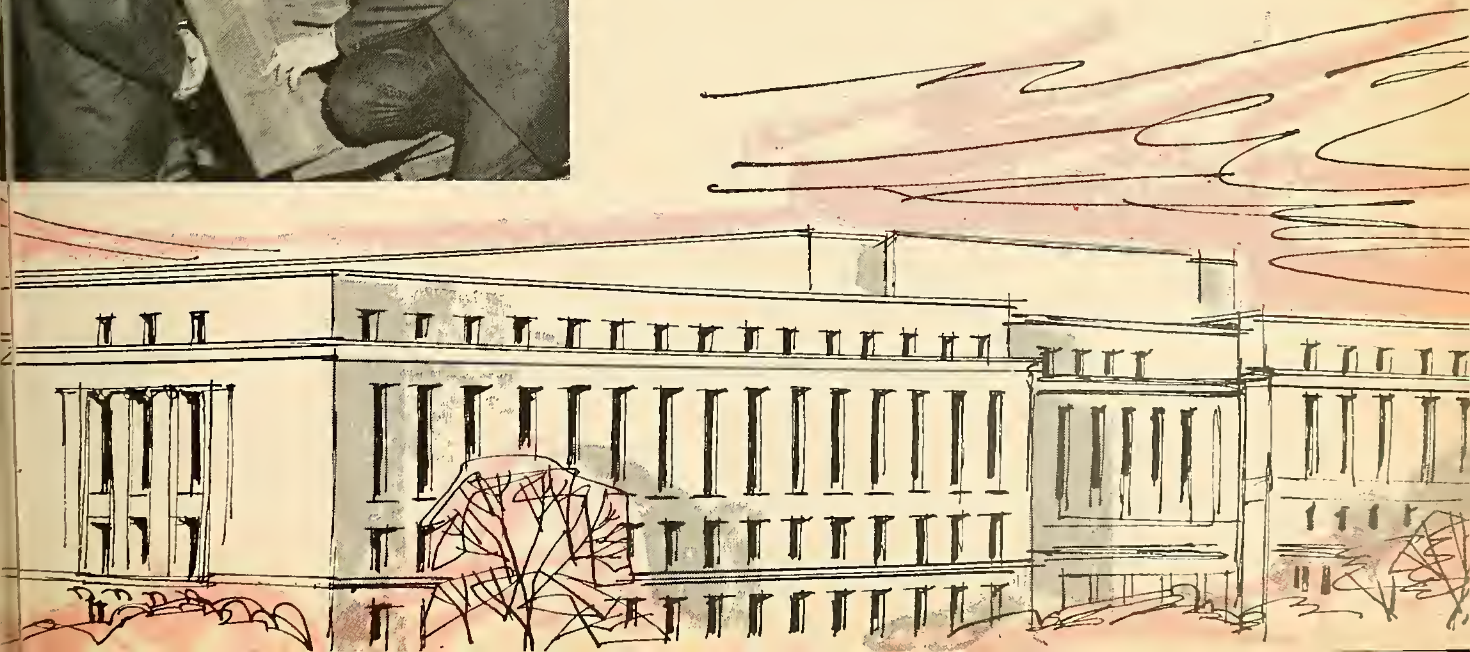
Mat-formed wood particleboard was selected as the corestock for the fine hardwood veneers used in cabinets, shelving, rostrums and wall paneling. An estimated 22 carloads of this engineered core material were used throughout the building.

"All of the veneers were laid up on 11/16" particleboard cores. Both the architects and ourselves felt par-



Stacks of cut-to-size particleboard corestock arrived in carload lots throughout the 27 months of the big millwork operation. Above, Ansel Geller, Local Union 1073, looks at some of the more than 50,000 shelves needed.

LEFT: John Anello, business representative of the Metropolitan Philadelphia District Council, left, discusses wood material selection with Jerome B. Lande, president of George Weiss Company. All walnut materials used in construction of the Rayburn Office Building were hand picked.



ticleboard would give us better control over the quality of the end product," Lande said. "It has a rigidity and straightness that is essential for this type of work."

Lande put heavy stress on the importance of stability and straightness since all doors and drawers were pre-finished and pre-hung at the Weiss factory, thus eliminating on-the-site problems which might have otherwise developed.

To the mechanics in the mill, the straightness and smoothness of wood panels were important too. Joseph Paone, a veteran of 43 years as a cabinet maker, looks upon the Rayburn Office Building job with a degree of nostalgia.

"The materials were the very best available. We like working with the particleboard panels because in a job like this, the straightness and smoothness of the corestock is so important," Paone said.

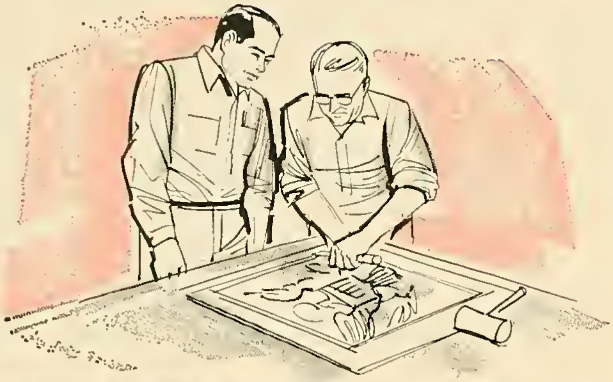
"We don't get much of this type of work anymore. I used to tell my sons about the work we did in the 'old days.' Two of them worked on this job. My son, Tom, is foreman here at Weiss, and Joseph, Jr., also worked with us. It was good experience for them.

"The modern cabinet maker gets to do an occasional custom-made job which comes close to this quality, but nothing of this size. When you think that this building must stand for many, many years and house some of the most important people in our government, you can take real pride in your work."

As soon as Weiss and Company was awarded the contract, Lande met with the general contractor, architects and his own shop people to lay out a detailed schedule for completion of the various components of the building.

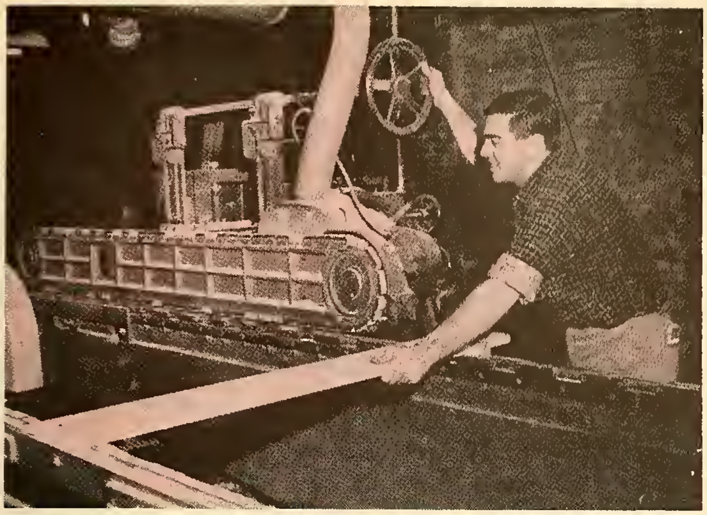
"We had items on a schedule board and followed it right down the line," foreman Tom Paone said. "We concentrated on the west half of the building first, got everything

Admiring a finished rostrum for the Rayburn Office Building in Washington, D. C. are, left to right, Jerome B. Lande, president of George Weiss Company; Thomas Paone, shop foreman; and John Anello, Metropolitan District Council business representative. Each of nine eagles in the center of committee rostrums was hand-carved in solid walnut.



LEFT: The old master works with a young apprentice on some of the millwork used to furnish the interior of the building. Here, Frank Augsburger, who has been with the George Weiss Company for 45 years, explains a gluing process to young Joseph A. Ziegler. Both are members of Local 1050.

Father and son work on a building which will be one of the most impressive in the Nation's Capital when finished. Joseph Paone is shown working on a radiator cover as his son, Thomas, who is the shop foreman at Weiss, looks on. Both are members if Local 1050.



LEFT: Modern machinery, such as this double-end tenenor through which Joseph Paone, Jr., Local 1050, runs a piece of particleboard, played an important role in this major millwork job. Paone is one of three members of his family employed by Weiss who worked on the job.

RIGHT: As Business Representative Anello looks on, Charles Bonafino, Local 1050, puts glue on sheets of vinyl veneer to be used in the new House Office Building. Veneers were laid up on matformed wood particleboard corestock.

done and shipped to the job and then started on the east half. The millwork part of the job is now virtually finished except for a few last minute adjustments."

Conferences were held at least once a week as the job progressed to "hash over" schedules, availability of materials, field dimensions, specifications and installation problems.

The building contains some 3,800 doors. They were made of glued up pine corestock and ¼″ sawed walnut veneers with a six-coat rubbed lacquer finish. Some doors are nine feet high and others are completely soundproof.

Committee rooms are completely or partially paneled with walnut veneers over particleboard corestock or paint-grade panels of veneered birch. In some areas the paneling is 30 feet high.

A particular difficult problem was created by a large hand-carved eagle which was specified for the center of each committee room rostrum.

"There just aren't many good wood carvers left, and this called for special skills. The Architect of the Capitol gave us a plaster model to work from, and then we had to make a model in solid walnut," Lande said.

Lande embarked on an area-wide search for a craftsman who could do this type of work. Many submittals had to be carved before one was finally selected.

Once the model was accepted by the consulting architects and the Architect of the Capitol, nine identical eagles were carved. Some of the preliminary work was done by machine, but all detailing was done by hand.

While many of the components were made by hand, the mill work, like the building itself, is a combination of the traditional and modern mechanization. The hundreds of thousands of feet of molding were made with high speed stickers and various production operations were run through a double-end tenenor which was kept busy throughout much of the job.

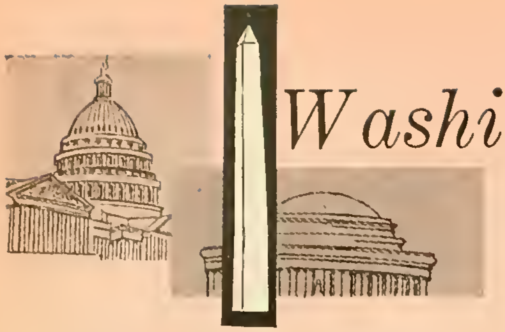
Some of the particleboard panels were veneered at the factory and cut to size. Edge banding, finishes and moldings were added at Weiss.

Finished sections were numbered, placed in sealed waterproof cartons and shipped to the job site for installation like so many pieces of a giant jig-saw puzzle.

"This is where the scheduling and coordination between the contractor and our company were so important," Lande said. "It was a complex job, but it came off without a hitch. My foreman, Tom Paone, deserves a great deal of credit for keeping the job on schedule."

Commenting on the job itself and the role which the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America played in it, Business Representative Anello said: "Many architects, builders and clients are not aware that Philadelphia has long been a woodworking center. Through labor and management cooperation, we have created a fine apprenticeship program, and also an excellent journeyman training program.

"Too often an architect does not know what constitutes a good mill and cabinet job and this results in his client's not getting his dollar value. Good looking mill and cabinet work is often not constructed well and requires additional expense in erection and maintenance. This is why our people don't get to do more of this type of work. This job was a custom job production sire. When finished, it will show what can be accomplished when all interested parties work together and take pride in their work and the woodworking industry as a whole."



Washington ROUNDUP

IMPROVED JOB PICTURE: The nation's job picture showed some improvement in March, but there was a continued failure to dent the unemployment problem, the Labor Department has reported. The jobless rate remained at 5.4 per cent, with 4.3 million out of work. The Labor Department said both the rise in non-farm jobs, and a drop in unemployment among adult men were better than seasonal changes. Non-farm employment jumped by 429,000 to a total of 64.5 million, the report said. This exceeded the usual February-to-March increase by about 170,000; it also followed extra-seasonal gains of 300,000 in January and 400,000 in February.

NOT-SO-SILENT SPRING: An uproar clearly audible in Congress is the argument over a bill which would give the Agriculture Department power to prohibit the sale of any pesticide which it considers harmful to wildlife. At least ten million fish in the Mississippi River have been killed and traces of long-lasting pesticides used to spray cotton fields for boll weevils have been found in their carcasses. Conservationists on one side and agriculturists and pesticide producers on the other are squared away for a fight. The President's Science Advisory Committee appointed a panel to explore the problem, and it reported that there should be control of the use of pesticides. But the panel itself is split as to whether restrictive legislation is desirable. The book, "Silent Spring," by Rachel Carson, first called public attention to the problems posed by indiscriminate pesticide usage.

MEAT PRICES: When consumer groups complained about high meat prices and, simultaneously, cattle raisers were complaining about low prices, President Johnson asked Congress to investigate. Now the National Association of Food Chains has counter-attacked with the claim that the whole furor is largely exaggerated and that, if there is a villian, it must be meat imports. As to high prices for meats, the NAFC spokesman said, in effect, "What isn't?"

MOUNTAIN OF PAPER: The U. S. Patent Office in the Department of Commerce is reeling under the impact of paper work. Paper work is increasing at a rate which doubles every five to eight years. About seven million patents have been granted. About 85,000 applications are filed annually, of which about 50,000 are granted. Every day the office is called upon to distribute about 28,000 copies of patents, some of which are described in brochures the size of a good mail-order catalogue. With 2,500 employes, the Patent Office is eating up shelf space at the rate of better than a mile a year. Half of the employes are examiners, who wade through applications with needful thoroughness which is widening the time from application to granting to about three years. The Office is looking into the possibility of computerization and microfilming as an answer.

PRICE PER VOTE: Some idea of the soaring cost of elections was presented by Howard K. Smith over ABC television recently. Elections now cost about 35 cents a vote and we may yet reach the all-time European high—the 75-cents-per-vote it cost Hitler to take Germany in 1933. Smith said that 10 cents per taxpayer could free candidates in national elections from all private contributions as well as private obligations.

The following report was submitted to the General President at the recent meeting of the General Executive Board.

'NO UNFILLED DEMAND'

Report of the Committee to Study The Feasibility of Erecting Housing For the Elderly on the Lakeland Property

AS A COMMITTEE charged with the responsibility for studying the feasibility of erecting housing for the elderly on the Lakeland Home property, your General Executive Board has made a comprehensive survey of the entire field of housing for the elderly.

Presently there are some 22 million people over 62 years of age. By 1980 it is expected that the figure will pass 30 million. The over 65 population increases at a net rate of 400,000 per year. This means that while the general population is increasing about 19 per cent each decade, the age group of over 65 is rising by 35 percent. Fantastic as it seems, the fastest growing group (except for children) is the group 85 and over. In the 1950-60 decade this group increased by more than 60 percent—there times as fast as the general population.

In view of these figures, it is only natural that there should be widespread concern over the housing problems of the elderly. Congress has given considerable attention to the problem. As the various housing acts stand at the present time, there are three basic programs for giving special attention to senior citizen housing.

The first is a direct loan program. Congress has authorized the Housing Administrator to make direct loans to non-profit groups for rental housing for the elderly. These loans may be made at a relative low rate of interest (currently 3½%) for terms as long as 50 years. These loans can cover up to 100 percent of the total development costs. The object of this legislation is to permit non-profit organizations, such as churches and unions, to undertake the development of housing projects for older citizens. Over $100 million of construction has already been put in place under this program.

A second program is administered by the Federal Housing Administration. Under this program the FHA insures mortgages financing rental housing for older people up to 100 percent of replacement cost for non-profit groups and up to 90 percent for profit-motivated groups. The maximum rate of interest is 5¼ percent, a ½ percent mortgage insurance premium is charged and the loan terms may be as long as 40 years. Under this program some $352 million worth of construction had been erected by June of 1962.

A third program involves special consideration for nursing homes. Under this program the government guarantees from 75 to 90 percent of the value of a nursing home when the project is completed. Over $100 million worth of construction in this field has already been put in place.

From the foregoing, it is obvious to your committee that a great deal of construction for elderly citizens has already been completed, and a great deal more is underway at the present time. Under the circumstances there is very serious question as to the need for further development of special housing for the elderly at the present time.

A number of surveys indicate that the vast majority of elderly people live in their own households and are not particularly interested in changing their places of residence.

The latest study on this subject comes from Cornell University, which has a committee working on this problem continually. The Cornell survey indicates that 85 percent of the people over 65 maintain their own households. Seventy-four percent of those living in their own households are owners. More than half live in single family units. Another 18 percent live in dwellings having two or more units; which means that they derive income from their properties.

The figure of 85 percent living in their own households corresponds closely to various other studies made by other agencies. This would indicate that at best there are only 15 percent of the elderly interested in making a change.

Furthermore, your committee is much impressed by several proposals contained in the report of the President's Council on Aging released early in March. These proposals would make it much easier for elderly home owners to hang on to their property and live independently.

One proposal is working toward a program through which elderly home owners can supplement their incomes through converting equities in their homes into current income benefits while continuing to live in their homes. This means that elderly home owners could receive additional income based on the age and economic life of their property and thus receive the benefits of their savings in real estate during their lifetime. Naturally, such a program will make it much easier for elderly persons to maintain their homes because of the additional income they will be receiving.

Another proposal recommends adoption of a program whereby elderly home owners can acquire loans to rehabilitate their property without affecting their income. Repayment of principal of these loans would be deferred until death of the mortgagor or other disposition of the property. This program would allow elderly citizens to maintain their homes in good condition without having to pay the principal out of current income.

While these programs are only proposals at the present time, it is reasonable to assume that they will be enacted into law with a few years. In a real sense these proposals come closest to solving the real housing problems of the elderly.

Other studies show that of the 15 percent who do not maintain their own households, the vast majority has no interest in making a change. This means only a very small percentage of ths elderly are interested in making a change.

A sub-committee of the Board visited Nalcrest, the housing project for the elderly, recently opened by the Letter Carriers Union. This committee reported that, although the project has been open from May of 1963, only 166 units of 500 were occupied as of January, 1964. Certainly this is an indication that there is no pressing demand for such special housing for the elderly. Of the 166 tenants who moved into Nalcrest, only 60 percent were members of the Letter Carriers Union. The others were retirees looking for some place to settle.

Nalcrest is now resorting to full-page advertising in *Life* and *Look*, trying to interest prospective customers. The sub-committee pointed out that Nalcrest was built under one of the programs sponsored by the Federal government. Consequently, it offers as low rental rates as any development we could erect on the Home property.

Nalcrest is only 40 miles from Lakeland. Therefore, the only conclusion the committee could reach was that there is no real pressing demand for special housing for the elderly in the Lakeland area.

No accurate figures were obtainable as to the exact number of developments which have been started in recent years. However, Florida and many parts of California and Arizona are flooded with special housing projects for the elderly. With only a few possible exceptions, most projects are looking for customers. This is as true of the profit-motivated projects as of the non-profit projects sponsored by the non-profit organizations.

Experience has shown that questionnaires to members are not an accurate yardstick of interest in special housing. Many non-profit organizations which entered the housing field did so after polling their older members as to their interest in living in such a project. Whereas many indicated an interest in moving to such a project, the organization invariably found that only a small percentage actually meant what they said when they filled out their questionnaires.

All experts agree that relocation is a particularly difficult problem for elderly people. The problems of the aged are compounded many fold by the disruptive effects to severing life-long relationships, leaving children behind and giving up the emotional attachments connected with a home and a way of life. It is difficult for older people who used a corner grocery store and perhaps occasionally obtained credit and delivery to start new associations elsewhere. They know a doctor or a nearby clinic where their ailments have been taken care of. Most elderly people have close attachments with a church or a club. Consequently, it is extremely difficult for them to sever ties that date back for many years. This is a real factor in the lack of interest in special communities located in the sunnier climates.

Special housing projects erected in cities such as Cleveland, Chicago, etc., have a much greater appeal for elderly people living in those cities. While moving from the old neighborhood may involve an emotional wrench, the comforting factors of proximity to friends, children, church, etc., offset the other factors. It is moving to entirely new communities that creates the real hardship problems for the elderly.

In view of all these factors, it is the unanimous opinion of your committee that it would be unwise for our Brotherhood to consider the erection of housing for retired members on the Lakeland Home property at this time.

The findings of the committee may be summarized as follows:

1. **Only a small percentage of elderly citizens are interested in moving away from their home communities to gain whatever advantages special housing projects may offer.**
2. **There is no unfilled demand for special housing in the Lakeland area, as attested to by the difficulty of the Letter Carriers' project to attract sufficient customers.**
3. **The passage of a decent Medical Care bill for the elderly is only a matter of time. When such medical care is made available to the elderly, a good deal of the presure for special housing will be removed, since high medical costs are one of the chief factors making it difficult for elderly people to compete with the general public for ordinary housing. Coupled with this fact is the proposition that the rapid growth of negotiated pension plans is tending to increase the income of future retirees. Since lack of income is the major reason why special housing for the elderly is considered necessary at all, the prospects are that the demand for special housing for the elderly will decrease rather than increase, despite the rapid growth of population in the over 65 bracket.**
4. **If this forecast proves erroneous and the demand for special housing becomes acute, our Brotherhood can enter the field at that time.**

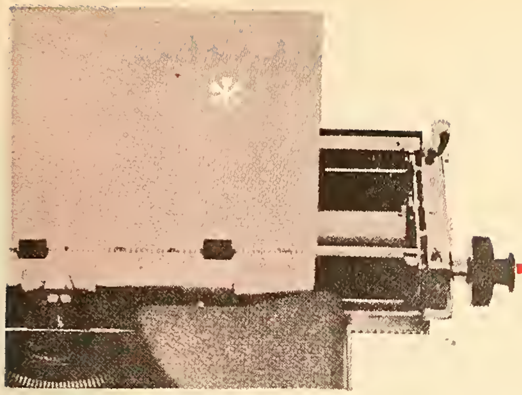
Marion to Build Crawler-Transporter for NASA's Lunar Program

Two giant five-million pound crawlers manufactured by Marion Power Shovel Company play a vital role in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's program to launch astronauts to the moon. Here's how the huge transporter will work: The Apollo spacecraft and the three-stage Saturn V launch vehicle will be erected in vertical position with the umbilical tower on a fabricated base. When everything is ready to go, the crawler will move under the base and hydraulically pickup base, umbilical tower and launch vehicle. The crawler will transport this assembly to the launch site, where it will position the base, tower and launch vehicle on the launch pad.

During the travel period, the crawler-transporter will hold the Saturn vehicle to within 1/16 of a degree of true level—even while climbing a five per cent grade.

We asked Marion engineers to figure out what capacity shovel this crawler would take—the answer is 200 cubic yards!

The crawler assembly at each of the four corners will measure about 24 by 40 feet. There will be a total of 16 driving motors, two on each track. These motors will be powered by two 2800 hp diesel electric generators. Over-all dimensions of the crawler-transporter will be 20 feet high, 130 feet long and 114 feet wide.



EDITORIALS

The 'Right to Starve' Law

In which kind of state do you live—"a normal one?" Or one with a right-to-work law?

Mrs. S. S., a reader in Phoenix, Arizona, says she's lived in both, and she wants no part of the latter.

"I feel that the name of the law should be changed to 'right to starve' law," she states emphatically.

In a forceful, outspoken letter she tells us why.

"When this law is enforced, nobody benefits—from the largest manufacturer down to the menial worker. Factories and stores needing help hire anyone they can get for the least amount of money. An employe must put out huge quantities of work or be discharged. Consequently, quality suffers.

"Imagine what happens when a man is hired to install floor tile at $1.75 an hour. He is told to put out 300 square feet per hour. If he is working in a large empty room, this can be done. However, most dwellings and offices have furniture, equipment, water heaters, etc., to move or cut around. This man is expected to put out 300 square feet per hour anyway.

"He needs his job desperately, so he will stay on the job until midnight and turn in only 8 hours. If you divide 16 hours into $1.75 paid for the eight hours, you have a man who works like a slave for 67½ cents per hour. Can you honestly expect this poor drudge to put out skilled, quality work?"

Our lady from Arizona continues: "This letter was not meant to point up skilled trades, however. I wish to convey that *all* suffer. People are misled into thinking that right-to-work means getting paid a living wage.

"Take an office worker in a right-to-work state: a topnotch Girl Friday is thrilled with $45 a week. A store clerk earns from 60 cents to 80 cents per hour. Now I know our government has set a minimum wage, but these people don't dare complain, because they would be instantly discharged and their job would be filled by any number of trapped, starving citizens of a right-to-work state, waiting in line.

"People who earn $200 per month and spend $500 in living expenses and medical bills do *not* pay their bills. These people are not dishonest, unscrupulous or lazy. They merely want to see their children eat at least twice a day, have a place to sleep and some clothes and shoes. Food is not cheap in a right-to-work state, nor is rent, clothing, or medical bills. The only cheap thing is a man's salary!"

Mrs. S. S. asks us to tell our readers more of this "cancer of a law that threatens the uninformed. . . ." We will.

We agree with Mrs. S. S. that "when the union disappears, the good wage disappears too."

The Upcoming Industries Show

The AFL-CIO Union Industries Show will be held at the Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center in Louisville, Ky., May 22-27. During this period, at least $100,000 in gifts, prizes and souvenirs will be given away. Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the National Union Label and Service Trades Department, reported that more than 300 action-type displays will be shown, including displays of the various branches of the Federal Government.

Since 1938, the average attendance for this show has been nearly 400,000 persons. Through the years, millions of spectators have come to see the products of the union worker. People of all ages are usually fascinated by the unique, technological displays, and the skills of union craftsmen.

The leading names of American industry, as well as the leading trade unions join together to support this show. One can easily see the result of union-management cooperation.

Over the years this show has accomplished more than any single publicity venture in helping to promote the union label by graphically showing through its many displays why you get quality when you shop the union label.

This will be the 26th year that the show has "hit the road" in cities across the country and from its past record of performance we can be assured of another success with the 1964 U. I. Show.

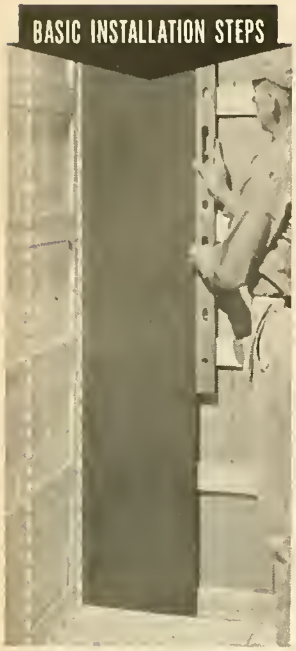
A lot of hard work on the part of both the participating unions and industry has gone into the show every year. And from the response the public always gives, it all appears worth the effort.

All members are encouraged to visit the show and bring their friends. This will be the greatest opportunity ever to promote the trade union movement and the general welfare of all.

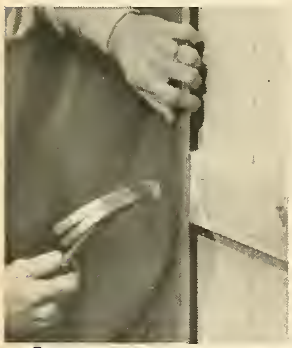
No trick at all to put up new FORMICA® V·I·P*

*vertical interior paneling

BASIC INSTALLATION STEPS



1 Start paneling at an inside corner over furring strips. Plumb and fit first panel accurately, using locator panel on opposite wall to obtain correct position of two corner panels.



2 Insert spline molding at right edge of first panel and nail to furring with 3d coated nails.

Here's the *complete* panel system. Made in its entirety by Formica Corporation. All components—panels, moldings and splines—are package delivered, ready to apply.

V.I.P. is easy to handle, and fast, easy and economical to put in place. Ordinary carpenter's tools are used. One man can do the job.

Quality made, the surface of V.I.P. is 1/32" Formica® laminated plastic. Core is 3/8" Formica Supercore flakeboard, balanced by a Formica .020 backing sheet. Panel is 16" wide. Standard lengths 8' and 10'.

Call the Formica sales office for name of wholesaler in your area.

Free! Colorful, descriptive folder. Write Dept. CMP-21.

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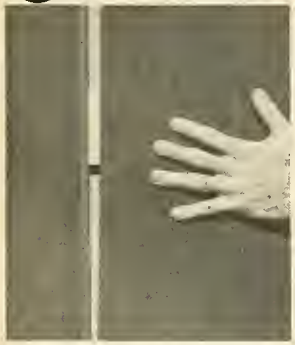
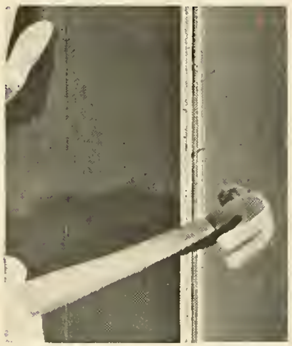
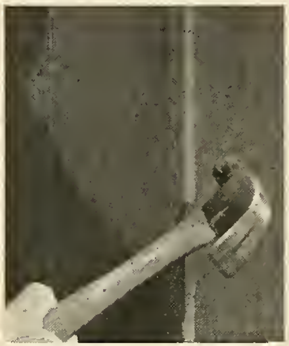


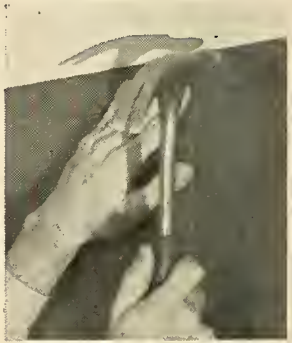
3 Slide second panel into position over spline and continue progressively with splines and panels.



4 Rabbet edges of corner panels similarly to accept corner molding. Then nail into furring as shown.



5 Outside corner molding fits evenly into rabbeted edges. Nail through predrilled pilot holes. Set and fill.



6 Position ceiling molding at top of panel and nail through face with 3d coated finish nail. Set and fill.

Canadian Section

Funds for Victims of Reesor Siding Shooting Reported

Shortly after midnight on February 11, 1963, three unarmed members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, Local 2995, Kapuskasing, Ontario, were shot to death and eight members of the local were wounded in a labor dispute at Reesor Siding, Ontario.

Repercussions of the disaster were felt throughout the Canadian labor movement, and funds were immediately collected by Local 2995 and a sister local, No. 2693, Port Arthur, Ontario, to aid the wounded men and the wives and families of the deceased. Other funds were also established, and at last report, March 3, $49,238.28 had been collected. This amount included premiums on checks received from contributors in the United States. The Canadian Labor Congress set up a fund known as the "Ressor Siding Victims Benefit Fund," and a total of $34,867.87 was donated to this collection. All funds were eventually combined to become the Fortiers' Drouin Benefit Fund.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers killed were Irenee Fortier of Nipigon, Ontario; Joseph Fortier of Palmarrolle, Quebec, and Fernand Drouin of St. Elzear, Quebec. Irenee Fortier left a widow and two infant sons. Joseph Fortier is survived by a widow; and Fernand Drouin died a bachelor, survived by both parents.

Disbursement of Funds

The funds have been distributed equitably to survivors of the vicitims and to the wounded members, and a financial statement on the disbursements has been issued by the Canadian Labor Congress showing details of the trust agreement.

Hundreds of individuals and groups contributed to the various funds. Space permits us only to list the Carpenter units which we could identify: These included:

Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2014, Creston, B. C.; Shingle Weavers Local 2802, Vancouver, B. C.; Carpenters Local 1251, New Westminster, B. C.; Carpenters Local 513, Port Alberni, B. C.; Loggers Local 2564, Grand Falls, N. F.; Carpenters Local 452, Vancouver, B. C.; Carpenters Local 249, Kingston, Ont.; Carpenters Local 3214, Grand Forks, B. C.; the B. C. Provincial Council of Carpenters; Carpenters Local 2499, Whitehorse, Y. T.; Carpenters District Council, Detroit, Mich.; Carpenters District Council, New Orleans, La.; White River Valley District Council, Linton, Ind.; Hudson Valley District Council, Kingston, N. Y.; Carpenters Local 1998, Prince George, B. C.; Carpenters Local 1540, Kamloops, B. C.; Mohawk Valley District Council, Utica, N. Y.; Carpenters District Council of New York City; several ladies auxiliaries; Carpenters Local 18, Hamilton, Ont.; Carpenters District Council, Vancouver, B. C.; Carpenters Local 1812, Duncan, B. C.; Carpenters Local 616, Castlegar, B. C.; Carpenters Local 527, Nanaimo, B. C.; Carpenters Local 2527, Victoria, B. C.; Millworkers Local 1928, Vancouver, B. C.; Carpenters Local 1598, Victoria, B. C.; the Chicago District Council of Carpenters; the Tacoma, Wash., District Council; and district councils at Los Angeles, Calif.; Paterson, N. J.; and Jersey City, N. J. Other Carpenter locals inclued—1638, Courtenay, B. C.; 2458, Nelson, B. C.; 2318, Creston, B. C.; 93, Ottawa; 1232, Corner Brook, N. F.; 325, Paterson, N. J.; 1081, Kitimat, B. C.; 1893, Fredericton, N. B.; 713, Niagara Falls, Ont.; 2486, Sudbury, Ont.; 2173, Guelph, Ont.; 452, Burnaby, B. C.; Carpenters and Joiners Local, Campbell River, B. C.; Woodworkers Local 3175, Pembroke, Ont.; 1669, Port Arthur, Ont.; and the victims own local. (Please note: The locals and councils listed above are shown in a report of March 3. There may be others inadvertantly omitted through clerical error.)

CLC Protests CPP Hatchet-Job

OTTAWA (CPA)—The Canadian Labor Congress has attacked attempts to sabotage the basic Canada Pension Plan proposed last year by the federal government.

Main target of the CLC criticism appeared to be Ontario Premier Robarts, who has fired some potshots at the federal government's latest revision of its pension plan.

CLC President Claude Jodoin served notice that organized labor will be keeping a close and watchful eye on pension legislation.

The CLC will also be watching all other legislation introduced in the new session of Parliament, he said.

Canadian Quotes

"Trade unions are here to stay. What is more, they are here to stay with all the hardnesses and suspicions built into their adult personalities by the bitter resistance they encountered in their childhood. . . .

"By now, and looked at with some attempt at objectivity, a trade union occupies a place in our society somewhere between that of a trading corporation and a public utility. Like a trading corporation, its central purpose is to make the best bargain (the most profit) it can for its members.

". . . They are social welfare organizations. They collect money to be held in trust for pensions and death benefits. And, like a public utility, they can strangle a whole province, or a country, if they cut off the supply they control."—Ernest Watkins, Calgary lawyer, in CANADA MONTH, December 1963

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John F. Kennedy

Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive Needs Your Support

Eleanor Roosevelt

AT its recent meeting, the General Board of the AFL-CIO unanimously voted to inaugurate a campaign to raise 50c per member over the next 20 months for the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library and the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation.

The text of the resolution adopted by the General Board reads as follows:

> *The Executive Council has approved and recommends to the General Board that it approve the placing of a voluntary assessment on each affiliated National and International Union, and each Directly Affiliated Local Union, as a contribution by the AFL-CIO to the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library and to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, such assessment to be in the monthly amount of two and one-half cents per member per month for a period of twenty months, payable in monthly installments beginning March 1, 1964, and running through October 1965, such payments to be transmitted directly to the AFL-CIO for distribution by the AFL-CIO to the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library and the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation.*

This is by far the most ambitious fund raising project ever undertaken by the American labor movement. Its goal is to raise a total of some six or seven million dollars to carry on the many worthy projects initiated by President Kennedy and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Our Brotherhood's General Executive Board took up the matter of the fund drive at its meeting held in Washington, D. C., beginning March 23. It was the unanimous opinion of our Board that as one of the major International Unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO we have an obligation to hold up our end of the commitment.

While we appreciate that labor constantly is being solicited for donations to many worthy causes, the stature of former President Kennedy and former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt are such that their names and deeds need to be perpetuated for the inspiration of future generations. Both President Kennedy and Mrs. Roosevelt initiated a great many programs dedicated to improving the lot of those on the bottom rung of the economic ladder. The monies raised by this drive will be used to further the good works begun during their lives.

The AFL-CIO General Board suggested a program of 2½c per month per member for 20 months. However, every organization is free to determine what means it wants to employ to raise funds for the drive. As stated above, the goal is 50c from each member of a union affiliated with the AFL-CIO. The monies may be appropriated from union treasuries, collected through voluntary donations, or raised through some other means. The drive, of course, is strictly a voluntary one. However, it has the enthusiastic endorsement of all segments of the labor movement. Its success can recapture for the labor movement some of the goodwill lost in recent years by too much adverse publicity.

Local fund drives for the Kennedy Memorial Library and the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation are already under way in some sections of the Nation. More undoubtedly will develop. While we recommend that all affiliated bodies participate in these campaigns as actively as possible, it is important that all donations be channeled through the General Office so that our Brotherhood can receive credit for all the contributions that our members make.

- **All donations to this campaign should be sent to General Secretary R. E. Livingston, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. Checks should be made payable to the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund.**
- **All contributions will be published in** THE CARPENTER. **Consequently, it is important that any and all contributions made by our Local Unions, Councils, or individual members, should be sent to the General Office so that they may be properly credited.**

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Casting for Kicks

A few years back I had an opportunity to talk with Ted Williams, the splendid splinter of swat; Jack Sharkey, former world heavyweight champion, and Marvin Hedge, holder of many international records for fly casting, some of which; incidentally, are still unbroken.

Hedge confided that Williams was, without question, the greatest natural distance fly caster he had ever seen and with proper training could reach the top of the heap in international competition.

I passed this information along to Williams and he accepted Hedges compliment with grace but made it quite plain that his fly casting ability, whatever the caliber, would never be exploited in any kind of tournament. He declared, as Sharkey declared, that they had had a fair share of pressures in the world of competitive athletics and from here on in their fly casting "demos" at sport shows throughout the country was "just for kicks."

Casting Comer

All this brings spotlight to bear on a problem plaguing the American position in international, amateur sports competition, the Olympic Games being one graphic illustration. Let's face it, we are, with some worthy exceptions, being relegated to the position of a second class amateur-sports nation.

But there is hope; there is always hope. One of the aforementioned worthy exceptions of the general picture is Verdna Mae Strebeck, 16-year-old daughter of W. D. Strebeck, a member of the Carpenters' Union, Local 198 at Dallas, Texas.

At least year's American Casting Association's tournament she won the national championship in the Ladies ⅜ ounce accuracy bait contest and finished in the runner-up position only two points away in the ⅝ ounce class.

Her dad, also an expert tournament caster, has accumulated a few trophies in a lifetime of casting events but has not been able to keep pace with Verdna who already has two hundred trophies to show for two years competition.

Our thanks to Charles Henderson, financial secretary of the Local 198, Dallas, for the story on Verdna's achievements and the following photo.

Verdna Mae Strebeck and Tropy

Lake Trout Whopper

Regarding a question by Bill Sewell of Brooklyn, the largest lake trout taken on rod and reel is a 63 pound, 2 ounce specimen from Lake Superior by Hubert Hammers on May 25, 1952. It measured 51½ inches from nose to tail and 32¾ inches around the middle.

Largest lake trout taken by a member of the Carpenters' Union and outlined in these columns is a fairly recent catch—a 24 pounder by Fred Ringler of Park Ridge, Illinois, a member of Local 58.

Fred Ringler and 24-Pounder

We're indebted to Brother Kenneth E. Skonberg of Chicago for the information, a member of Local 80.

Oh yes, the big laker was taken from the fish lush waters of Quiteca Provincial Park, Ontario in July of '63. Highlight of the catch was the gear used, a light spin rig topped off with eight-pound test line.

Anybody top that one?

More Bear Facts

Here' some more fuel for that "big bear" bonfire from Vernon Gumm of Quinnesec, Michigan, a member of Local 2065 out of Iron Mountain:

"Big black bear for 1963 in Wisconsin was a 665 pounder, shot a Glidden, Wisconsin by Otto Hedbany of that state. Second largest for the 1963 season was a 635 pound specimen, shot by Linda Lunsman near Danbury, Wisconsin. These are official.

Regarding Michigan whitetail deer, the largest one on record was a 354 pounder in the Upper Peninsula country of Michigan."

He Went Thataway

Okeh Diogenes, you can put your lamp away. We've found an honest man who admits being outsmarted by a fish. Here's the story by K. S. Booth of Liberal, Kansas, a member of Local 1724:

"Last season while fishing on Meade County lake, Kansas, I found an ideal spot for channel cat. In maintaining the dam workmen had dumped a number of old car bodies to stop the under cutting of concrete and this provided an ideal spot for the cats to hang out.

"One day, while fishing in this location, I hung a lunker that hung me around the car bodies and broke up my gear. This happened several times and I was getting hotter all the time.

"Finally I got so darn hot under the collar that I pulled off my shirt and dove into the lake after being hung by another fish. Just as I reached the area where the cars were dumped, I saw my hooked monster swim into a V-8 roll up the window and lock the door. Believe it or not."

West Coast Doves

According to information from J. B. Chappell of 15709 Index Street, Granada Hills, California, a member of Local 563, the dove season was great this past year.

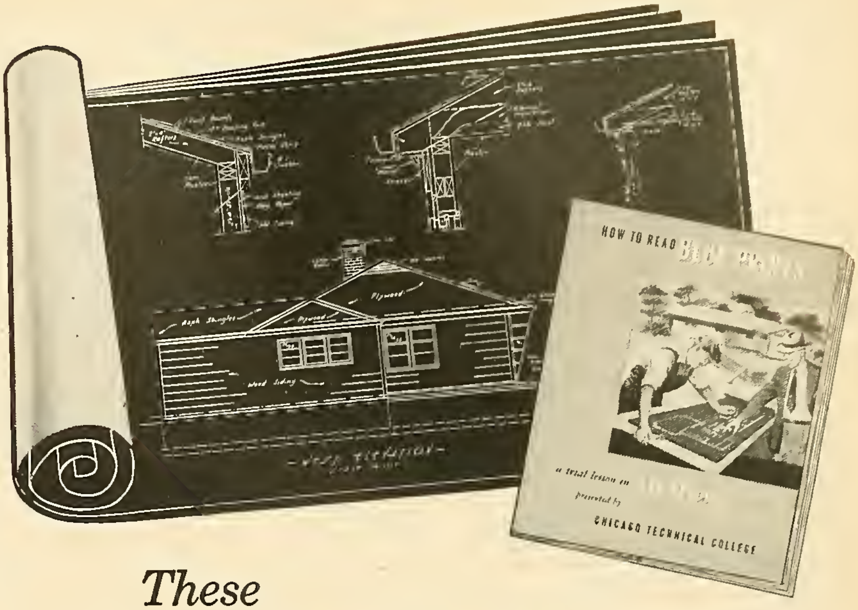
Here's a look-see on the situation—J. B. with his sharpshootin' trio, (l. to r.) Ron, Mike and Steve and the bag of doves they downed about 50 miles south of Yuma, Arizona. Pic was taken on the "south forty" of the field where the shooting occurred.

The California Dove Hunters

Colorado Buck

Getting back to the hunt game. C. E. Hatfield sends in the following photo of his son Ken displaying a buck he nailed with a briar bush rack that measured 28½ inches on the top beam. It was downed near the Steamboat Springs area, Colorado. C. E. is a member of Local 266, Stockton, California and follows taxidermy as a hobby.

Ken Hatfield and Big Buck



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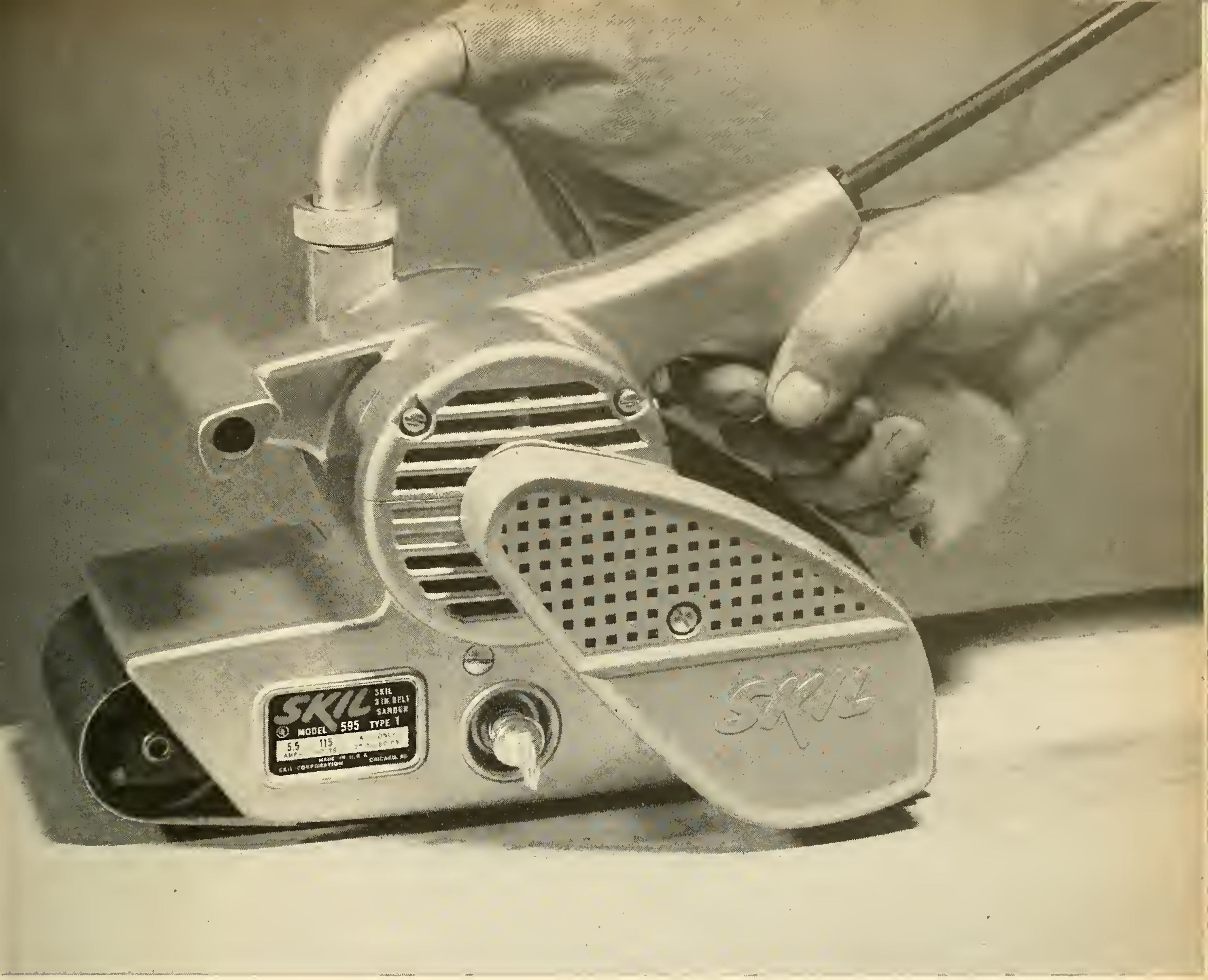

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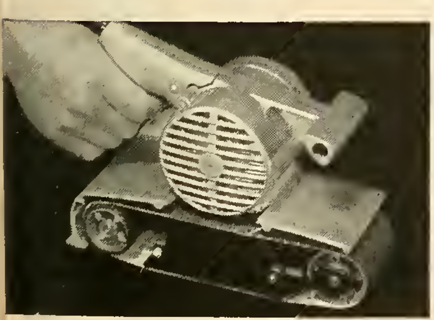

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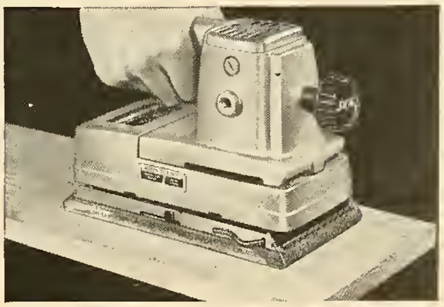

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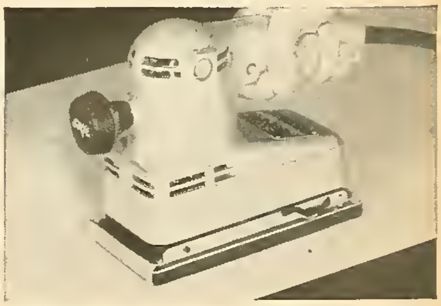

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Smithy, F. W.

L.U. No. 625, Manchester, N.H.

Bissonnette, Thomas
Blagdon, John P.
Bourbeau, Francois A.
Caron, Athanase
Demers, Gerard B.
Kopytowski, Leonard
Lafleur, Lucien J.
Samson, Evariste
Talbot, Emile

L.U. No. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.

Anderson, George F.
Carlson, Arthur
Mitchell, Bonnie C.
Purvis, George E.
Starling, R. G., Jr.

L.U. No. 639, Akron, Ohio

Bloom, Willis
Burr, L. A.
Herring, Louie
Huff, Dempsey

L.U. No. 641, Fort Dodge, Iowa

Gleason, Morris

L.U. No. 642, Richmond, Calif.

Burch, Leonard T.
Del Monte, Henry C.
Erickson, John Mayor
Jackman, Cyril B.
Loiseau, Stuart
Musson, L. C.
Orr, James M.
Rae, Lester L.
Ristrem, George M.
Williams, Leonard T.
Wistedt, Carl W., Sr.

L.U. No. 651, Jackson, Mich.

Fischer, A. M.
Younglove, A.

L.U. No. 665, Amarillo, Tex.

Bybee, Charles F.
Kelley, H. H.
Phillips, Frank M.
Sandage, P. D.

L.U. No. 710, Long Beach, Calif.

Bowman, Le Roy
Cohen, Ben
Collum, John A.
Gilliam, Rodney M.
Horsen, Charles H.
Howe, O. L.
Mansfield, John W.
Marthinsen, William
Sterner, Norman

L.U. No. 727, Hialeah, Fla.

Surrency, Edward
Voelz, Frederick

L.U. No. 746, South Norwalk, Conn.

Castledine, John

L.U. No. 764, Shreveport, La.

Hawthorn, Homer
Lee, Thomas Morton

L.U. No. 769, Pasadena, Calif.

Duebbert, Hugo H.
Stevens, George
Van Diggelen, Silas
Whitehead, Clyde D.

L.U. No. 770, Yakima, Wash.

Rhodes, Frank
Sliger, Jewel

L.U. No. 783, Sioux Falls, S.D.

Anderson, Norton W.
Edmunds, Alvin E.

L.U. No. 787, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ausheim, John
Gerpe, Carl
Sodestrom, Fred

L.U. No. 791, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Benson, Thomas
Erickson, John

Fierro, Raffaele
Hansen, Gabriel
Hansen, Roy
Hermanson, Herman
Jacobsen, Jacob
Lumi, Oscar
Olsen, Oscar
Quigley, Daniel

L.U. No. 792, Rockford, Ill.

Bush, Roy
Frang, Harold
Hoffman, Homer
Hosfeldt, Oscar
Kiser, Dale
Kuehl, Kenneth

L.U. No. 808, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Carlson, John
Dickman, Morris
Newmann, Fred
Nilsen, Ingvald
Reeck, Charles
Seale, Joseph

L.U. No. 844, Reseda, Calif.

Eyler, Earl E.
Metzner, Floyd

L.U. No. 878, Beverly, Mass.

Cann, Richard

L.U. No. 937, Dubuque, Iowa

Bowe, Jesse W.
Rusch, Fred

L.U. No. 944, San Bernardino, Calif.

Bish, Raymond G.
Boyd, William L.
Human, Charlie
Ortiz, Adolph
Pine, A. L.
Sprague, David
Turner, Elmer C.

L.U. No. 982, Detroit, Mich.

Alarie, Louis
Barnes, B. J.
LaLonde, Joseph
Nowak, Martin
Ramage, Robert C.
Snyder, James L.
Springborn, Walter

L.U. No. 998, Berkley, Mich.

Armstrong, Charles
Child, Orin
Comstock, Herbert
Dell, Solomon
Easton, Loren
Edel, Elmer
Frank, Robert
Forsythe, Esker
Harrik Sterline
Johnson, August
Pardon, Tracy
Stephens, Douglas
St. John, Michael

L.U. No. 1035, Taunton, Mass.

Deane, Thomas
Mach, Joseph

L.U. No. 1060, Norman, Okla.

DeLong, Charles
Kiracofe, W. E.

L.U. No. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.

Stolze, Albert

L.U. No. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.

Schroeder, George W.
Wolf, William G.

L.U. No. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.

Cady, U. H.
Edmonson, George S.
Gorenflo, I. H.
Jenkins, Levy O.
Shaffett, H. L.
Valentine, L. D.
Woods, Sidney

L.U. No. 1130, Titusville, Pa.

Stephenson, C. R.

L.U. No. 1162, Forest Hills, N.Y.

Olsen, Clarence

L.U. No. 1240, Groville, Calif.

Spencer, George S.
Wyatt, Homer C.

L.U. No. 1319, Albuquerque, N.M.

Bloomfield, Henry
Ketchum, Jesse W.
Rutherford, George A.

L.U. No. 1323, Monterey, Calif.

Wilmot, Mark E.

L.U. No. 1353, Santa Fe, N.M.

Archuleta, Antonio

L.U. No. 1367, Chicago, Ill.

Cieslik, Leo

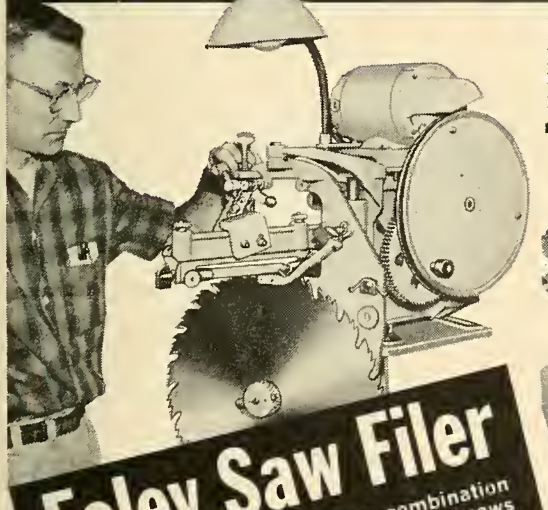
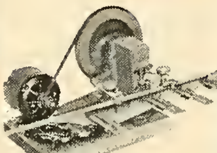
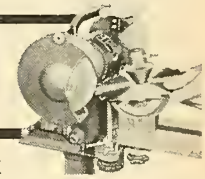
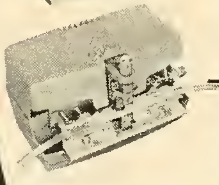
L.U. No. 1394, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Crouch, R. M.

L.U. No. 1400, Santa Monica, Calif.

Boyer, Louis A.
Patin, Lorenz
McDonald, James A.
Savage, William J.
Whiles, Willard C.

(*Continued on page 26*)

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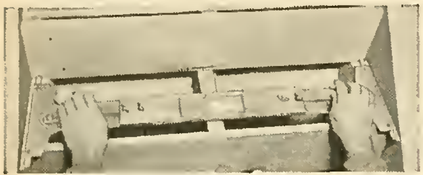

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IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 25)

L.U. No. 1407, Wilmington, Calif.

Gutierrez, Cristobal
Inman, E. F.

L.U. No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Cravens, W. A.

L.U. No. 1453, Costa Mesa, Calif.

Creason, John
Olson, Robert E.
Walker, W. U.
Werner, Irvine

L.U. No. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.

Bartlett, Edwin
Hoefer, Audrey Dale
Rhoades, Cecil Gilbert

L.U. No. 1497, East Los Angeles, Calif.

Scharff, Robert

L.U. No. 1580, Bridgeport, Conn.

Tillson, Arthur

L.U. No. 1599, Redding, Calif.

Dodson, John F.
Duplisea, Wayne
Fifer, William, Sr.
Nye, Ed

L.U. No. 1667, Biloxi, Miss.

Farned, L. H.
Mitchell, John
Moran, Alonzo J.
Starks, Edwin G.

L. U. No. 1672, Hastings, Neb.

Stoetzel, John O.

L.U. No. 1683, El Dorado, Ark.

Byrd, A. L.

L.U. No. 1765, Orlando, Fla.

Horn, H. L.
Wenke, E. J.
Wright, William Ernest

L.U. No. 1772, Hicksville, N.Y.

Safuto, James

L.U. No. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.

Chandler, Wilbert E.
Sheehy, Vincent M.
Slone, Willard L.

L.U. No. 1941, Hartford, Conn.

Brauner, Joseph
Connors, Thomas
Czarnecki, George

(Continued on page 27)

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For your comfort, we've added the "Rocket" cushion grip to shock-absorbing Fire-Hardened* hickory. Securely bonded it to the handle. Won't slip, even in gloved or wet hand. The new "400" provides professional shape and balance at a popular price. And top-quality features. Eight-way tapered eye for positive handle attachment. Head heat-treated three ways: hard drive head, resilient claws, extra-strong socket.

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IN MEMORIAM

(Continued from page 26)

Frankl, Aldis
Murtha, Mathew E.
Tucker, Carl B.

L.U. No. 2164, San Francisco, Calif.

Persson, Edwin S.
Valentino, Samuel

L.U. No. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.

Chovan, Otto

L.U. No. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.

Evans, Dana H.

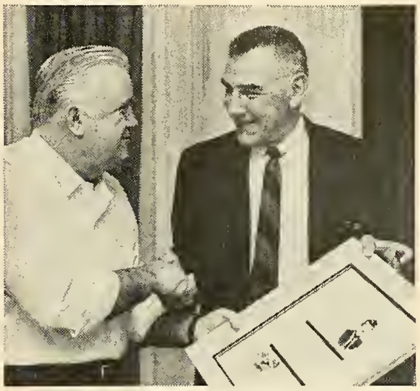
L.U. No. 3119, Tacoma, Wash.

Lee, James D.
Smith, Nora E.

L.U. No. 3127, New York, N.Y.

Gnad, Johann H.
Milofsky, Louis
Winch, Clyde
Yakush, Anna

Maritime Trades Commend Our Poetry



At its winter meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., the executive board of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department commended the tribute to John F. Kennedy, "The Dreams Alive," by International Treasurer Peter Terzick, which appeared in the February issue of the Carpenter. Above, Maritime Trades President Paul Hall presents Terzick with a framed copy of the poem.

The Clayton Act of 1914 limited the use of injunctions in labor disputes and provided that picketing and other union activities were not to be considered unlawful.

In 1917 the Supreme Court upheld the "yellow dog" contract and ruled that union efforts to organize workers who had signed such documents were unlawful.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Virginia Local Marks 60th Year

Local 1665 of Alexandria, Va., marked its 60th anniversary March 14 with a reception and banquet attended by several local and state labor leaders and International officers. On the same occasion the local union paid tribute to the long and outstanding service of Jack Seabright, who has served as the union business agent, recording secretary, and as an officer in several other capacities, in addition to his service on district and state councils.

Local 1665 was chartered by the Brotherhood in 1904, at a time when journeymen's wages were $3 a day, for a 9-hour day. Millmen wages were $2.25 for a 9-hour day. Eighteen members were initiated as the local union began its long history.

Today, Local 1665 is recognized as an outstanding local union of the Greater Washington, D. C. area. William H. Schalow is president.

A view of the head table at the Local 1665 celebration. Honored guests included 2nd Vice President Finlay Allen, General Secretary R. E. Livington, General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick, General Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, President of the Virginia State AFL-CIO Harold Boyd, officers of the district, and the six business representatives.

Portland, Oregon, Local Honors 23 Longtime Members

Carpenters Local 1020 Portland, Oregon, awarded 25 and 50-year membership pins to 23 of its longtime members at a special meeting of the local union recently. The pins were presented by Lyle Hiller, General Executive Board Member of the 7th District, UBC&J. Standing, from left to right: Edwin A. Fossum, Swan Ohman, Harry Fielding, Frank Lovegren, Melby H. Dietrich, Frank E. Kline, Carl Munstedt, Gust Sundquist, S. H. Rothstrom and Herman Kronman. Sitting, from left to right: Carl M. Edwards, Ernest Johnson, Albert J. Lorenz, Hiller, John Jernes, Rufus K. McAlpine, Joe Ceglar, Financial Secretary, and Lloyd Goodwin, President, (Not pictured were: Frank O. Bergamn, A. E. Gaskill, Wilbur J. Breece, Michael Bisaccio John Bolf, George Rickert, Chris Svendsen and Anthony Opeth).—Edmund Y. Lee photo.

First Members Retire Under Hudson Co. Plan

San Leandro group included, seated, Ann Silveria, retiree; Frank Vierra, retiree; standing, Louis Martinez, business representative for Local 3036; Joe Texieria, retiree; and Jack Reeves, Central California District Council president.

Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local No. 3036, Oakland, Calif., recently honored four of its members at a regular union meeting upon their retirement from the Hudson Lumber Company operations at San Leandro, Calif.

The four members were the first to retire under a pension trust plan established by the union with the company in November, 1962.

The retirees included: Belmeda Caldera, who started her employment with the company in 1915; Ann Silveria, employed since 1953; Joe Texieria, employed since 1942; and Frank Vierra, employed since 1920.

It was interesting to note that this group of workers had been under an independent union until November, 1961, at which time they elected to affiliate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local Union 3036. Up to November, 1962, they had no pension coverage whatsoever. With one negotiated by the union, the members could pick up past service credits of up to 15 years and with one year paid service could then elect to retire.

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Local Union 1280 Honors 25-Yr. Members

Members receiving pins: Seated, left to right: Brothers Martin Messick, I. C. Stelker, Duane Bridgman (a past president of Local 1280), Fred Pettijohn, H. C. Alvord (Warden) and Maynard Begley. Second row: Brothers Gil Davidson, Ernest Borton (also a past president of Local 1280), Paul D. Murphy, T. W. Coleman, Lars Swanson, Melvin Garibaldi and Earl Schoonover. Third row (officers and guests): Furd Childers, Conductor; L. E. Bee, Financial Secretary; Leigh Keeline, President; Wm. Sidell, 8th District Executive Board Member; Tom Sim, President, Santa Clara Valley District Council; F. O. Jorgenson, Secretary, Santa Clara Valley District Council; and George Prince, Business Representative.

The officers and members of Local Union 1280, Mt. View, Calif., paid tribute to their 25-year members at their annual Presentation of Pins meeting held on April 26, 1963. The local was honored by the presence of William Sidell, Eighth District Executive Board Member, who gave a well received address and presented each member with his 25-year pin. Other guests were Thomas Sim and F. O. Jorgenson, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Santa Clara Valley District Council of Carpenters, both of whom congratulated those receiving awards. Ladies Auxiliary 554 prepared a sumptuous buffet.

Work Law Repeal Demands Growing

Indiana Carpenters who helped in the fight to prevent a right-to-work law enactment in Indiana—but were unsuccessful—are now getting satisfaction from the fact that a leading proponent of the legislation has retracted and now calls for repeal.

The South Bend, Ind., *Tribune*, an influential newspaper has flatly declared that the Indiana right-to-work law is a failure.

Said the *Tribune*, "We think Indiana's six-year-old law banning union shops has failed to right any wrong and, worse, has increased labor tensions in Indiana's industry. It should be repealed . . . It would be a good thing if it (the right-to-work law) could be removed by the General Assembly.

Auxiliary 759 Holds Officer Installation

The Anaheim Carpenters' Auxiliary 759 to Local 2203 held its 1963 new officers' installation ceremony at the Anaheim Carpenters' Hall.

Mrs. Ida Marie Hiatt of San Diego, President of the California State Council of Carpenter Auxiliaries, was installing officer. She was assisted by Mrs. Gerthilde Shaeffer, of San Pedro, State Treasurer, and Mrs. Geneva Bowen of Costa Mesa, State Board Member, who acted as conductors.

Newly elected officers were as follows: Mrs. John Virgo was re-elected to the chair of Presidency; Mrs. Charles Oldham, Vice President; Mrs. Gerald Cennamo, Secretary; Mrs. David Ward, Treasurer; Mrs. Ethel Easton, Conductor; Mrs. Robert Fisher, Warden; and the Mesdames Marvin Pietrock, John Machernis and John Ryan were elected as Trustees.

The Invocation was read by past President Mrs. Violet Plews. Group singing was led by Mrs. Cecilia F. Cennamo, accompanied at the piano by Rose Kasprzyk. Mrs. Kasprzyk received special honors from the auxiliary for her faithful services to the group since the time of its inception. She was given a gold shield plaque in appreciation for the many contributions of her musical talents through the past years.

Mrs. Gerald Cennamo was in charge of the affair assisted by the Mesdames N. L. McPherson, Charles Oldham, Chris Easton and Violet Plews.

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East St. Louis Honors Oldtimers and Apprentices

25-year members of Carpenters Local 169, who received 25-year Veteran Membership pins at a dinner held April 20, 1963, at Augustine's Restaurant here, with officers of the union. Seated from left are 25-year members Wm. Dyroff, Louis Ross, Roy Thomas, James Kennedy, George Otis Marshall, and union president John Brenton. Standing from left are union officers, trustee Harry Rutledge, treasurer Lee Sumner, warden John Krause, conductor Newt Campbell, recording secretary Harry Dietrich, financial secretary and business representative Gene Clayton and Business agent Herb Rainbolt. Not present when photo was taken was 25-year member Bert Clayton.—Labor Tribune photo.

Carpenters Local 169 graduate apprentices and instructors, at a 1963 dinner honoring the graduates and the 25-year members of the local. Seated are, from left, graduate apprentices William Mayer, Bob Geachel, Joe Minor, and John Polanc. Standing are, from left, instructors Harry Dietrich, fourth-year instructor; Tony Wiscombe, second-year; Newt Campbell, first year, and Waldo Walker, third year. Not present when photo was taken was apprentice graduate John Gravott, who is in the armed forces.—Labor Tribune photo.

Des Moines Tribute

The membership of Des Moines, Iowa, Local 106 honored three of its outstanding senior members in May, 1963, when they were each presented with 50-year service pins. Shown, from the left, are L. L. Rygh, Clayton L. Reeves and Elmore Forrest. The picture was taken at a regular meeting of the local when the three were paid special homage by the local.

California Apprentices In Broadened Program

A broad program of trade union education for apprentice Carpenters was inaugurated in April by the 15,000-member Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters which embraces all Brotherhood of Carpenters local unions in San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo and Marin Counties of California.

The general classes will be in addition to the regular craft training classes and will cover the history, traditions and current programs of organized labor and material pertaining especially to the building trades and the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Apprentices participating in the classes will attend two-hour sessions one night a week for 10 weeks. The first 10-week class sequence started the week of April 6. Satisfactory completion of the course of study will be mandatory for apprentices signed up from now on.

In announcing the new program, Secretary C. R. Bartalini of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters said leaders of the Carpenters and other labor unions have long been concerned about the steady loss through death and retirement of the older, battle-tested members and their replacement by younger men who have little knowledge and appreciation of the labor movement.

The program is conducted by Harold Rossman, research and education director for the District Council.

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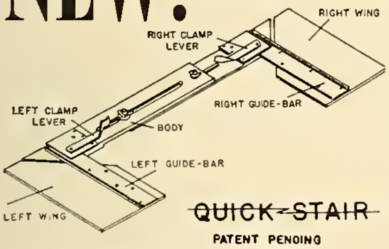

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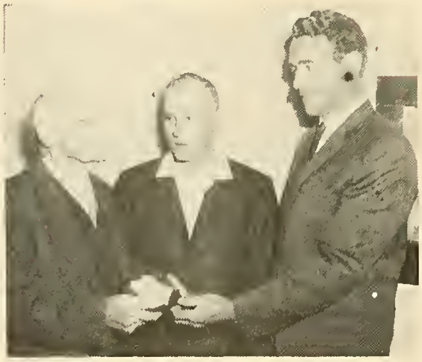


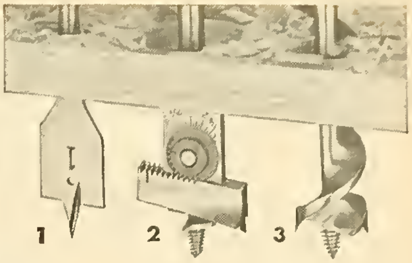
Michael Britt accepts a plaque commemorating his years of union service from Local 1503 President Joseph Jablonski. Watching the presentation is Britt's son George. Another son, Henry, is also a carpenter.

Last year, Amherst, Mass., Local 1503 honored Michael Henry Britt on 60 years of union carpentry. Britt first joined the Carpenters in St. Louis in February 1903. Looking backward Britt tells of his days helping to build Old Stockbridge Hall at the University of Massachusetts and of being the only one of the large group of local carpenters left that built College Hall on the Amherst College campus.

Britt is the father of two sons, both carpenters, George and Henry. His two daughters are both of Amherst. After retiring at 72 years of age, Britt served as business agent for the local Carpenters Union before its merger with Holyoke. Three years ago Britt could be found climbing the ladder at his three-story house in order to paint and repair it. Consenting to use help this year, Britt and his sons have worked on the upkeep of the house.

Lightest-Weight Pre-Cast Stone

A new, pre-cast synthetic stone, the lightest weight ever produced is now being manufactured by Apex Industries (2495 Laurelhurst, Cleveland 18, Ohio). Each individual piece is an authentic reproduction of natural quarried stone and is designed for application on Internor Walls (living, recreation, dining, family rooms, kitchens). Because of its lightness, no special footings are required; wire mesh and cement are eliminated, for the stones are applied with an ordinary saw. The stones are also ideal for making planter boxes, bars, room-dividers, fireplaces, etc.



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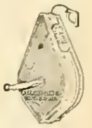

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Seattle Union Card And Label Activity

Union label promotion is the ever-continuing activity of the Seattle Union Card and Label Council. One effective method of bringing this important activity to the attention of all members of organized labor is depicted by the above photo:

Gus Bordenet, president of Seattle Union Card and Label Council, presents a union-made gavel, bearing the union label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, to E. R. (Mannie) Freigang, secretary-treasurer, Barbers' Union No. 195. Also pictured are Owen Kyte, international representative, Barbers' International Union AFL-CIO, and Mrs. Ida B. Dillon, executive secretary, Seattle Union Card and Label Council.

Dozens of these gavels have been made available to the Council by Harry L. Carr, president, King County Labor Council, and business representative of the District Council of Carpenters.

Sixtieth-Year Cake

With a steady hand and a smile on his face, Brother Ted Dean of Monterey, Calif., Local 1323, prepares to cut his cake at an anniversary party given in his honor. Shown with the honored guest, from the left, are Tom Eide, local union president, Mrs. Dean, Ted and William Sidell, District Board Member from the Eighth District. A finger-licking chicken dinner was prepared for the occasion by members of Ladies Auxiliary 674.

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An Album of 1963 Pin Presentations

The Year 1963 was a busy one for local unions of the United Brotherhood. It was particularly memorable as a year when many members reached the 25-year and 50-year membership milestones. Space in our official magazine has not permitted us to use all of the pictures of 1963 pin presentations as soon as they were received. To bring us up to date, we are publishing, this issue, extra pages of these commemorative events in the local unions.

New Jersey Apprentices, May, 1963

The Morris, Somerset and Vicinity District Council of Carpenters had four apprentices graduate from the Somerset County Vocational School in May, 1963. The New Jersey State Council of Carpenters was having its executive board meeting in the district in the month of May. The district council thought it would be appropriate to have the president present the diplomas to the apprentices.

A dinner was held after the meeting in the Somerville Inn. President Raleigh Rajoppi was unable to attend due to other commitments. However, his able vice president, Eugene J. O'Horo, presented the diplomas to the apprentices.

The apprentices and members, from left to right: Apprentices Philip Calabrese, James Panek, Gusava Rutledge and Wallace Harvey; Vice President Eugene O'Horo; Garrett Wyman, Business Representative; Kenneth Morecraft, president of the council; Andrew Gavlick, chairman of dinner committee; Jack Kleinman, executive member of the Somerset County Vocational School; and Andrew Allena, chairman of the apprenticeship committee.

Oklahoma Presentations

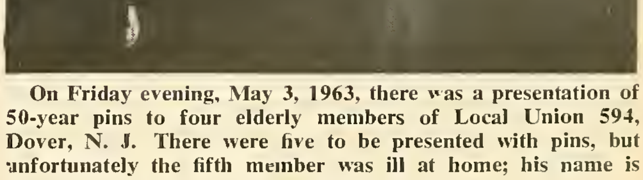
Open house was held April 9, 1963, for members of Local Union No. 1894, Woodward, Oklahoma, and their families, at the Carpenters Hall in honor of the 25-year members. Those receiving 25-year service pins were (left to right) Cliff Payne, Jewel Mayes, Paul Meyer, and H. A. "Red" Covalt.

The pins were presented by Union Representative K. L. Castleberry of Muskogee, far right. Roy Dewald, the fifth 25-year member, was unable to attend the meeting.

Miami 'Flooring Division' Honorees

Carpenters Local Union 405, "Flooring Division," honored their "old" members at a special call meeting, March 4, 1963. Five brothers received their 25-year pins. Three others were honored but were unable to attend. Two were out of town and one was at home sick. The total membership of these brothers represent 232 years in the Brotherhood, the longest being that of Oscar Kvart, who joined July 9, 1923. A committee went to the home of S. J. Allen and presented him with his pin. Brothers Oliver Olsen and John Wilson received theirs at a later date. The presentations were made by President Carles Reedy, assisted by the officers. Front row, left to right, Carl Stridfeldt, Oscar Kvart, A. E. Sampson, J. C. Collins, T. E. Horn. Back row, left to right, Adam Lewis, conductor; Benny Allen, Recording Secretary; Carles Reedy, President, and Christian Klett, Vice President. (Photo by Chas de la Gardelle, Financial Secretary.)

Pin Presentations, Dover, N. J.



On Friday evening, May 3, 1963, there was a presentation of 50-year pins to four elderly members of Local Union 594, Dover, N. J. There were five to be presented with pins, but unfortunately the fifth member was ill at home; his name is Charles G. Parks, 258 Crystal St., Dover, N. J.

In the photograph, left to right, is the president of Local Union 594, Raymond Stevens; Harry Thorson; Fridolf Thorson; George Johnston; Clarence L. Toye; General Representative Robert Ohlweiler, and Business Representative James Moss. The four brothers present who were given the 50-year pins by General Representative Ohlweiler were Harry Thorson, Fridolf Thorson, George Johnston, and Clarence L. Toye. Brother Parks was given his pin by President Raymond Stevens at his home.

Carpenters Local Union 1707 Presents 25-Year Service Pins

The honorees at last year's pin presentations, Local 1707, Longview, Washington, pose for a formal portrait outside their meeting hall.

Members of Carpenters Local Union 1707, Longview, Washington, held a banquet Sunday afternoon, June 9, 1963, at the Longview Woman's Club Building honoring the 25-year members of the organization.

Emil A. Schlecht, business representative, served as master of ceremonies. The Rev. Robert A. Wells gave the invocation and a short talk on the work of the union members. Paul Rudd of Tacoma, Washington, General Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, complimented the 25 union members being honored for their long service, Mayor F. Clark Lewis also spoke to the group, along with Andrew M. Carasco, city building inspector, a member of the local.

Other officers of the local present included William C. Storie, President; Dean Trinneer, Financial Secretary; John Park, Trustee; Luther Johnsey, Conductor and Vancouver business representative J. N. Olin.

Paul Rudd presented the 25-year pins to the following members: Roy Caines, William A. Christenson, Leonard Custard, Conley Ensley, Gunder Gabrielsen, Dan D. Gow, Ted Haaland, Robert H. Foster, Sidney Johnson, W. H. Johnson, Walter A. Lee, Ivor Okerstrom, Roscoe Osford, Esa Partenen, John Plant, John Runberg, Otto Taube and Andrew M. Westrum.

Members not present to receive their pins because of illness included Walter H. Hankins, Walter E. Jellison, Walter F. Jacobson, Jacob Kummer, Arthur S. Powell and Peter S. Vik.

Walter A. Lee, now Assistant Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor, was the only person present with 39 years of membership.

The banquet for the members and their wives, was prepared by the Ladies Auxiliary 188.

Seven Pins to Illinois Members

At a meeting of Carpenters Union No. 154, Kewanee, Ill., early in 1963, seven 25-year pins were presented.

In the picture, Local No. 154 President Lowell Morrison, left, presents the pins to (front row): Harold Johnson (26 years); Gunard Jensen (46 years), and Pete Van Vooren (26 years).

Back row—Ray Spiegel (26 years), Charles Sweet (40 years), and Jack Baker (26 years). Mr. Alfred Greiert, Sr., who is now living in Florida, was also sent his pin for 26 years' membership by the Financial Secretary, B. Baker.

Pins Presented in Chanute, Kans.

In the spring of 1963 members and officers of Local 1926, Chanute, Kans., had the pleasure of presenting one 50-year and six 25-year pins to seven of its members. Charles M. Miller, International Representative from Topeka, Kans., made the presentation. Due to illness, four of the members receiving pins were unable to be present.

Pictured, left to right: Charles M. Miller, international representative; John Vorpe, 50 years; Donald E. Vaughn, local business representative; Floyd Dillon and Leroy Hunt, 25 years, and Ernest Mueller, president. Other members, not shown, who received 25-year pins: W. H. Payton, Walter Cox, Irl Reynolds, and Forest Fry.

Pin Presentations in 1963 Ceremony in Kansas City

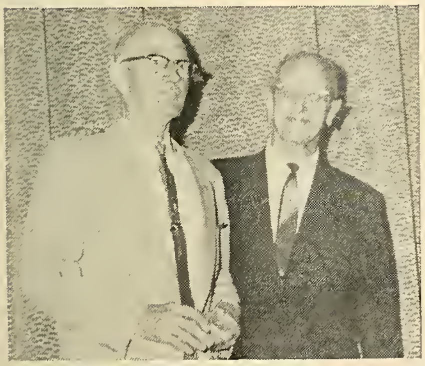
Local Union No. 1529, Kansas City, Mo., had a full roster of honorees in a special ceremony last September, when it presented membership pins.

Receiving 25-year pins were, FRONT ROW: Charles Miller, General Representative awarding pins; Perry Skelton; Victor Walker; R. H. Lacy; L. J. Stilts; Art Smiddy; and C. S. Boyle, committee chairman. SECOND ROW: Mel Shasserre, General Representative awarding pins; Wayne Shirk, Pete Whitman, John Farrington, Sam Curd, General Representative awarding pins.

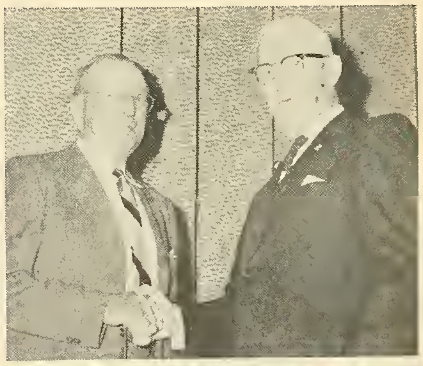
THIRD ROW: George Beck, Sam Jacobson, and Jack Callaghan. LAST ROW: Joe Tebbe, A. J. Knight, Geo. Armstead, Russell O'Dell, Otis Barker, H. J. Vanderlinden, and Fleetwood Swinney.

Golden Anniversary Officers at Kansas City: James Schiller, trustee; Oscar Whittaker, Vice President; H. J. Vanderlinden, President; Edward McCabe, Recording Secretary; Adam Hagen, Treasurer; W. E. Fisher, Financial Secretary.

Receiving 30-year pins were John Reynolds, C. S. Boyle, James Quinlan, and Sam Curd. Mel Shasserre, General Representative, awarded the pins in the ceremonies at Kansas City, Missouri.

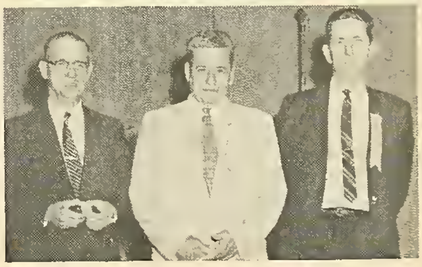


LEFT: Awarded a 50-year gold pin for 61 years membership was Jack Lindreman, presented by Sam Curd, General Representative.



RIGHT: Awarded a 45-year pin was Glen Davidson, left. It was presented by Mel Shasserre, General Representative.

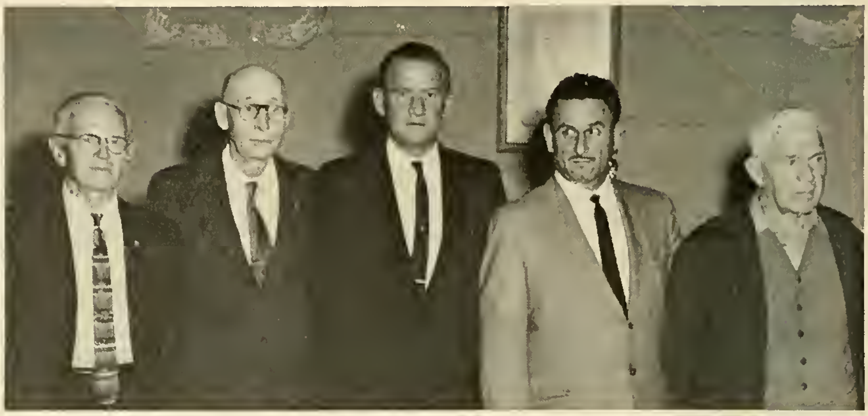
LEFT: Awarded 35-year pins were Robert Lattin, Thorne Reynolds, and Virgil Howell.



RIGHT: Receiving 40-year pins were Gus Thurman, Robert Hamlet, and Sam Runzer.

Local 1062 members who received pins for 25 or more years service.

A speaker at the 50-year pin presentation ceremony was William Sidell, general executive board member of the 8th District. Brother Sidell also presented the pins.



Three veteran members of Local 1062 with 50 or more years service are shown with Financial Secretary R. W. Mansfield, center, and William Sidell, second from right, 8th District Board Member who made the 50-year pin presentation. Those receiving pins are Sigurd Rosendal (50 years), and Albert Clausen (51) at left, and Emil Ella (51) at right.

Local Carpenters Win Service Pins

Four Local 1062 Santa Barbara, Calif. carpenters have been honored with pins signifying 50 years of membership.

In addition, 25-year membership pins were awarded 105 members.

The four half-century members are Emil Ella, Albert Clausen, Charles Rosendal and Sigurd Rosendal.

Making the presentations was William Sidell, general executive board member of the 8th District of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Guests included Mayor Edward L. Abbott, Mayor-elect Don MacGillivray, and Wilbur L. Fillippini, secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council.

Among those receiving 25-year pins were the following with 40 years or more of membership:

L. B. Curtiss, H. M. Craw, Frank Field, M. W. Fleming, Hugh Hazard, William Jones, Chester L. Kiler, J. E. Larson, John Linker, Emil Lund, Baxter McFall, B. F. Misemer, Richard Murray, David Peterson, E. R. Prescott, A. O. Richardson, John F. Ross, Harold Sjovold, Dan Sundin and H. L. Vander Hoff.

Others with 25 years or more membership:

Albert Ames, Alvin E. Anderson, John G. Amrhein, A. J. Avery Jr., Edward Barbere, S. D. Beerup, Gust Bernhult, John A. Bjornen, L. H. Bouton, Earl Brady, Orville Brady, B. S. Brannan, Wayne Burnett, Carl W. Carpenter, Lynne H. Clark, Elbert T. Cooper, Jesse E. Coy, C. D. Craig, Francis L. Day, Geo. H. Delker, William Dickscheidt, Richard Duncan Jr., Harry S. Ellis, Frank Emigh, Adolph M. Engelson, Edwin D. Field, Melvin Friedrichs, W. E. Gaines, Ralph W. Garwood, A. N. Gauthier, J. E. Graf, W. J. Graham.

G. E. Hall, Frank Hebert Walter Hendry, Clyde J. Henry, O. M. Heyl, L. H. Hoge, Ralph Howden, Lawrence Johnson, Frank Johnston Jr., Nestor Karlton, David K. E. Kelch, Theodore P. Kohler, Paul La Barge, Eric Larson, J. E. Larson, J. R. Larson, A. G. Larson, L. J. Lebeck, Al Lee, Carl Lindquist, John G. Livingston, B. O. Lyda, Stan Maclean, J. R. Marple, Roscoe Masonheimer, James Matthams, A. J. McFarland, J. S. McKay, C. R. McKnight.

Peter Nielsen, Bernard Pedersen, Sherman V. Peoples, Harry L. Pool, John Rennie, J. W. Rutherford, William H. Sligar, H. B. Davies Smith, L. C. Spillman, Delmar Steele, H. M. Stewart, Ray Stewart, R. G. Stuck, G. E. Tackaberry, Roy Tatjes, E. Unander, C. D. Van Arman, Carl Wallder, Charles C. Ward, F. H. Warde, Horace Whittaker, Ed Willener, Dan L. Wright, Cyril G. Young, J. W. Trainor.

●

VISIT THE 1964 UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW! The big AFL-CIO exposition will be held May 22-27 at the Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center, Louisville, Kentucky. A featured attraction will be the big displays of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Fifty-year members in Cleveland included: FRONT ROW, left to right, Issey Epstein, Hyman Cohen, Oscar Ashkanazi, Frank Pollack, Morris Greenstein, Max Koblentz (President), Nathan Weltman, Isadore Friedman, Nathan Woronkoff, and Boris Durbin. BACK ROW, left to right, Max Ackerman, Joe Greenstein, Morris Green, Ben Manburg, Mike Stein, Phillip Siegel, Dave Blitzstein, Abraham Levine, Israel Frumkin, Israel Friedman, and Jack Markowitz. Absent—Isadore Gross, Julius Krashin, Nathan Lubin, Harry Markowitz, Meyer Moskowitz, Julius Rothenfeld, Alex Rothstein, Isadore Schneider, Morris Schneider, Barnett Silver and Sam Weltman.

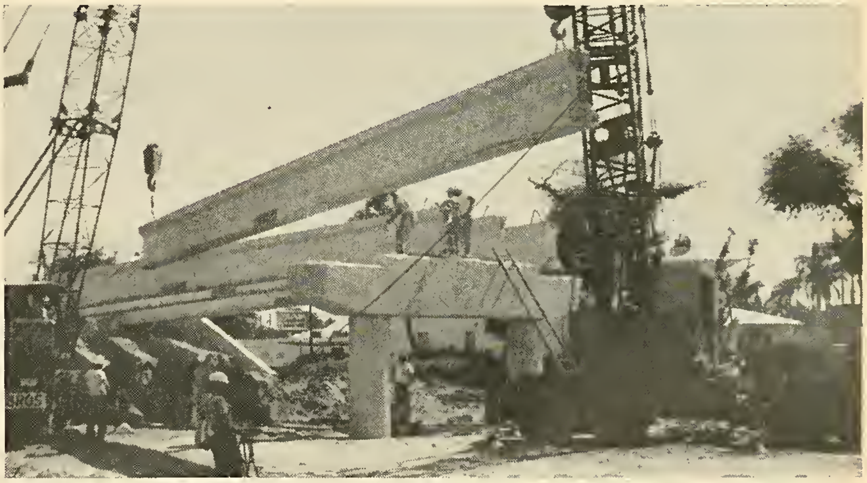
37 Cleveland Members Receive 50-Year Pins

Local Union 1750 of Cleveland, Ohio, observed its 53rd anniversary on October 14 with a social meeting and 50-year pin presentation. In attendance that evening were five of the charter members. Thirty-two additional members received 50-year pins.

Presiding over the meeting was Hy Dritz, vice president and business representative. A summary of the local's past history was given by William Goldberg, the financial secretary.

Local 1750 Charter members, left to right: Sam Gabelman, Morris Epstein, Joseph Brown, William Goldberg (Financial Secretary), and Louis Levine. Absent: Sam Feldman and Louis Yatwitsky.

Some Scenes in the Life of Local 2261 Members



These two photos, above and right, were sent in by E. M. Harrison, business representative of Fort Myers, Fla., Local 2261. At the left of the smaller picture James L. Mays, a retired member of the local, proudly presents a journeyman certificate to his son Richard. In the other photo we see members of the Florida local setting pre-stressed concrete beams in place on an approach to the Caloosahatcha River bridge near Fort Myers.

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Save Time, Money, do a Better Job with this Useful Low-Priced Tool

We're so sure you'll like the Hydrolevel that we want you to test it for yourself—FREE—for 10 days!

Do a better job setting batters for slabs and footings, laying out inside floors, ceilings, cabinets; setting concrete forms, moving and remodeling, sewer and absorption lines, etc.

HYDROLEVEL is the old reliable water level with new practical features. Toolbox size. Durable 7-in. container has exclusive reservoir, keeps level filled, ready for use. 50 ft. clear tough 3/10″ tube gives you 100 ft. of leveling in each set-up. 1/32″ accuracy and fast one-man operation—outside, inside, around corners, over obstructions. Anywhere you can climb or crawl!

Why waste money on delicate instruments, or lose time and accuracy on makeshift hand or line leveling? Since 1950, thousands of carpenters, builders, masons, remodelers, concrete contractors, and others have found that HYDROLEVEL pays for itself quickly!

SEND NO MONEY. Just clip this ad and mail it today with your name and address. A Hydrolevel with complete instructions will be rushed to you by return mail for a 10 day trial. When you are satisfied, we will bill you for only $7.95, plus postage. Or send check or money order, and we prepay postage.

HYDROLEVEL
925 DeSoto, Ocean Springs, Miss. 39564
FIRST IN WATER LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1950

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

American Nail .... Cover 2
Audel Publishers 32
Bachmann Construction 27
Belsaw (Multi-Duty) 30
Belsaw (Power Tools) 27
Belsaw (Sharp-All) 32
Chicago Technical College .. 21
Crawford, H. C. 31
Eliason Stair Gauge 26
Estwing Manufacturing 39
Foley Manufacturing 25
Formica 16
Fugitt, Douglas 32
Hydrolevel 38
Irwin Augur Bit 31
Lee, H. D. 31
Lufkin Rule 6
Miller Sewer Rod 32
Nicholas Work Apron 27
Reinhard, C. A. 30
Riechers, A. 31
Skil 23
Stanley Works .... Back Cover
Siegele, H. H. 26
True Temper 26
Vaughan & Bushnell 29

LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Ray P. Newton of L.U. 1438, Warren, Ohio, arrived at the Home March 2, 1964.

Brother Nick Stangarone of L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home March 5, 1964.

Brother Percy Dabinett of L.U. 301, Newburgh, N. Y., arrived at the Home March 9, 1964.

Brother Louis J. Sitkey of L.U. 1784, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home March 18, 1964.

Brother Ben H. Johnson of L.U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif., arrived at the Home March 19, 1964.

Brother Richard H. Patureau of L.U. 753, Beaumont, Tex., arrived at the Home March 31, 1964.

Brother Frank W. Tucker of L.U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away March 7, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. His brother attended funeral services.

Brother Fred Frankenberry of L.U. 1765, Orlando, Fla., passed away March 21, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Union members who visited the home during March.

Henry C. Anderson, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Iver Swanson, L.U. 1456, Dundee, Fla.
Tom Swift, L.U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
Wilbur Meredith, L.U. 1161, Mazon, Ill.
Frank C. Olds, L.U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.
John Wicklund, L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
E. R. Sykora, L.U. 2519, Seattle, Wash.
Theodore H. Smith, L.U. 33, Boston, Mass.
Martin F. Vickless, L.U. 230, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. E. Galbraith, L.U. 916, Montgomery, Ill.
Clarence Dorn, L.U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lester D. Williams, L.U. 163, Peekskill, N. Y.
E. Laberge, L.U. 1584, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Can.
Ross W. Carmichael, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
J. D. Stewart, L.U. 493, Sebring, Fla.
Albert F. Reamer, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
Bernard N. Hohenberger, L.U. 599, Hammond, Ind.
Richard B. Johnson, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
John B. Johnson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Swan W. Johnson, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill., now living St. Petersburg, Fla.
James V. Kelly, L.U. 927, Danbury, Conn.
Joseph Jacobs, L.U. 40, Boston, Mass.
Leo Coulombe, L.U. 1416, New Bedford, Mass.
Edwin Peterson, L.U. 1456, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anders E. Anderson, L.U. 778, Fitchburg, Mass.
Peter Rutlin, L.U. 284, New York, N. Y.
Victor Johnson, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. H. Henselman, L.U. 899, Vienna, W. Va.
Walter H. Booth, L.U. 200, Columbus, Ohio, now living Weaterville, Ohio.
Ralph V. Griffith, L.U. 1452, Detroit, Mich.
R. G. Dillashaw, L.U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Ben Pieklo, L.U. 1595, Conshohocken, Pa.
Leo Korda, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Richard Van Dorn, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
H. Van Dorn, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Martin Van Dorn, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. Bouckel, L.U. 2117, Woodside, N. Y.
John G. Lindstrom, L.U. 301, Cornwall, N. Y.
Fred Zimmer, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Charles J. Reigle, L.U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
Reinhold Hauft, L.U. 821, Springfield, N. J., now living Union, N. J.
Clifford L. Naylor, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Charles Olmstead, L.U. 1700, Wilton, Conn.
Chancey Scribner, L.U. 1700, Wilton, Conn., now living Ridgefield, Conn.
H. E. McGinnis, L.U. 819, Lake Worth, Fla.
Joseph Carlson, L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
Wm. J. Lewis, L.U. 716, Zanesville, Ohio.
Edw. Swatba, L.U. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.
C. M. Koffrott, L.U. 639, Akron, Ohio.

LAKELAND NEWS

Henry D. Wright, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
Elmer P. Janson, L.U. 40, Boston, Mass.
Russell Noble, L.U. 98, Berkley, Mich.
Nicholas Huberty, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Albert W. Waller, L.U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mahlon Hunter, L.U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y.
Frank J. Hurda, L.U. 314, Middleton, Wis.
Michael Kulakowski, L.U. 1236, Michigan City, Ind.
John Baumaak, L.U. 54, Chicago, Ill.
Melford A. Nelson, L.U. 2046, Walnut Creek, Calif.
Edward G. Ose, L.U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Frank Newman, L.U. 791, New York, N. Y.
G. C. Aubel, L.U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
Fred G. Brasch, L.U. 1365, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. K. Anderson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Rowland Hill, L.U. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio.
B. Roadarmel, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio.
Wm. Engelke, L.U. 70, Chicago, Ill., now living Fair Hope, Ala.
Henry N. Carlson, L.U. 1367, Broadview, Ill.
S. R. Bergquist, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Ernest Morean, L.U. 342, Pawtucket, R. I.
O. J. Taylor, L.U. 2134, Banning, Calif.
Emil Jost, L.U. 1483, Medford, N. Y.
Frank Peterson, L.U. 791, Burlington, Vermont.
Nick Mastrodomenisco, L.U. 1815, Santa Ana, Calif.
Geo. E. Lagarce, L.U. 370, Lenox, Mass.
Ted C. Stolz, L.U. 81, Erie, Pa.
John R. Jones, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Henry Jacobson, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Tom Banning, L.U. 626, New Castle, Del.
Bernard Carnell, L.U. 626, New Castle, Del.
L. J. Coyle, L.U. 441, Cheektowaga, N. Y.
Norman Clark, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Victor W. Samson, L.U. 448, Waukegan, Ill.
S. Braunscheild, L.U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
B. C. King, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Carl Tenniswood, L.U. 1007, Port Huron, Mich.
Ralph Tullgren, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
John Zebrowski, L.U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Eric C. Swanson, L.U. 43, Dayville, Conn.
Phillip L. Lenney, L.U. 224, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Otto E. Hall, L.U. 40, Boston, Mass.
M. W. Mullins, L.U. 47, St. Louis, Mo.
Tom Dennis, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
Albert Nous, L.U. 1786, N. Riverside, Ill.
Harvey Scott, L.U. 2212, E. Orange, N. J., now living Woodridge, N. J.
W. B. Sanderson, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dominik Howath, L.U. 1, Tampa, Fla.
Walter Casper, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
E. P. Dreyman, L.U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y.
Gustaf A. Johanson, L.U. 488, New Port Richey, Fla.
Nickolas G. Waters, L.U. 15, Midland Park, N. J.
George Wilson, L.U. 232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
James M. McRae, L.U. 249, Kingston, Ont., Can.
Geo. J. Dignau, L.U. 833, Kennett Square, Pa.
Albert B. Mareussers, L.U. 58, Des Plaines, Ill.
Virgil Dupree, L.U. 1791, Clinton, Ill.
Rudolph J. Keller, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.
Gustav D. Hooge, L.U. 2174, Chicago, Ill.
Peter DeKant, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J., now living Wyckoff, N. J.
David W. Dodd, L.U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. Stuller, L.U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
Charles J. McGinn, L.U. 119, Newark, N. J.
George F. Dorrity, L.U. 306, Newark, N. J.
Richard Martle, L.U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
Leo Niemay, L.U. 454, Hi Nella, N. J.
E. Johnson, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
T. Peterson, L.U. 2317, Winter Haven, Fla.
John A. Anderson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Leslie Bell, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Harry W. Stockman, L.U. 199, Chicago, Ill.
George Pugh, L.U. 1483, Patchogue, N. Y.
Wm. Stefanowitch, L.U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Can.
Robert Rieth, L.U. 282, Jersey City, N. J., now living Ridgefield Park, N. J.
R. W. Thompson, L.U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.
Edward L. Huber, L.U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fritz E. Lundoak, L.U. 40, Boston, Mass., now living St. Petersburg, Fla.
Nilo G. Bergman, L.U. 540, Waltham, Mass., now living Watertown, Mass.
G. Voorhees, L.U. 306, Newark, N. J., now living Kearney, N. J.

New Improved
Estwing HAMMERS
Last Longer Than All Others!

"Mark of the Skilled"

New Safe-T-Shape Grip

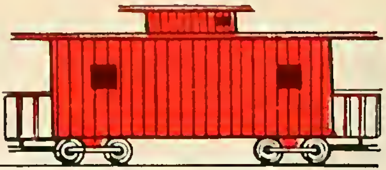
- Unsurpassed, Estwing Temper, Balance and Finish
- Forged One-Piece Solid Steel
- Strongest Construction Known

plus

- Exclusive Nylon-Vinyl Deep Cushion Grip (not rubber)
- Molded Permanently to Steel Shank
- Won't Loosen, Come Off or Wear Out
- Easiest on the Hands

Estwing MFG. CO.
Dept. C-5 Rockford, Ill.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

A MOST URGENT ASSIST FOR THE SERVICE CORPS PLAN

On March 16, President Johnson addressed the Congress of the United States on one of our most urgent problems in America today—poverty.

"We are citizens of the richest and most fortunate Nation in the history of the world," he said.

"One hundred and eighty years ago we were a small country struggling for survival on the margin of a hostile land.

"Today we have established a civilization of free men which spans an entire continent.

"With the growth of our country has come opportunity for our people—opportunity to educate our children, to use our energies in productive work, to increase our leisure—opportunity for almost every American to hope that through work and talent he could create a better life for himself and his family.

"The path forward has not been an easy one.

"But we have never lost sight of our goal: an America in which every citizen shares all the opportunities of his society, in which every man has a chance to advance his welfare to the limit of his capabilities.

"We have come a long way toward this goal.

"We still have a long way to go.

"The distance which remains is the measure of the great unfinished work of our society.

"To finish that work I have called for a national war on poverty. Our objective: total victory."

Underscoring his words, Leo Perlis, Director, AFL-CIO Community Service Activities, recently said:

"A monthly welfare check is only a stop-gap measure. It is a last resort against hunger and starvation. It is no substitute for a mother or father who can care for their children. It doesn't teach an Indian to build a decent house or irrigate the desert land. It can't motivate a teen-ager to stay in school."

Legislation providing for the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 is now before the Senate.

This Act provides these basic opportunities:

- It will give almost half a million underprivileged young Americans the opportunity to develop skills, continue education, and find useful work.
- It will give every American community the opportunity to develop a comprehensive plan to fight its own poverty—and help them to carry out their plans.
- It will give dedicated Americans the opportunity to enlist as volunteers in the war against poverty.

Both former President Kennedy, and now President Johnson have endorsed a bill to establish a "domestic Peace Corps" to assist the one fifth of our population who have not shared the abundance which has been granted to most of us and on whom the gates of opportunity have been closed.

Legislation providing for the National Service Corps, as it is called, was enacted by the Senate and is now before the House of Representatives.

The AFL-CIO has endorsed this plan because it will "give heart to our less fortunate countrymen, because it will encourage state and local community action on their behalf, and because it will stimulate volunteer service."

The National Service Corps would consist of a small, carefully selected and well-qualified corps of men and women of all ages who wish to serve full-time for a year in community-planned projects in areas of the greatest need.

As outlined in the bill, assistance would include work among the Indians, migratory workers, school drop-outs, the mentally and physically handicapped, the elderly, and the resident of urban slums and depressed rural communities.

While the primary purpose of the bill is to offer new opportunities for skilled, dedicated citizens to help those in critical need, it is also presented as a means of stimulating renewed community interest and participation in service programs. This program deserves the wholehearted support of every member of our International Union.

PLANE GOSSIP

His Gift

"What is mine is yours!" he told me
  As I trembled in his arms.
Oh, the way that he could hold me
  As he whispered of my charms!

"What is mine is yours!" he swore it
  On the honor of his name.
Fervent vow! I did adore it
  As the moth adores the flame!

"What is mine is yours!" I'm waiting
  Still to see his lands or gold.

While the doctors are debating
  How to rid me of . . . his cold!

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Real Dog-Face!

First Recruit: "What is the first thing you'd do if you got hydrophobia?"

Second Recruit: "I'd bite the sergeant."

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Watered-Down Argument

With statistics you can prove almost anything. Consider that the earth's surface is three-fourths water and one-fourth land. This makes it obvious that God intended Man to spend three times as much time fishing as he does in mowing the lawn.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Tough Assignment

The office manager saw a crap game in progress on the loading ramp. He turned to the office boy and said:

"Joe, go down there and break up that crap game!" The office boy did not return for two hours. The manager said:

"Joe, why did it take you so long to break up that game?"

"Golly, boss," replied Joe, "All I had to start with was a quarter!"

—Mrs. B. J. Fain,
Sumner, Texas

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETING

Grave Situation

Epitaph on the tombstone of an atheist:

ALL DRESSED UP AND
NO PLACE TO GO

CONTRIBUTE TO COPE

Nervous Nellie!

A young secretary finally agreed to have dinner with a man some years her senior in his bachelor apartment. As the meal ended, the man leaned over and, smiling, said: "Now, how about a little demitasse?"

The gal grabbed her coat and started for the door, yelling back over her shoulder: "I might have known there was a string attached!"

—Carl Wallman,
Monmouth Junction, N.J.

This Month's Limerick

A nifty senorita from Madrid
Was quite naughty in all that she did.

She played strip poker
Until it near broke her
But it made her a popular kid!

He Was Only Joisting

Mrs. Lloyd Lynch of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, relates that she was listening to the radio when the announcer said: "Now we will hear a song titled "Two by Four." He wait- a second and added: "I must say, the composer is right on the beam!"

UNITED WE STAND

She Was Consistent!

After a long, aimless interview with a budding starlet, the casting director scribbled:

"Bust—38; IQ to match."

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Woodn't You Know?

And then there's the story about the little boy in Boulder, Colo., who ran to his mother and exclaimed:

"We're all going swimming in the Scotch woodchopper pool!"

"The what?" replied his mother. "Honey, you must mean the Scott Carpenters' pool."

"Aw, I guess so," replied the boy. "I knew it was some kind of a guy that cuts up wood!"

—Ray's Wife,
L.U. 1480, Boulder, Colo.

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

ON THE LEVEL . . .
your first choice is STANLEY

Precision! That's what you look for in a level. But sturdy construction that gives a level the rugged quality it needs to stand up under rough, tough, day-in-day-out use is another "must". Stanley Levels give you both!

No. 313 24" ALUMINUM LEVEL is lightweight, rust-proof and warp-proof. 6 vials; protective glasses are easy to replace. And it's sturdy—with reinforced truss construction for lasting use on the job.

See these and other fine Stanley Tools at better stores everywhere. Or write for complete catalog. Stanley Tools, Division of The Stanley Works, New Britain, Connecticut.

STANLEY—THE TOOL BOX OF THE WORLD

THE STANLEY® WORKS

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

Tool Tips
FROM
STANLEY®

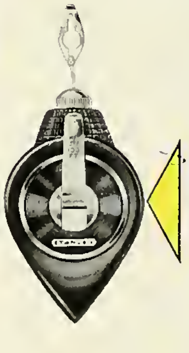
FOUR FINE STANLEY MEASURING TOOLS—Illustrated and described below are four more leveling tools from the complete Stanley line to help you select those that are best suited to your job requirements. Each of these tools has been job-tested for accuracy and dependability.

NEW PROTRACTOR LEVEL

Turn dial and lock at any angle from 0 to 90°—easy to set for determining slope for drains, walks, etc. Made of magnesium—tough and lightweight. No. 255P. 24" long—5 vials.

MAGNESIUM LEVEL

Replaceable plumb and level vials. Sturdy—made from extruded magnesium I-beam. Accurate, clear fluid vials protected by heavy window glasses, secured in magnesium holders as complete units. From 24" to 78" lengths. No. 255A



"CHALK-O-MATIC" CHALK LINE REEL

Self-chalking. Trim die-cast aluminum case. No chalk spillage. Leak-proof cap permanently attached to line. Universal hook can be attached to any projection or slot. 50 and 100 feet.

PLUMB BOB

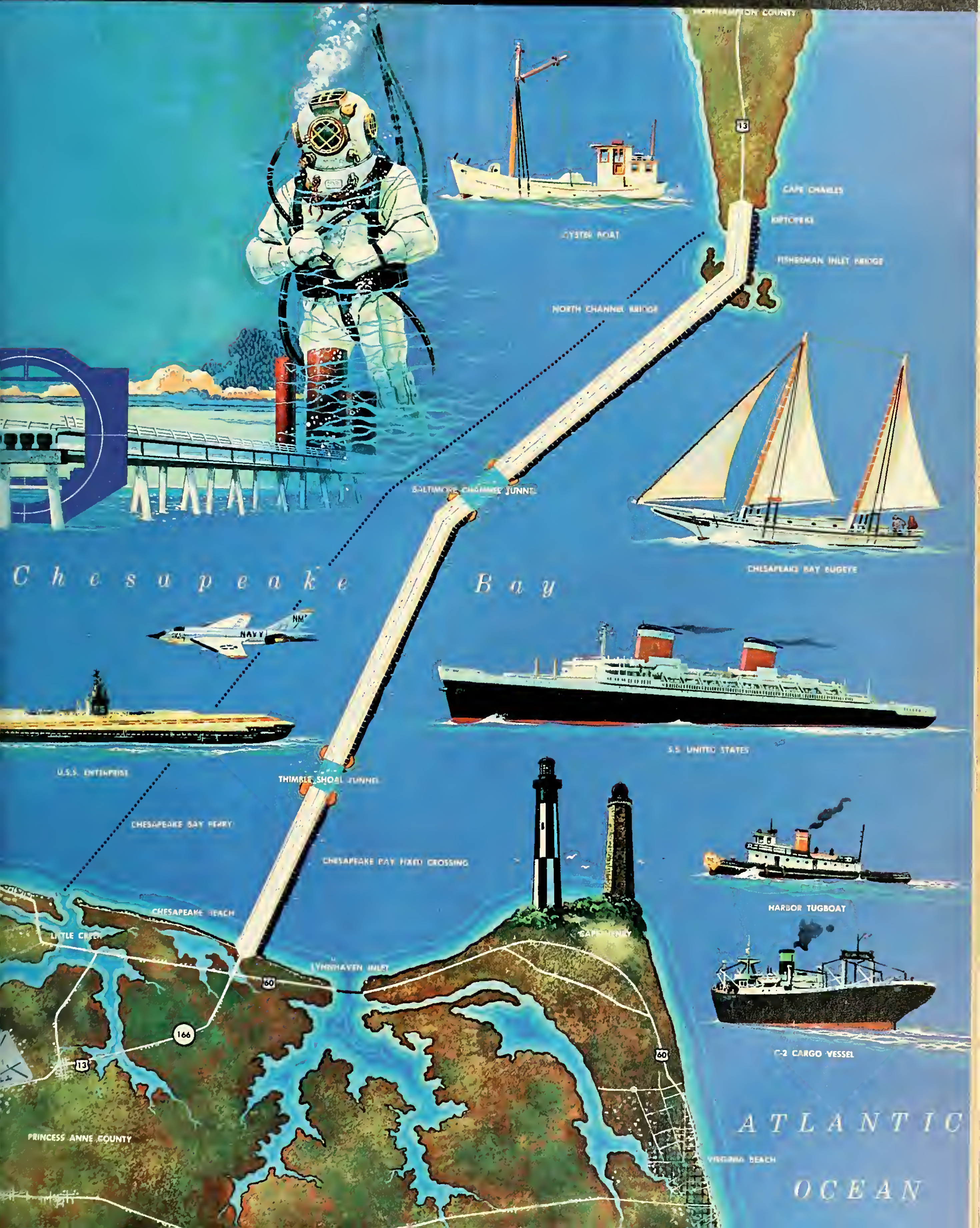
Long slim design, body and cap cast in one piece. Cord easily attached. Replaceable tip nickel plated to prevent rust. Bright enameled body for maximum visibility. 5, 8 and 12 oz.

Official Publication of the UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

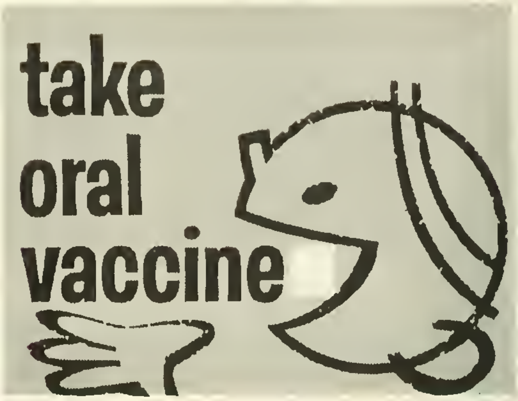
THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

JUNE 1964



STOP POLIO



take oral vaccine

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

1. **Why take Sabin Oral Vaccine if you've already had Salk Polio shots?**
   Salk vaccine greatly reduced Polio. But Salk vaccine does not prevent you from carrying and spreading Polio. **Sabin Oral Vaccine** gives you better protection; it not only protects you from getting Polio, it prevents you from carrying and spreading Polio.
2. **Why should you take three doses of Oral polio vaccine?**
   There are three different types of Polio virus. Each dosage of oral vaccine protects you from one of these kinds. Be safe—take all three!
3. **Is there any age limit on those who should take oral polio vaccine?**
   No. It is recommended that EVERYONE over two months of age take the oral polio vaccine. It is **especially** important for all children, young adults, pregnant women, and parents of young children.
4. **Is there any risk in taking oral polio vaccine?**
   Oral polio vaccinations have been given to about 300 million people throughout the world. It has been shown to be much safer than commonly used and popularly accepted vaccines, such as smallpox. Just as there is some risk in almost any medicine or vaccine, an infinitesimal risk of oral polio vaccine is believed by some to exist for adults over the age of thirty. In this program, oral vaccine will be given to people of all ages.
5. **Is there any reason for not taking the vaccine?**
   You should NOT take the vaccine if you are severely ill on the day of the feeding, or if you have had a smallpox or measles vaccination in the last 3 weeks.
6. **Will it affect me if I have an allergy or some disease?**
   No. You can safely take the vaccine if you suffer from any allergy, including penicillin allergy, or from any basic disease (diabetes, asthma, etc.).
7. **Does eating or drinking affect the vaccine—or me?**
   No. You may eat or drink anything, including alcohol, after the vaccine.
8. **Is there a danger in touching the sugar cube with the fingers or lips?**
   None whatsoever.

No matter how many Salk shots you've had, you can still get polio—and spread it!

NO NEEDLES! NO SHOTS!
JUST CHEW UP A LUMP OF SUGAR!

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIV NO. 6 JUNE, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

17 Miles of Highway Over and Under the Sea 2
Buffalo Carpenters' SUB Fund Continued Success 5
Detroit Carpenters Negotiate 35-Hour Work Week 5
Aftermath of the Good Friday Quake .... Peter W. Lannen 6
Helping Tame the Arkansas 11
General President's 50th Year of Membership 12
Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive 13
What It's Like at Lakeland .... H. Jensen 17

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 12
Editorials 16
Canadian Section 19
Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 20
How to Stretch Your Dollars .... Sidney Margolius 22
Official Information 25
In Memoriam 26
Local Union News 29
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

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THE COVER

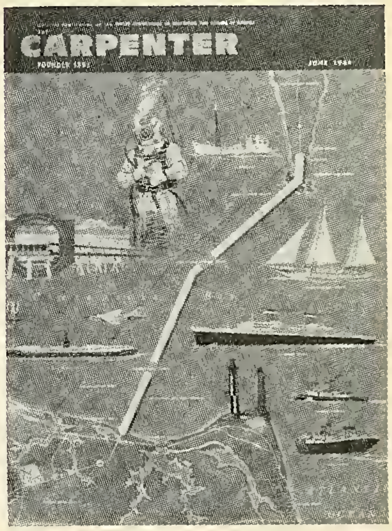
The Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel was built with the help of your union. This $200 million Bridge-Tunnel, which will remove the last water barrier on the popular Ocean Hiway (New York to Florida), spans 17.6 miles of exposed navigable ocean. Never before has such a feat been accomplished. Built across the lower Chesapeake Bay, it will connect Virginia's Eastern Shore with the Norfolk area.

Using the Bridge-Tunnel, the motorist will utilize two tunnels, each more than a mile long, with ample clearance for the largest ocean vessels; and four man-made islands, which will link the tunnels with the overwater bridges and trestles.

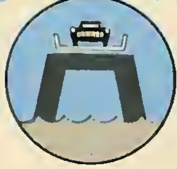
This project employed a crew of ten Millwrights, 244 Carpenters (including the divers) and 104 Pile Drivers.

Since we feel that the building of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel is such a tremendous feat and has historical significance, it is the feature article in this month's magazine.

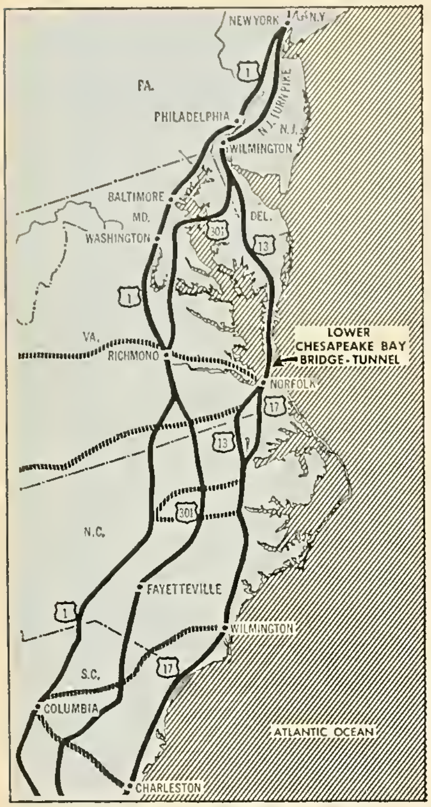
Our thanks to the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel Commission for permission to reproduce the colorful, pictorial map on our June cover.



17 MILES OF HIGHWAY OVER AN



Virginia Carpenters and Millwrights help to create world's longest bridge-tunnel at mouth of Chesapeake Bay



When the tools were put away for the last time on the big job at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, the hundreds of construction workers who took part could mop their collective brows and say, "Here's a job well done. I'm proud to have been a part of it."

Stretching out before them, as far as the eye could see, was an engineering wonder of the modern world.

The 244 Carpenters, 104 Pile Drivers, and 10 Millwrights from Local Union 331, Norfolk, Virginia, and Local Union 1402, Richmond, might well take their personal plaudits in this assessment of a job well done.

Carpenters worked all along the project—constructing concrete forms, setting up offices and shops, and doing much more. The divers who worked under water connecting tunnel sections and doing other hazardous jobs were card-carrying Carpenters, too!

Millwrights of Local 1402, meanwhile, installed the big fans for the ventilation systems in the tunnels. Each man-made island has three intake fans and three exhaust fans—a total of 24 fans on the four islands.

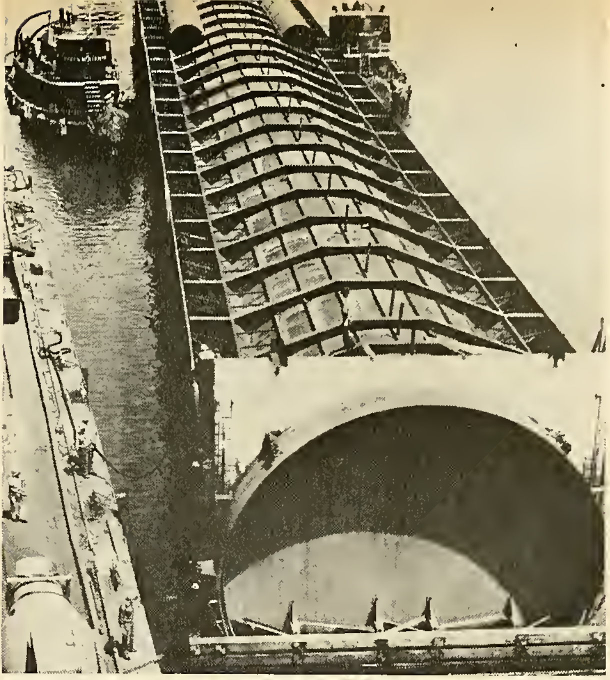
Members of the Brotherhood amassed a good safety record. Though several construction workers lost their lives during the two years of work, there wasn't a member of the Brotherhood listed on the plaque erected later to honor those who gave their lives.

The 17.6 mile long Chesapeake Bay

As the map shows, the bridge-tunnel system eliminates the last water barrier on the Ocean Hiway and opens up the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland to greater commerce.

A large crowd assembled at the Virginia Beach terminal of the bridge-tunnel system, April 15, for ceremonies opening this engineering wonder of the modern world.

UNDER THE SEA



ABOVE: The huge steel shell of a tunnel section is towed into the fitting-out pier.

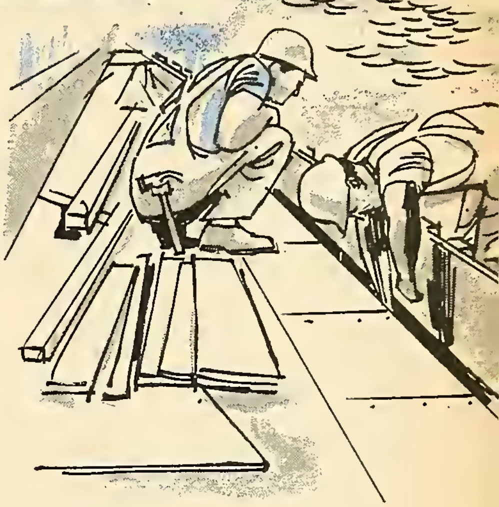
Bridge-Tunnel is a complex combination of trestled roadways, bridges, man-made islands and tunnels. It provides a two-lane highway between Cape Charles, on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and the Norfolk-Virginia Beach area on the state's mainland and closes the last water gap on the north-south Ocean Hiway, cutting at least 90 minutes from the driving time between the New Jersey Turnpike and Jacksonville, Fla.

The Bridge-Tunnel consists of 12½ miles of low-level concrete trestles, two one-mile tunnels, two steel bridges, four man-made islands, 1½ miles of earthfill causeway, and approximately 5½ miles of approach road. The roadway on the major portion of the project is 28 feet wide, with space for a parked vehicle next to the curb.

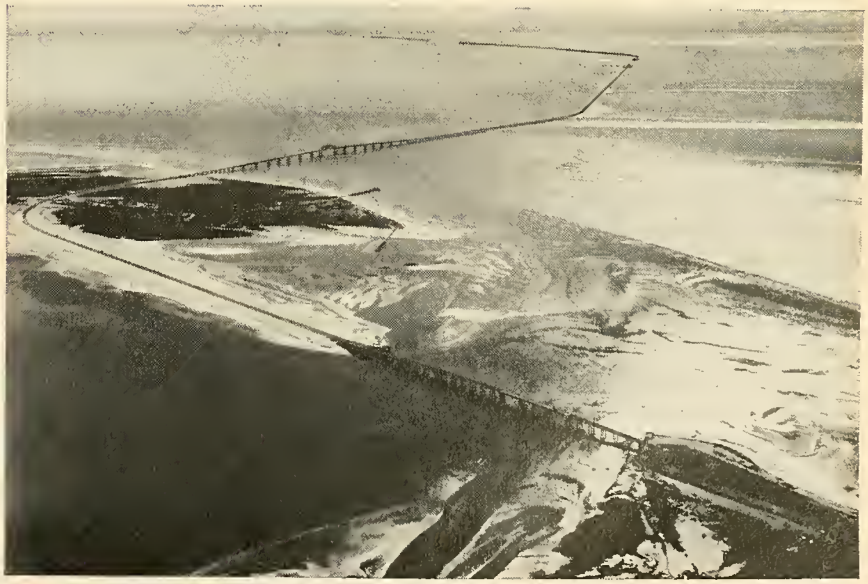
The tunnels which go under the deepwater channels used by Navy ships and ocean-going cargo vessels, are entered from the islands, each of which has a surface area of approximately five acres. The islands serve to anchor the tunnels. The bridges span the channels that are reserved for pleasure boats and fishing craft.

During its construction, the Bridge-Tunnel drew an international audience of engineers and public officials who see it as a prototype for the much talked of crossing of the English Channel and similar waterways.

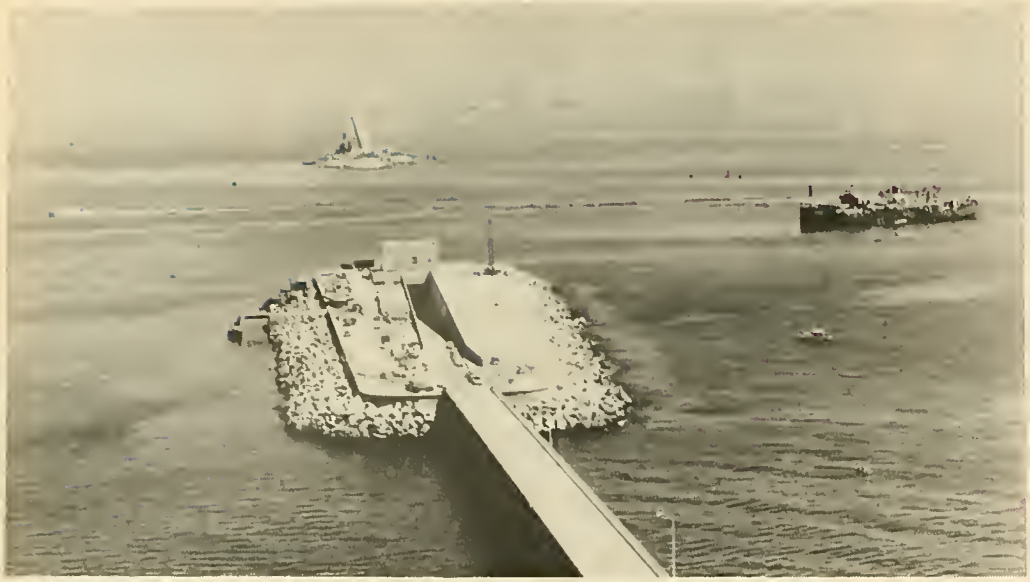
The engineering wonder is expected to stimulate the economic growth and development of both the Delmarva Peninsula and the Tidewater area. The Norfolk-Portsmouth metropolitan area ranks first in population in the State of Virginia. Norfolk is now Virginia's largest city, and Newport News ranks third.



BELOW: View of the man-made wonder taken from high above the Eastern Shore of Virginia. The Atlantic Ocean is at left.



A soaring sea gull appears on highway markers approaching the bridge-tunnel.



Man-made islands provide entrance into the mile-long tunnel under Thimble Shoal ship channel. Each island is a quarter-mile long and covers eight acres at the surface of the water. Sand was pumped from the bay bottom by dredges to form the core of the islands. Heavy stone armor protects against storms. The islands are built in 35 to 45 feet of water and rise an additional 30 feet above the surface.

The world's largest concentration of Naval installations is in the Hampton Roads area. Twenty-six naval commands are located in Norfolk alone, including headquarters of the Fifth Naval District, the Atlantic Fleet, and NATO's Supreme Allied Command, Atlantic.

The Bridge-Tunnel is not the longest bridge in the world (though it is just as much a bridge by definition as any other crossing of a natural barrier). A trestle-design bridge which crosses Lake Pontchartrain in Louisiana, near New Orleans, is 24 miles long, but it has no tunnels. Sinking pilings for that bridge in the quiet waters of a lake posed difficulties minuscule by comparison with those encountered in putting pilings down at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay where its waters have a rendevous with those of the Atlantic Ocean.

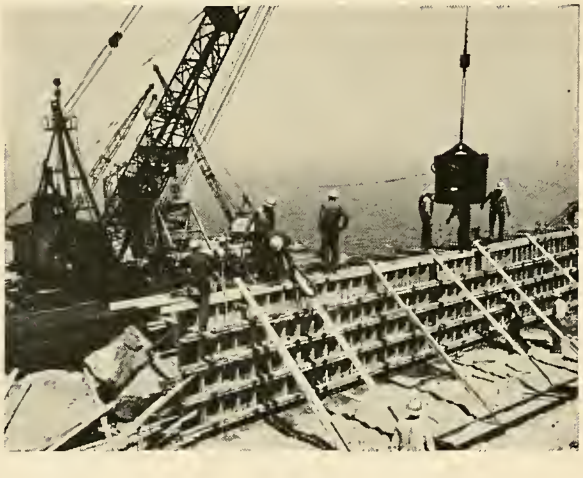
The building of the construction project was too mammoth for any one firm to undertake. It was successfully completed by the combined efforts of six major companies, assisted by several hundred subcontractors.

Designer and supervisor of the complex structure which spans the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay where it meets the Atlantic Ocean was Sverdrup & Parcel of St. Louis, Mo.

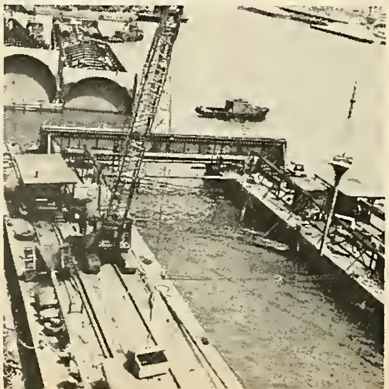
General contractor was a joint venture team of four contractors—Tidewater Construction Corporation, Norfolk, Va.; Raymond International, Inc., New York; Peter Kiewit Sons' Co., Omaha, Nebr.; and Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, New York.

RIGHT: Approaches to the bridge-tunnel looking north from the Virginia Beach terminus.

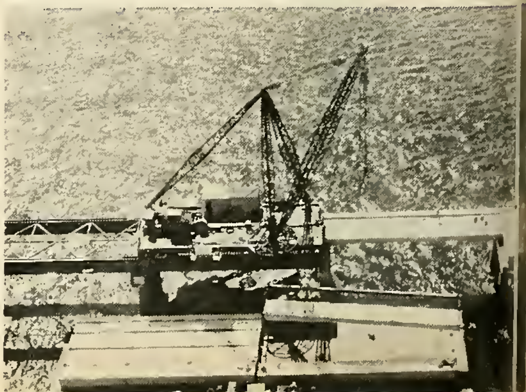
BELOW: Construction craftsmen build a splash wall on one of the man-made islands. Forms were erected by Norfolk Carpenters.



BELOW: A barge which straddled tunnel sections as they were lowered into the bay bottom trench.



BELOW: The "Slabsetter" at work—one of three machines which placed prefabbed concrete sections on piles.



Buffalo Carpenters' SUB Fund Continued Success

On May 31 the third annual fiscal report period for the Buffalo, N. Y., Carpenters Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Fund was completed. Within a few weeks the third annual report of this pioneering SUB plan will be ready for distribution.

Early indications are that Buffalo Carpenters may well be proud of their actions in establishing the fund, three years ago, this month.

SUB payments to participants in the plan during the last fiscal year totaled more than $340,000. Substantial improvements have been made in the plan during the past twelve month. Rules have been liberalized, and continued growth of the fund is predicted.

Basically, a supplemental unemployment benefit fund is geared to provide each participant with "income insurance" during periods of layoff, accident, or sickness.

It came as a surprise to many outside the labor movement when Buffalo Carpenters in 1962 voted to devote 17 cents of a 20-cent hourly raise to improving their SUB plan.

As one Buffalo newswriter commented, "It was already evident that the Carpenters had elevated the supplemental unemployment benefit (SUB) idea to the top spot—ahead of the shorter work week—on their list of possible solutions to the lack of security in their trade.

"The surprising part is the speed with which the Carpenters have moved to improve an already unusual program."

It is believed that the Buffalo plan is the first SUB plan in the nation's construction industry.

The original program called for a $10 weekly supplement to state unemployment benefits. It was paid for by each man at the rate of 5 cents hourly, taken from a wage increase won at that time.

In June, 1962, the contribution per man was increased to 15 cents and the supplement went to $20. A 1963 increase provided 26 weeks of supplements at $30 a week.

Effective September 1, 1963, the eligibility rules for the plan were liberalized so that "any employee who does not meet the regular rule because he does not have 32 hours of employment in each of five of the first 12 months during the 15 month period preceding his unemployment or disability will be eligible for benefits, if he meets the following alternative rule:

"An employee will be eligible for supplemental benefits if he has 32 hours of covered employment in each of four of the first 12 months during the 15 month period preceding his unemployment or disability, *and* if he has 32 hours of covered employment in each of six of the first 12 months during the 27 month period preceding his unemployment or disability."

All employees covered by the Buffalo Pension and SUB Funds receive a statement twice a year on their individual "hours worked" account.

H. Buddy Bodewes, chairman of trustees of the fund, reports strong support for the plan from industry and civic leaders as well as Carpenters, for all realize the virtue of "saving for a rainy day."

Speaking of the plan in general, Bodewes predicted further extensions. It's obvious, of course, that if a man draws the various benefits for a year without working, his eligibility will expire and won't be renewed until he has worked 20 weeks, just as is required for state benefits.

Building Reserve—"We're hopeful that the coming year will provide enough of a reserve in the fund to institute a benefit program for the man who doesn't get his 20 weeks in," Bodewes said.

This could happen if employment in the coming months is reasonably good, thus increasing the amount of contributions to the plan and at the same time reducing benefits drawn, he said.

Meanwhile Bodewes said the fund is working well and prospering. So successful has it been that two other Buffalo unions now have one, and inquiries on how to set one up are reaching district council headquarters at 300 Kensington Ave. from throughout the nation.

10,000 Detroit Carpenters Negotiate 35-Hour Week

The 35-hour week, a goal of many unions today, has been won by the 12 local unions affiliated with the Carpenters District Council of Detroit, Michigan. It must still be ratified by the membership.

The four-year contract provides for a pay package increase of $1.01 per hour spread over the period. It covers 10,000 Carpenters employed by 900 contractors.

"It runs longer than our past agreements," said CDC Secretary-Treasurer L. M. Weir, "but the wage package is bigger. And it means we have achieved one long-standing goal, the reduced work week."

The shorter work week will come about in easy stages before the 35-hour week starts, beginning with the last year of the contract.

Reduction in the work day will not start until May 1, 1965, and will be in 20-minute stages. The Carpenters will begin a seven-hour, 40-minute day then, which will be cut to seven hours, 20 minutes on May 1, 1966, and then a seven-hour day a year later.

The pay increases includes fringe benefits of 10 cents per hour and annual raises over the four years. The raise this year will be 25 cents, to be followed by hikes of 23, 20 and 23 cents.

A reduced working week has been the goal of union affiliated with the Detroit Building Trades Council for several years. It also is a national goal of AFL-CIO unions.

AFTERMATH OF THE GOOD FRIDAY QUAKE

Wood construction proves its amazing virtues in recent Alaskan disaster

By PETER W. LANNEN

Executive Secretary-Treasurer
Alaska State Council of Carpenters

The mighty earthquake which shook Alaska on March 27, 1964, one of the severest in man's recorded history, has been described in nearly every aspect.

This article, the result of first-hand observations and hundreds of discussions, is written exclusively for The Carpenters by an Alaskan member, who was an eye-witness to the disaster. Its intent is to touch on aspects of the earthquake which may be of special interest to members of the Brotherhood, wherever they may live.

A massive earthquake in action produces different emotions in different persons, dependent on their individual makeups and the circumstances in which the quake finds them.

To a carpenter standing on the principal street of Anchorage, holding on to a parking meter, watching blocks of commercial buildings settle 10 to 30 feet into the ground in a matter of seconds, it produces a feeling that he is having a nightmare, is suffering from hallucinations, or has lost his mind completely.

To the housewife, preparing supper in a home that in 80 seconds slides three blocks and drops 90 feet, it produces astonishment that she and the children are still alive and uninjured, that the house remains intact, and many other emotions she will never be able to describe.

To a shopper in a large department store, with fixtures falling, walls collapsing and merchandise tumbling, it produces the thought, "It is surely an atom bomb, and all is lost."

To a carpenter in Seward, watching docks and buildings collapse, fishing boats tossed hundreds of feet inland, locomotives violently thrown from their tracks, and giant oil tanks overturned and in flames, it produces a feeling of despair and a thought that the city could never restore order to such chaos.

To all Alaskans, the earthquake produced several things in common: A disbelief that such a catastrophe could occur, a desire to rebuild and restore as quickly as possible, and a deep concern as to Federal assistance in our time of great need.

Labor Resources

In the aftermath of the earthquake, organized labor immediately threw its great resources into the breach. Our General Office provided $50,000 in cash. Our members were volunteers in a great number of capacities, and our halls and homes were open to all in need. When food, clothing, shelter and medical attention has been provided throughout the disaster area, the natural curiosity of man as to the physical extent of the damage had to be satisfied. My curiosity was directed in the area in which I am best grounded—building construction.

I was appointed inspector to a damage control unit and was assigned to examine buildings for safety of occupancy. If you are building in anticipation of an earthquake, my observations may assist you.

Wood frame construction on good

reinforced concrete foundations, employing floor joists rather than concrete slabs, is without question the most durable of all types of construction.

Well-built frame homes survived with little structural damage in nearly all earthquake areas, even in extreme conditions, where they were moved by slides, tossed by tidal waves and tumbled into crevasses. They remained in many instances intact and salvageable.

Multiple unit dwellings of wood construction stood the quake, while similar units utilizing concrete blocks were demolished.

Striking Contrast

Large frame commercial buildings as old as the City of Anchorage, withstood the quake undamaged, while a few yards away modern concrete block, stainless steel, plate glass and curtain wall construction was reduced to rubble.

Anchorage has many fine churches, almost wholly wood in construction, utilizing to a large extent glue-lam beams and arches, heavy tongue and groove, wood siding and shakes and wood paneling. These large buildings survived structurally undamaged. Their survival must certainly be attributed at least as much to the materials of their construction as to their usage.

Second to wood in the ability to take it is reinforced, poured-in-place concrete.

Carpenters Hall in Anchorage, a large reinforced concrete building, suffered no damage, and, incidentally, was the first large building to open its doors to earthquake victims.

A block from Carpenters Hall a large concrete-block building collapsed, and three blocks away a modern office building of structural steel and curtain wall construction was severely damaged and may have to be demolished. In this building, heavy H columns failed to stand the stress, and it is the opinion of experts that only two poured-in-place concrete shear walls prevented total destruction of the building.

Two 14-story reinforced concrete apartment houses, while suffering heavy damage, rode out the quake.

A 49-unit apartment building, heavily dependent upon concrete block as a building material, is a total loss.

A 150-unit, Federally-financed, low-income housing project, of wood frame construction, suffered no damage except loss of its concrete block chimney (650 kids live in this project).

Alaska's first lift-slab construction —a six-story apartment building of 70 units, was almost ready for occupancy when the earthquake struck. It was reduced to a pile of rubble about 10 feet high; only its poured-in-place reinforced concrete elevator and stairwell shafts remained as units. A terrible loss of life would have resulted had this building been occupied at 5:36 p.m. April 27.

Less than a block from the lift-slab construction, two reinforced concrete hospitals—one built in 1938, and one recently completed—ignored the earthquake.

A six-story department store, utilizing precast slab construction on exterior walls, cost the lives of two persons, and is now being demolished.

Examples and comparisons of construction durability in the earthquake area could be cited almost without end, and a mass of evidence still remains to convince the most skeptical that wood is the champion of building materials, and that poured-in-place reinforced concrete is the only serious challenger to wood construction.

Hundreds of persons noting the durability of wood and reinfoced concrete, and the fragility of block, curtain wall, lift slab, tilt up, steel and glass and ther building materials, have pondered the question, Why?

Engineers Comment

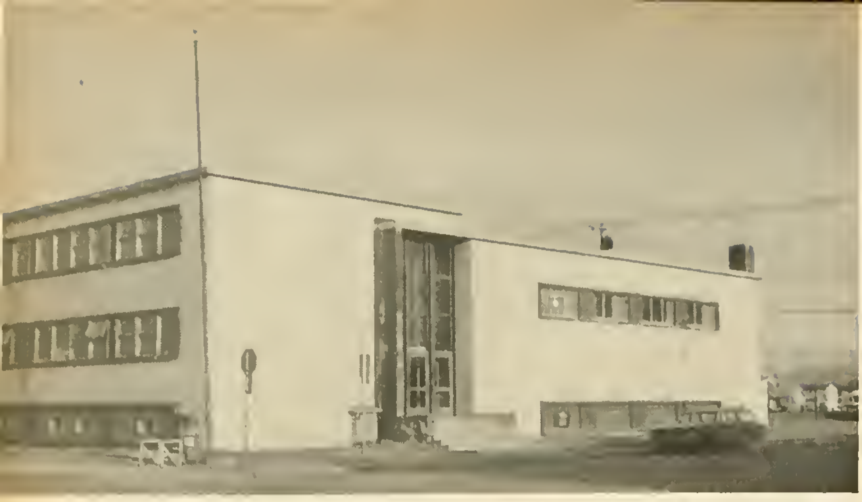
Answering for wood, two research engineers from the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory noted: "Houses and other structures built of wood survived the Good Friday earthquake in Anchorage, Alaska, amazingly well," and explained, "that wood structures have exceptional resistance to earthquake shocks because the walls, floors, and roofs are well fastened together, yet can yield enough at the many joints between parts to withstand repeated shock tremors. Fasteners such as nails and bolts help a structure act as a unit under such forces. Yet there is enough yield to absorb the racking and shear stresses induced by vibrations." In general, the laboratory engineers agreed, all types of wood construction survived fairly well."

All carpenters will agree with these conclusions, and all of us who have worked on reinforced poured-in-place concrete buildings will agree, I believe, that there is great unity and strength in concrete structures.

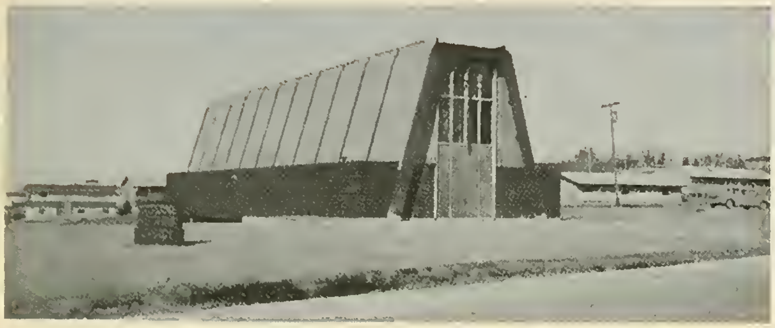
The people of Alaska face a difficult future in the great job of rebuilding. We have the manpower. We do not have the money. Our one hope lies in the Congress of the United States. If this body sees fit to come to our assistance with adequate financial aid through grants and loans, our future will be much brighter.

You, our Brothers, in the more than 3000 locals of our organization, can help us by petitioning your Congressional delegations to vote for Federal aid to Alaska. Should a natural disaster occur in your area, you can be assured that the Alaska Congressional delegation will extend to you the hand of friendship.

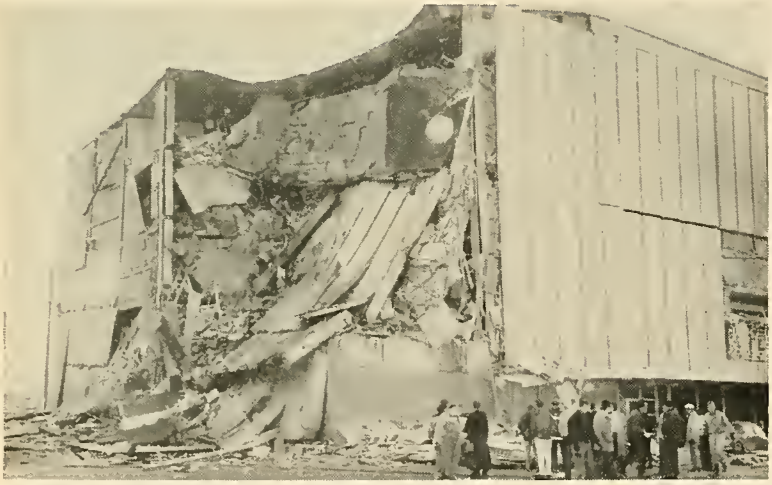
EDITOR'S NOTE: As we reported in the May issue of THE CARPENTER, *large numbers of people seeking work are adding to the already serious problems of Alaskans "digging out" from the earthquake. Travel to Alaska is expensive and living costs are higher than in other states. Consequently, we again urge jobseekers to stay away from the area. Eventually Alaska may require outside help from construction workers. But not yet!*



Poured-in-place reinforced concrete. Undamaged by the quake. The building is plumb. The flagpole used to be.

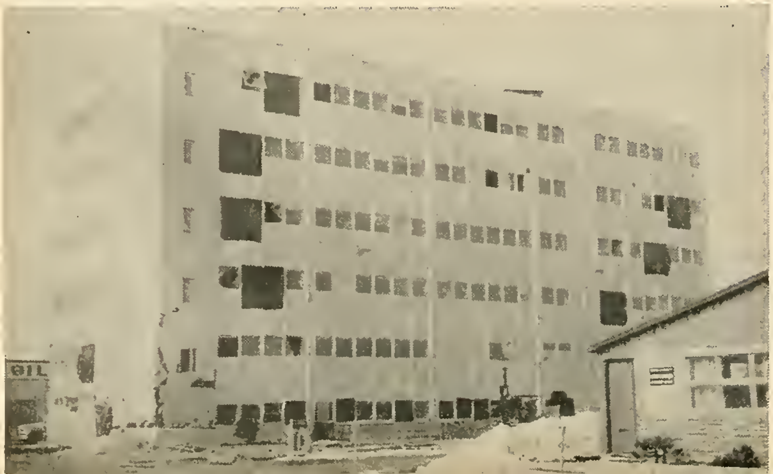


All wood structure on reinforced concrete foundation. No damage.



Concrete slab curtain wall. Couldn't take it.

Structural steel and metal curtain wall. Severe structural damage. Building may have to come down.



THE PHOTOGRAPHS: *All pictures on these two pages were taken in Anchorage after the earthquake. With the exception of the one at the bottom right on Page 9, all were taken within a ¾ mile radius.*

Letters Acknowledge Brotherhood Donation

A contribution of $50,000 for the relief of earthquake sufferers was presented to the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., by the International Brotherhood.

We have received several letters of thanks. The two which follow are examples:

April 9, 1964

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

I have learned from the American National Red Cross of your generous gift to that organization to permit it to provide assistance in connection with the Alaska earthquake. I was in Alaska for a few days immediately following the earthquake and was able to witness the wonderful work being done by the Red Cross there.

On behalf of the people of Alaska I wish to express my thanks to you for your assistance.

Cordially yours,
ERNEST GRUENING,
United States
Senator, Alaska

April 6, 1964

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America

Dear Sir:

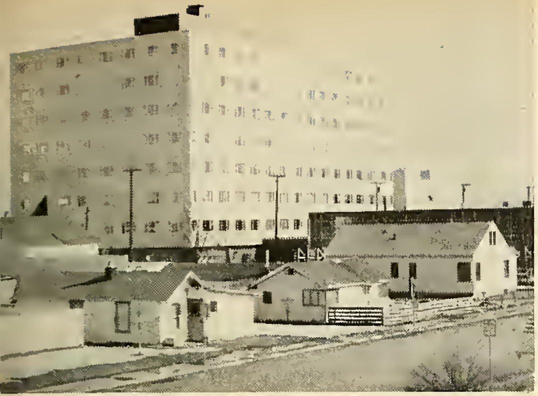
In a recent communication from our national organization we were advised that a check in amount of fifty thousand ($50,000) dollars was donated by your Brotherhood to Red Cross to help its relief program for earthquake and tidal wave sufferers in Alaska. It was noted as the largest gift of many being received throughout the nation.

This splendid example of brotherly love and desire to help is so gratifying to us in this small little chapter, we felt impelled to add our grateful thanks to those accorded you by our national Red Cross. The communication stated the money will be used to continue emergency aid to the thousands left homeless and to help an estimated 1,000 families who may need help in rebuilding, repairing and refurnishing their homes.

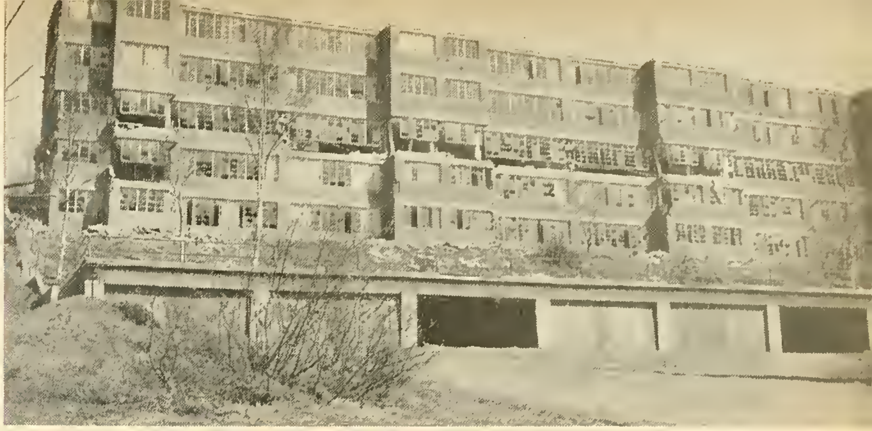
We, situated on the west coast with many friends and relatives in the stricken state have a close tie with these people and know of their agony, the burden of which is lightened by the sure knowledge that others care and want to share of their material gifts, to alleviate their pain and distress.

Please accept our heartfelt thanks and deep appreciation.

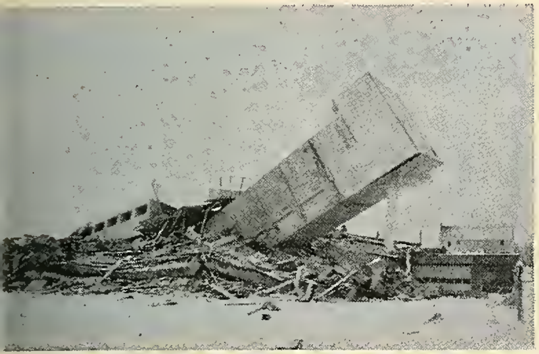
Sincerely yours,
(MRS.) BARBARA AMERMAN
Executive Secretary
Anacortes, Wash., Chapter
American Red Cross



Severe structural damage. Building may have to come down.



Concrete block. Just couldn't take it. Total loss.



Six-story 70-unit lift-slab apartment building—almost ready for occupancy when the quake hit. The intact portions are the stairwell and the elevator shaft, which were poured-in-place reinforced concrete.

Federal low income housing project—150 units—wood frame construction (650 kids). Damage—one concrete block central chimney.

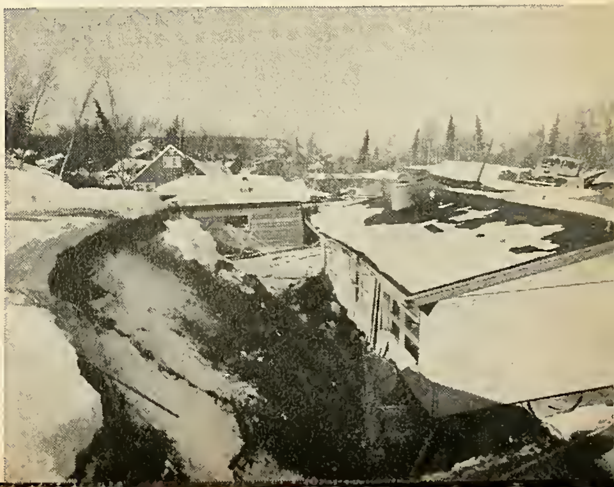
Wood construction on concrete foundation with a wall of stucco. No damage except to the stucco.

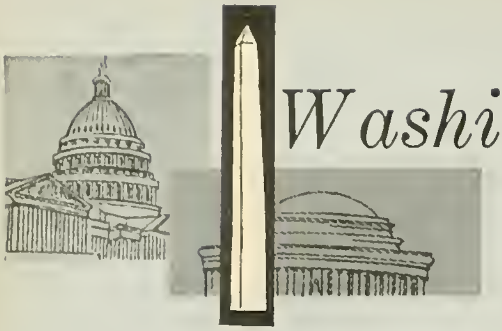
14 floors of poured-in-place reinforced concrete. Battered but not beaten.

A new foundation is all that is needed here.

LEFT: Poured-in-place reinforced concrete. Located a few hundred feet from the building shown second from top, above. Undamaged.

BELOW: These frame homes need new lots, new foundations, and some repairs.





Washington ROUNDUP

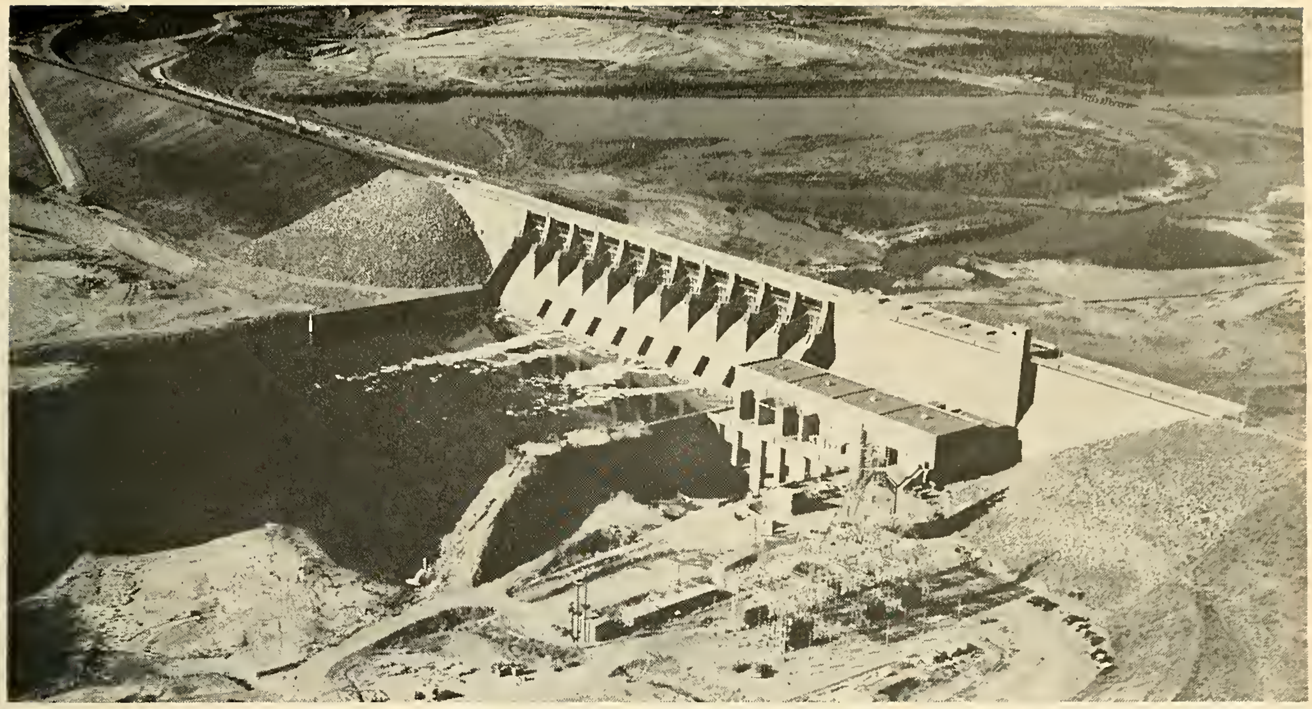
BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS: Builders are constantly seeking better locks for homes, warehouses and businesses. It has settled down to a race of ingenuity between the lockmakers and the burglars who pick, pry and force their ways into residences and places of commerce. Last year the windows and doors put on American homes by carpenters were entered by burglars at the alarming rate of two every minute. Burglaries jumped 9 percent over 1962, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to a total of 975,000. Burglars carted off valuables worth $180 million. Amateurs generally crash in but professional burglars "beat" the locks by picking them with something similar to a dentist's probe. Simple locks give in to a skilled burglar in only seconds. One of the recent innovations is a lock operated by five buttons which must be depressed a certain number of times in a certain sequence. A drawback is the cost: $19 each.

MILITARY MEDICARE: Not all doctors are against medical care for all aged. Consider Lieutenant-General Leonard B. Heaton, the Surgeon General of the United States, head of all military medical affairs. He recently testified before the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee that some sort of medical insurance should be provided by the Federal government to meet the high expenses of illness experienced by retired military personnel. Retired military personnel currently receive medical care but, said Dr. Heaton, "We could fill Walter Reed Hospital in Washington overnight" with people who need medical attention.

MORE PEOPLE, MORE HOUSES: There is a tremendous world-wide demand for construction brought on by the population explosion, according to a report recently prepared for the Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee of the International Labor Organization. The report said the demand for homes, waterworks, sewerage, roads, shops, schools, hospitals and accompanying industrial expansion have been heavily felt, particularly in under-developed nations. At the same time, stated the report, an unprecedented expansion of the building industry has been experienced in industrialized nations because of a constant rise in the standards of living brought about by economic, technical and social changes.

'UNDER-WITHHOLDING': The Internal Revenue Service has issued a warning against "under-withholding" of income taxes which may result in certain taxpayers getting hit by the need for sending large payments with their 1964 income tax returns. The across-the-board rate of withholding is now only a flat 14 percent of income (after dependent claims), down 4 percent from the former maximum of 18 percent. But tax liability rises progressively with income earned; from 16 to 77 percent. The Revenue Service issues warnings particularly to single taxpayers earning more than $5,000 annually and married taxpayers earning more than $10,000 in wages. Arrangements can be made with employers to increase the amount of withholding. One of the simplest methods is to fail to claim or relinquish personal and dependent deductions to which one is entitled.

POLICIES AND EMPLOYMENT: Several trends seen in the Administration's legislative policies may mean considerable added employment for the building trades. Chief among these is the proposal for conservation measures in Western states, various public works programs, military construction projects and housing and urban mass transit programs assisted by the federal government.



Aerial view of nearly completed Eufaula Dam. Waters in reservoir behind dam will have a surface area of 102,500 acres with a shoreline of nearly 600 miles. Multi-purpose dam will generate electricity, control floods, and aid navigation.

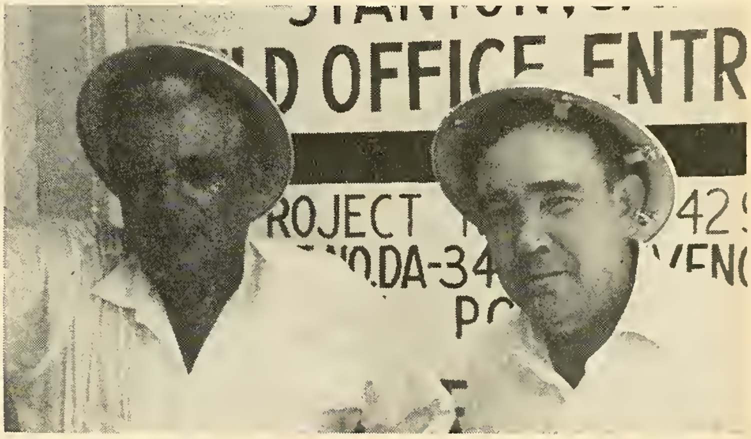
HELPING TAME THE ARKANSAS

The members of Muskogee, Oklahoma, Local 1072 are helping to write a chapter in construction history in their native state with the building of a $1.2 billion multi-purpose dam project.

Flowing out of the Rocky Mountains near Leadville, Colorado is the Arkansas River which runs for nearly 1,500 miles across four states, connecting with the Mississippi River. The job for the Army Corps of Engineers is to help tame this river and put it to work for the benefit of the thousands of people living in the path of the river.

On this page we see one of the results of this multi-purpose dam project—the Eufaula Dam. Scheduled for completion next year, the dam is a 3,200 foot concrete and earth-fill structure, one of 15 dams built or under construction in the State Oklahoma.

Regarding construction on the project, A. L. (Blackie) Wooten, project manager for Paul Hardeman,, Inc., the contractor, has praised former Business Agent Jim Scoggins and his men for their fine cooperation on this $120,000,000 Eufaula Dam project and their excellent safety record.



Key men on the Eufaula Dam project are A. L. Wooten (left), project manager, and Jim Scoggins, former business agent for Local 1072.

Group of workers, including carpenters, are shown at base of the 144-foot-high dam.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, a guest at the special dinner, described his long association with the General President in various labor groups.

General President's 50th Year Of Membership Is Commemorated

On his 17th birthday, in May, 1914, Maurice A. Hutcheson joined a local union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Fifty years later, on May 7, 1964, General President Hutcheson was guest of honor at a special dinner in the South American Room at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D. C., commemorating the twin milestones in his life.

Hosts for the occasion were members of the General Executive Board and department heads of the General Office.

Special guests included AFL-CIO President George Meany, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler, and President of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department C. J. Haggerty.

It was a gala and full-dress affair, as leaders of the Brotherhood paid tribute to the man who has guided the International Union for so many years. A bouquet of roses was presented to Mrs. Hutcheson by First General Vice President J. R. Stevenson on behalf of the gathered leaders. A color television receiver and a set of matched luggage was then given to the General President and Mrs. Hutcheson as a token of esteem.

First General Vice President Stevenson presents Mrs. Hutcheson with a bouquet of roses as a token of esteem from the assembled Brotherhood leaders.

The General President receives, with surprise and pleasure, a color television receiver and a set of matched luggage.

$5,000 Contribution from St. Louis

Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive Off to a Fine Start

SPARKED by a $5,000 contribution from the St. Louis District Council, the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund drive got off to a fine start last month.

Readers will remember the goal of the drive is 50 cents per member. The St. Louis District Council thus met its quota in full through its $5,000 contribution.

In a letter accompanying the check, the Council said:

"In authorizing this contribution, our District Council gives recognition to the outstanding achievements of the late President Kennedy and Mrs. Roosevelt. They were both great humanitarians and they sought to help the laboring people in our country obtain a better life. All of which is the chief goal of our Union. So it is fitting and proper that we of this generation provide the funds not only to carry on their good works, but also to perpetuate the memory of their deeds in the hearts and minds of generations to come."

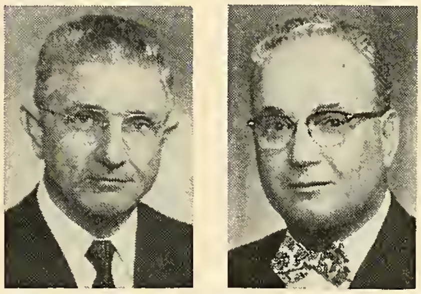
Total contributions received up to press time amounted to $17,604.40.

It is our understanding that some local community drives for contributions to the fund are under way. While it makes no difference how or where contributions are made, it is important that our Brotherhood get credit for all contributions made by our organization. Therefore, we are requesting that all contributions be channeled through the General Office.

All checks should be made out to the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund and should be mailed to General Secretary R. E. Livingston, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

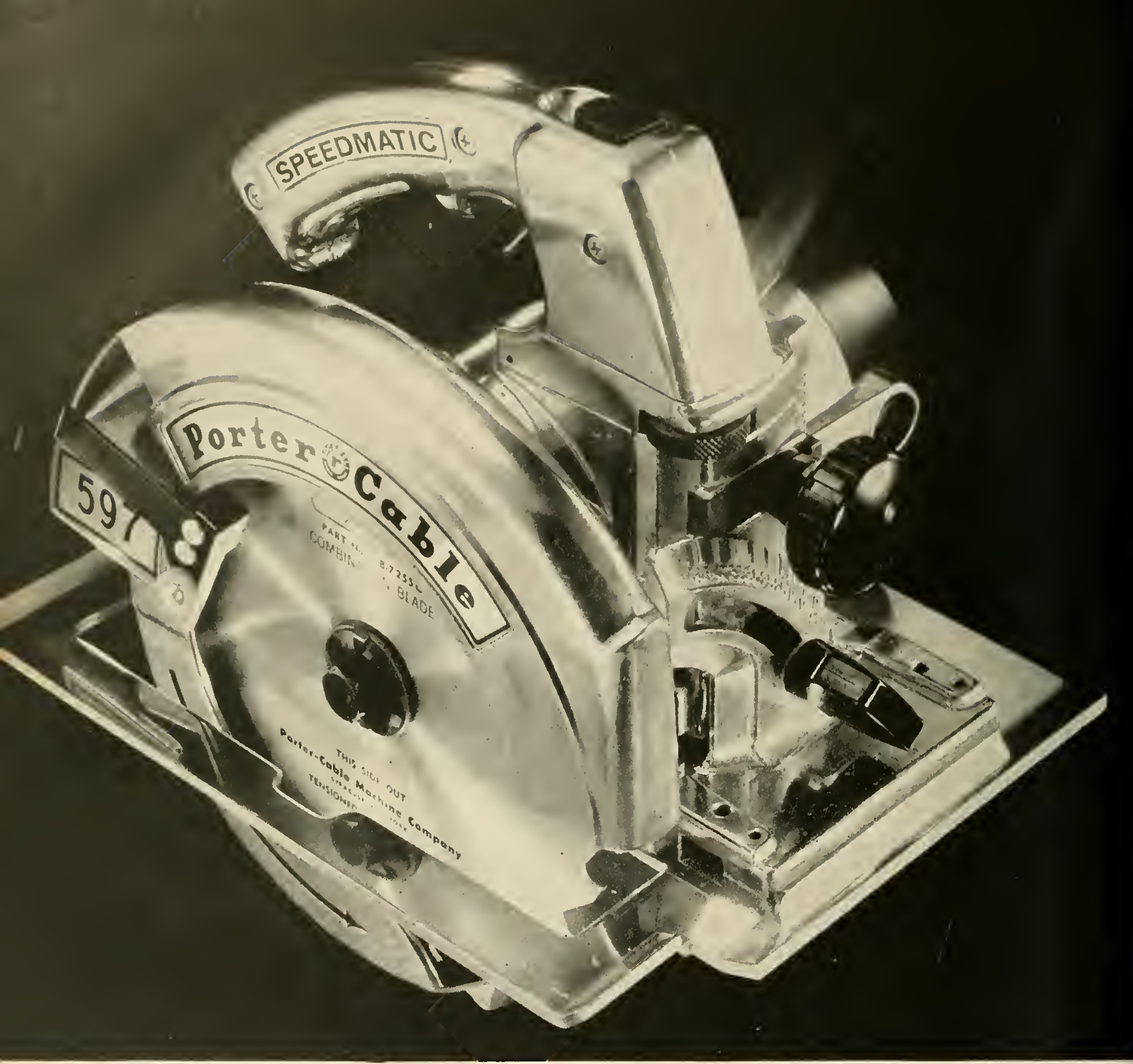
The following is a list of the contributions received to date:

District Council of St. Louis	$ 5,000.00
L.U. 742, Decatur, Ill.	200.00
L.U. 459, Bar Harbor, Maine	32.00
L.U. 176, Newport, R. I.	10.00
L.U. 1455, Nacogdoches, Texas	22.00
L.U. 556, Meadville, Pa.	50.00
L.U. 2002, Beatrice, Nebr.	27.50
L.U. 2084, Astoria, Oreg.	18.00
L.U. 479, Sparta, Ill.	22.50
L.U. 490, Passaic, N. J.	150.00
L.U. 1666, Kingsville, Texas	22.00
L.U. 567, Norfolk, Va.	35.00
L.U. 1883, Macomb, Ill.	49.50
L.U. 2470, Tullahoma, Tenn.	50.00
L.U. 88, Anaconda, Montana	24.00
L.U. 1627, Mena, Ark.	26.50
L.U. 2311, Washington, D. C.	78.50
L.U. 900, Altoona, Pa.	1.72
L.U. 1637, La Junta, Colo.	6.50
L.U. 1511, Southampton, N. Y.	60.00
L.U. 1650, Lexington, Ky.	50.00
L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.	500.00
L.U. 2690, Wabash, Ind.	38.00
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
L.U. 117, Albany, N. Y.	400.00
L.U. 1135, Port Jefferson, N.Y.	3.60
L.U. 1437, Compton, Calif.	567.50
Kansas City District Council of Missouri	50.00
L.U. 1161, Morris, Ill.	51.50
L.U. 2012, Seaford, Del.	95.50
L.U. 1125, Los Angeles, Calif.	75.00
L.U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.	224.00
L.U. 1061, Jerome, Ariz.	15.00
L.U. 838, Sunbury, Pa.	87.00
L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.	49.00
L.U. 1154, Algonac, Mich.	150.00
L.U. 1634, Big Spring, Texas	50.00
L.U. 1217, Greencastle, Ind.	5.50
L.U. 2034, Buffalo, N. Y.	20.00
L.U. 2456, Washington, D. C.	44.00
L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass.	300.00
L.U. 988, Marlboro, Mass.	42.00
L.U. 284, New York, N. Y.	440.50
L.U. 2081, Brookings, Oreg.	9.00
L.U. 1699, Pasco, Wash.	61.50
L.U. 1142, Lawrenceburg, Ind.	50.00
L.U. 2189, Madera, Calif.	1.08
L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.	910.00
W. G. Stanton, Rep., Edmonton, Alba.	25.00
L.U. 73, St. Louis, Mo.	335.00
L.U. 99, Cohoes, N. Y.	50.00
L.U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J.	143.50
L.U. 118, Jersey City, N. J.	30.00
L.U. 2295, New York, N. Y.	31.50
L.U. 950, New York, N. Y.	300.00
L.U. 778, Fitchburg, Mass.	69.00
L.U. 366, New York, N. Y.	100.00
L.U. 135, New York, N. Y.	500.00
L.U. 1400, Santa Monica, Calif.	625.00
Mohawk Valley and Vicinity District Council	10.00
L.U. 747, Oswego, N. Y.	81.00
L.U. 2247, Juneau, Alaska	63.50
L.U. 168, Kansas City, Kansas	300.00
L.U. 246, New York, N. Y.	155.00
L.U. 176, Newport, R. I.	10.00
L.U. 1462, Bristol, Pa.	115.50
L.U. 1340, Fort Collins, Colo.	67.50
L.U. 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.	40.00
L.U. 353, New York, N. Y.	200.00
L.U. 4, Davenport, Iowa	200.00
K. R. Knopf, Rep., Lexington, N. C.	10.00
L.U. 2114, Napa, Calif.	177.00
L.U. 1397, North Hempstead, N. Y.	500.00
L.U. 618, Sikeston, Mo.	27.00
L.U. 3107, Mountain View, Calif.	100.00
L.U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	20.50
L.U. 862, Wakefield, Mass.	33.00
Fred J. Hessler, Closter, N. J.	1.00
L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.	350.00
Albert G. Cooper, Van Nuys, Calif.	5.00
L.U. 2417, Osawatomie, Kans.	26.50
L.U. 1358, La Jolla, Calif.	120.00
L.U. 1418, Lodi, Calif.	130.00
L.U. 242, Chicago, Ill.	450.00
L.U. 614, Elkins, W. Va.	14.00
L.U. 65, Perth Amboy, N. J.	150.00
L.U. 1151, Batavia, N. Y.	35.00
L.U. 1688, Manchester, N. H.	75.00
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.	5.00
L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y.	50.00
L.U. 957, Stillwater, Minn.	185.50
L.U. 316, San Jose, Calif.	1,500.00
Samuel Berger, Los Angeles, Calif.	3.00
TOTAL to date	$17,604.40



Leaders of the St. Louis District Council who spurred the $5,000 contributions: E. C. Meinert, left, secretary-treasurer, and D. Richard Adams, right, business manager.

> *"We love our country, not for what it was, though it has always been great—not for what it is, though of this we are deeply proud—but for what it someday can and, through the efforts of us all, someday will be."*
>
> *—John F. Kennedy before the National Industrial Conference Board, 1961*



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Newark, N. J., MI 2-5730 • New York, N.Y., RA 1-3536 • North Miami Beach, Florida, 945-7644 • Philadelphia, Pa., GL 5-7907
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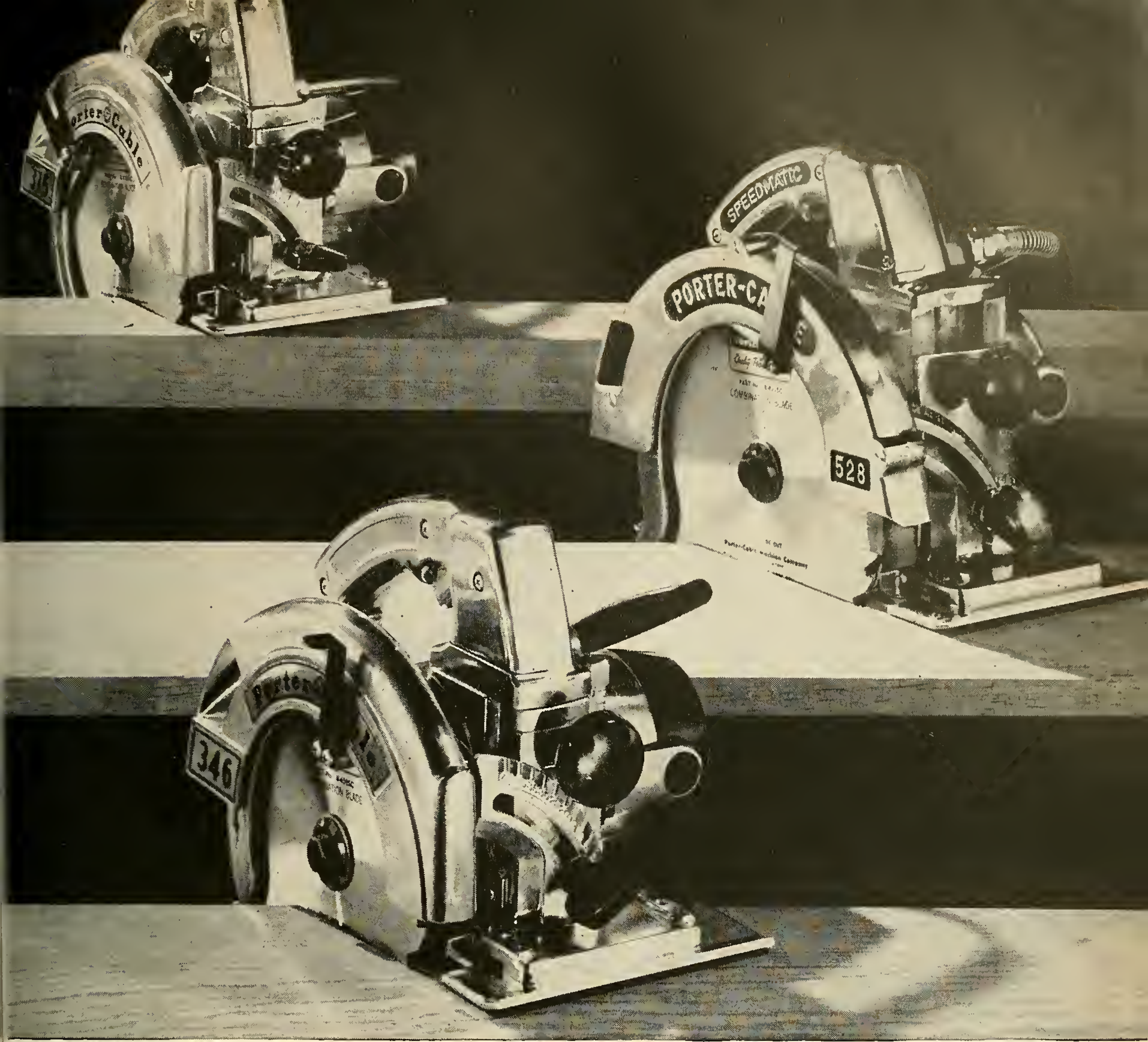

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Your Porter-Cable dealer has 'em all now . . . see him (he's in the Yellow Pages under Tools, Electric). If you like to study specs, write for literature: Power Tool Division, Rockwell Manufacturing Company, 736F N. Lexington Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208.

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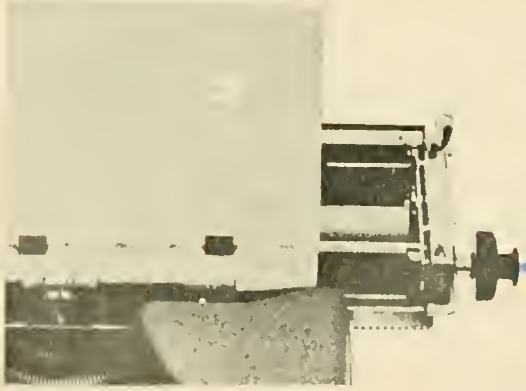


EDITORIALS

The Reds' Propaganda Line

"In 1946, at Fulton, Missouri, the master imperialist Winston Churchill, said:

'The United States stands at this time at the pinnacle of world power—with primacy in power. As you look around you, you must feel not only a sense of duty, but also anxiety lest you fall below the level of achievement. Opportunity is here now—clear and shining. To reject it or ignore it or fritter it away will bring upon us all the long reproaches of the aftertime.'

"The policies of the Truman period were pegged to this shallow assessment of the world relationship of forces.

"The Johnson Administration starts its travels in a different world. The scales in the world power structure have tipped. Since the days of Truman, some 50 countries have won their independence from the slavery of imperialism. World capitalism has been reduced in size, influence and status. A flying trip by a Secretary of State has lost its magic touch. The nuclear weapons monopoly has long since disappeared. Bonn, Paris, London and Tokyo, not to speak of the rest of the world, no longer bow to the dollar."

The above is a typical example of the "tripe" sent out by the Communist Party, which is attempting to saturate the American mind. Many unions, which seem to be the main target of the Reds' propaganda "rifle," receive unsolicited copies of the International Bulletin of the World Federation of Trade Unions—a Communist-dominated organization formed when Free Labor would have nothing more to do with the Red's so-called "unions" and formed their own International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Gus Hall, whom we have quoted above, is the leading Communist spokesman in this country. He has attained this dubious distinction as a result of having the ability to distort everything that happens in America, whether it be good, bad or indifferent, into Red—SI! . . . Yankee—NO!

One of the biggest sources for Communist propaganda that Russia, in general; and Hall, in particular, has ever had is the civil rights issue. Thousands and thousands of brochures, etc. have been sent to all possible outlets to show how imperialism and capitalism have "put into slavery" the Negro. As always, their literature is only partially true. However, look at who is throwing the stones! In Russia, you are either a party official or poor. If you are rich (i.e. a party official), you get richer—if you are born poor, you stay poor. Of course, one option is offered to the poor man, if he tries to get more than the Communist want him to have, he can go to Siberia to dig coal—better yet they might even shoot him.

We may be just a bit too critical of the Communist "democracy" though. After all they did build a wall in Berlin to protect their citizens from freedom.

Resources of Apprenticeship

Apprenticeship is of great importance to our organization, and to all the people of the North American Continent.

One of our major concerns at this time, and one of our most vital contributions to the North American economy is the protection of our national store of basic skills, and the preservation of the standards of our craft.

The origin of our trades lie deep in the history of mankind. Since the first tool was made and put to useful purpose, the hammer, the saw, the trowel, and the plane have been primary instruments of civilization.

Today as yesterday, the caliber and extent of these basic skills are the most vital resources of any nation.

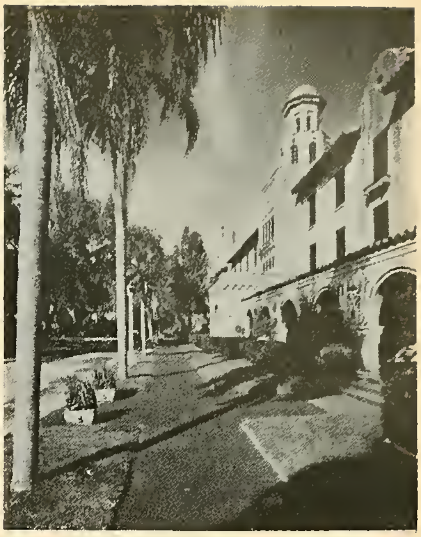
No accumulation of capital, no power of vision, or theoretical genius can bring continued progress without the practical contribution of the builder. If their skills are permitted to decay, a more general decadence must soon follow. We have had to fight, as you well know, the view that is held by some, that competent craftsmen can be trained over night from quickie schools.

There have been numerous changes in methods and materials which have enabled the construction trades to keep pace with the types of tasks that they are called upon to perform. But these innovations have neither eliminated nor diminished the need for skill, training, and experience. They have, in fact, made necessary a higher degree, and a more varied quality of craftsmanship.

We are, therefore, asking that more of an effort be made to have apprentices put to work wherever possible, and that the need for apprentices be called to the attention of the employers in your various localities.

What it's like at LAKELAND

A retired member of Local Union 993, Miami, Florida describes the mode of living at the Brotherhood's retirement home near Lakeland, Florida.



Carpenters' Home
Lakeland, Florida

Dear Friends,

As several of my acquaintances have requested information concerning this much-heralded Carpenters' Home, I will, to the best of my ability, endeavor to give a fair description of this magnificent home located on a beautiful spot overlooking a sizable lake where our marine-minded comrades enjoy the noble sport and art of sailing when ever the breeze is favorable. After residing here over seven years, my opinion still is that this is positively one of the very best retirement homes in the United States.

The main building of our home is three stories high, 332 feet in length, with three 202 foot wings on one side. Our home is steam heated in cold weather. All bedrooms are equipped with adjustable radiators. The hospital, main office and our barber shop have been air-conditioned. A dock for the benefit of the boatmen has been built, complete with slips for the boats and lockers for equipment. A long dock for the fishermen had been built before I came here.

This is a man's world, so to speak, and here are men from nearly every state in the Union, in various stages of preservation. Many of the aging members are in the hospital due either to physical ailments or to old age infirmity. Our 65-bed hospital is staffed with a doctor and a bevy of nurses. Everything possible is done to make the men comfortable and content.

Here is nearly everything that an old man's heart can wish for, including an abundance of food and clothing. The home has its own dairy and beef cattle, also hogs. So we do know where our milk, meat and pork chops come from.

Here we do have complete freedom to dispose of our assets and use the income as we desire, regardless of the source of income. Nothing is taken away from us. To anyone eligible and contemplating moving in to our home, I have the following advise to offer:

Have no hesitation in making your decision. There is plenty of room at all times; no waiting list is necessary. Pack your suitcase and come, you are welcome, but don't take work clothes and worries with you, they are not needed here. You can spend your declining years here, if not in luxury, then at least in leisure and carefree comfort.

Like any institution, it has some rules and regulations to live by, but we don't have any undue regulations here.

Proper behavior is a virtue, so it is best to behave in a sociable and virtuous manner becoming a civilized human being.

One disadvantage here—considered by many a great drawback—is that no provision was made to accommodate married couples. Some men have their wives living in Lakeland and can go there for a visit as often as they wish to. My personal pet peeve is that this home has so few single (individual) rooms. Most of the bedrooms are double and that is the source of some discontent. Some old cranks are by nature controversial and hard to get along with. Many irritating disagreements could have been avoided had the rooms been individual.

Fortunately, we are not all cranks. most of us are living in peace and harmony and enjoying life as well as oldesters are able to do.

I wish at this time to remind Brother Carpenters that this is our home. We all have through the years contributed toward establishing and maintaining this home, and we need not entertain the idea that we are living here on charity.

When the time comes for us here at this home to "fade away" after a long life, our last journey on this earth is a short ride on a narrow lane leading to

A view of the big dining room, where there is "an abundance of food."

the final resting place (the cemetery) right here on the premises. Arrangements can however be made to have the body sent elsewhere for interment, if so desired, but, the Carpenters Home will not pay the shipping expenses for the funeral away from home.

Most of the home's more than 1900-acre land area is used for raising citrus fruit, such as grapefruit, oranges and tangerines.

For diversion in our daily existence we have the following forms of recreation and entertainment:

Indoors: card and pool tables, library, reading room, television, radio, an auditorium where we see moving pictures. Also a spacious lounge with comfortable seats where the less active of our family idle away most of their time. All the above mentioned are free of charge. So are the tailoring, laundry and barbering services, smoking tobacco and pipes.

Those desiring spiritual solace are also given due consideration. They get free bus fare to the city where they have the opportunity to attend church services of their own choosing. Services are also conducted every Sunday in our own auditorium for the benefit of those unable to make the trip to the city.

The nearest town (5 miles away) is Lakeland, a charming little city located in a gently rolling country that is literally peppered with lakes of various sizes and shapes. The vast expanse of citrus orchards add a picturesque touch to this lake section of Florida.

Adjacent to the home is a park with moss-draped live-oak, tall pines, stately palms, and towering eucalyptus, with shrubbery and flowers of many kinds and riotous colorings. Along the shady lanes in the park are benches where the old fellows like myself can sit and amuse ourselves by feeding the birds and squirrels.

Shuffleboard, bowling green and an 18-hole golf course are located in the 400 acre park area.

Only a few of the hardiest oldsters are taking their "daily dozen" on the golf-links. Others are trying their luck at our own private mirror-like fish pond.

Fishing, you know, is a wonderful art,
Whether you fish for fish or fish for the heart,
Wet pants and an empty gut,
Too often is the fisherman's luck.

We have our freedom of movement and are allowed to make daily trips to town if we so desire and longer journeys if we are physically and financially able to do so.

All in all, this is a wonderful home. No worries and no chores to perform.

In conclusion I wish to state that I am as content in my new home as a purring well-fed kitten.

Fraternally,
H. JENSEN
Ex-member of Local No. 93,
Miami, Florida.

Lakeland residents enjoy fishing in their private lake.

Shuffleboard is one of several outdoor activities for members.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Carpenters Home has been caring for aged members of the Brotherhood since 1928. Requirements for entrance are simple and clear-cut. To be eligible for admission a member must have reached age 65 and have at least 30 years of continuous good standing to his credit in the Brotherhood. At the Home he can spend his declining years in peace, comfort, and dignity. Even at the very last, he knows that in his final chapter he will be accorded a dignified funeral and find a last resting place in the cemetery the Home maintains in quiet and peaceful surroundings.

For Past and Present Services

The members of Local Union No. 242, 5439-41 So. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., would like to express our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, the Directors of the Home for the Aged members in Lakeland, Fla., for the superb services that they render for our aged members at the home.

Their past and present operation of the home has practically gone unnoticed by the membership. This is why the members of Local Union No. 242 send this letter to THE CARPENTER *so that it will be published and give Mr. and Mrs. Goddard a bit of recognition that they rightly deserve.*

The members of Local Union No. 242
HOWARD N. ZUTOWT,
Recording Secretary.

Canadian Section

FIFTH CLC CONVENTION LARGEST EVER

The Canadian Labor Congress held its most successful and largest convention in Montreal a few weeks ago.

A plan to solve a problem which has plagued the organization since its beginning was written into the constitution; namely, the settlement of jurisdictional disputes. Much of the language used in the proposal duplicates that in the AFL-CIO constitution. Most important is the creation of a panel of impartial umpires and a statement of their role in settling jurisdictional disagreements.

The chairman of the convention constitution committee, Canadian Director William Mahoney of the Steelworkers, a CLC vice president, in presenting the plan, said it was being offered under a resolution adopted at the 1962 convention in Vancouver. The Executive Council regards it, he said, as a way to settle jurisdictional disputes "without dismembering this labor movement." Several former affiliates have been ousted as a result of raiding charges.

Delegates to the convention gave almost unanimous approval to the plan.

AFL-CIO Vice President Joseph Keenan, in his address to the convention, indicated that Canada and the United States have mutual problems and are faced with the fundamental challenge of providing "jobs for all" who wish to work.

"Here we have no differences, except in degree; for your society, like ours, is based upon private enterprise on the one hand and political democracy on the other. The question we both face is whether such a society can provide jobs for all. The plain fact is that, unless a society can find useful, rewarding work for its people, it has failed." Keenan, who is secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, then added: "You and I, and the way of life we represent, cannot afford to fail."

CLC President Claude Jodoin, in a keynote address to the convention, placed "top priority" on the problem of unemployment. Despite improvement in the last year, 467,000 persons were unemployed. This figure represents 4.6 per cent of the labor force on a seasonally adjusted basis. The Quebec and Atlantic provinces are above the national average for unemployment.

Jodoin added: "We have new knowledge, we have new skills, and we have new equipment. It is an important part of our job to see that the benefits of these advantages are shared by all and not just used for the profit of a few."

Although he addressed the convention only briefly, Allen MacEachen, Minister of Labor, indicated that the government intends to ask Parliament to establish federal standards in some very important areas; namely, minimum wages, maximum hours and some working conditions.

A straight-out prediction by Fred Hayday, a fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress with Robert Main, was received with a tremendous applause: "By the end of the year we will have a labor (party) government in office" in Great Britain.

Convention delegates completed the following actions:

- Adopted a policy calling for a minimum of doubletime for overtime.
- Directed the officers to "bring all legitimate trade unions in Canada" into the CLC.
- Instructed the officers to try to get a Canadian trade union pavilion built for the 1967 World's Fair here (Montreal) and later use it as a permanent labor college.
- Called "with urgency" on federal and provincial governments to act to assure equality of opportunity for Canadians of Indian, Eskimo and Metis extraction.
- Condemned anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union.

In other actions the convention:

- Demanded a work week with a maximum of no more than 40 hours, and higher minimum wages.
- Voted to press organization, especially in the white collar field.
- Welcomed "hopeful signs that the nightmare fear" of nuclear war has lifted, called for a total ban on all nuclear tests and for a "non-nuclear club of nations" which would not make, use or store such weapons, urged Canada to join the Organization of American States, and laid down policy on a wide range of additional international matters.
- Called for nationwide coordination of technical and vocational training and asked the federal government to institute a system of aid to education at all levels including university scholarships, for qualified students.

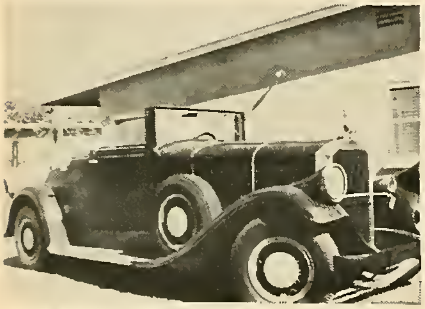
The convention unanimously reelected President Claude Jodoin, Executive Vice Presidents William Dodge and Joe Morris; Secretary-Treasurer Donald MacDonald and the four vice presidents—Mahoney, Canadian Director George Burt of the Auto Workers; Canadian Vice President Frank Hall of the Railway Clerks and Vice President William Jenovese of the Bricklayers.

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

L. Deane Burlingame of Las Vegas, Nevada, a member of Local 1780: has, in addition to angling, a unique hobby—finding and restoring old cars. He sends in the following photo of a 1929 Pierce Arrow "Flying Cloud," a convertible coupe with "rumble" seat. L. D. worked nights in a filling station in order to accumulate enough cash to buy it, then proceeded to restore the motor to tip-top shape and replace some of the original trappings. Says Deane: "The car eventually came to the attention of Tony Canion of Silver Slippers casino fame who purchased it from me and refinished it to its original beautiful fashion. It was shown a few years ago as a "One of a Kind Classic" in The Saturday Evening Post—May 21st edition, 1960, page 99. I reckon it's worth around $7,000 today, in its original condition."



1929 Pierce Arrow

Handle Trout Gently

Clifford L. Storms of Portland, Maine, asks: "I've often wondered, Fred, if it's a good idea to return undersized trout to the river after they have been hooked. Seems to me they will die anyway."

I personaally believe, Cliff, that it's a good idea to return them gently to the water. It's an established fact that a lightly hooked and gently handled trout is seldom fatally injured. In a survey conducted by a well-known Canadian biologist, Dr. Richard B. Miller of Alberta, it was learned that of 151 trout caught and released, only eight died. The fatalities were, no doubt, from deeply hooked, rough-handled fish.

Brings Home the Bacon

Martin Ringenbach and 8-pt. buck

Mrs. M. L. "Ruth" Ringenbach, wife of Martin Ringenbach, Westbury, Long Island, a member of Local 1921 out of Uniondale, New York, says she doesn't mind being a fishing and hunting widow 'cause "he" brings home proof of the pudding. She enclosed the following snapshot of Borther Ringenbach with an eight-point buck he downed near Monticello.

90 Pounds of Pike

Canadian Pike

Richard T. Symonds, of Regiina, Saskachewan, Canada, a member of Local 1867, is one of those fortunate anglers, who lives close to prime waters. On a junket to Last Mountain lake, which is approximately 35 miles from the back porch, he and two companions hooked three lunker pike each, all told weighing a total of 90 pounds. Here's a snapshot of the lads and their "great day in the morning" catch—all taken on wooden plugs, cast from shore. (Left to right are: Norman Martin, Brother Symonds and Elmer Berg.)

Big Game—The Hard Way

Koehler and Smith with quarry

Oliver B. Koehler of Local 80, Chicago, and hunting partner Bud Smith, get their game the hard way—via the bow and arrow route.

Here's a snapshot of Oliver (left) and Bud with a black bear, one of three they've downed in the wild Vilas country of Wisconsin. This represents a six-year peroid and includes eight deer for their stalking efforts.

An Eternal Scene

Mrs. Jens Christensen of San Diego, California sets the theme for this issue of Outdoor Meandering, a theme depicting the time-honored enjoyment of angling by "boy and man," "girl and woman," from six and under to sixty and over. It is this nation's most universal outdoor sport.

The following photo shows Mrs. Christensen's husband Jens, a retired member of Local 1358, La Jolla, and his grandson Robert Ritchie, age 5. The two, happy and comtemplative anglers are trying their luck from the banks of the Rogue river near Grants Pass, Oregon.

Mrs. Jens did not say, whether they caught fish or not. That might be newsworthy; yes, but it is but one of the myraid benefits of the gentle art. "Catching is," as one Carpenter recently put it, a fringe benefit. It's 'the outing' that counts."

In line with all this we're dedicating the remainder of the column to young anglerfolk, any one of whom could be a future angling president.

Jens Christensen and grandson

Like Father—Like Son

. . . Walter J. Zimmerman, Palmyra, New Jersey, a member of Local 1856, Philadelphia, has four sons, and a daughter, all followers in dad's angling footsteps. Oldest son Joe, is currently a carpenter's apprentice and his three younger boys—Gary, age 13; Dan, 10 and Dave, 9—are showing an interest in the profession. Past junket to Elk Neck State, Maryland, included an angling session. They all caught fish. Here's a photo of David with his stringer.

David Zimmerman and catch

. . . And here's a self-explanatory letter from a fisherman-for life, Bob Tingstrom of Healdsburg, California. His dad is a member of Local 751. (Incidentally, Bob, you did not specify your address. Please drop us a card so we can fire back a pair of fishing lures.)

. . . Dennis and Carl Stencil of Lincoln Park, Michigan, and their dad, a member of Local 19, Detroit, favors the waters of Big Portage Lake in the Waterloo Recreation area. Say the lads: "Take your night crawlers along; fish the bottom, and you'll catch your share of crappie and bluegill. A pic of Dennis and Carl, with a nice catch of the aforementioned was; unfortnately, too faint for reproduction.

"Moose of a Deer"

Shades of last year's deer hunting scene, here's a photo of a "moose of a deer" submitted too late for last season's deer hunting column but it's too hot to wait 'til next season.

Fella' on the left is George McKinley of Freeport, New York, a dock builder and member of Local 1456. Next to him is partner, Joe Taylor, a steamfitter. Together, they own and operate a "hunt camp" out of Monroe, Maine. If the buck pictured here—a 205 pound specimen, field dressed—is typical example of the critters in that neck o' the woods, I reckon they have a lot of satisfied customers each year.

McKinley and Taylor with buck

Unexpected Jackpot

. . . T. A. Gulledge of Miami, a member of Local 993 since 1945, recalls a trip to salt chuck waters with son Michael who was then 9; now 15. They wiled away practically the whole day tring to coax a balky outboard motor to troll. When they finally did get it started, they hit the piscatoral jackpot. Here's a graphic proof of the tale: Michael with a clothesline full of barracuda they caught.

Michael Gulledge and barracuda

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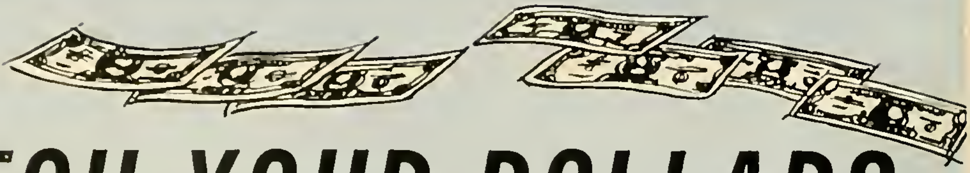


STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS

Dealer Junkets, 'Spiffs' Pad Merchandise Costs

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

THE public pays millions of dollars extra in prices of appliances and household equipment for the dealer junkets and trips sponsored nowadays by many large manufacturers.

Junketing has become a standard practice. General Electric, Gibson, other big manufacturers fly merchants or take them on cruises to such exotic places as Rome and other cities in Europe, Hawaii, Rio de Janeiro, Bermuda, and Acapulco, Mexico.

These trips are rewards for dealers who meet certain sales targets. But you pay the bill when you buy an air conditioner, or other appliance that the manufacturer happens to want dealers to push.

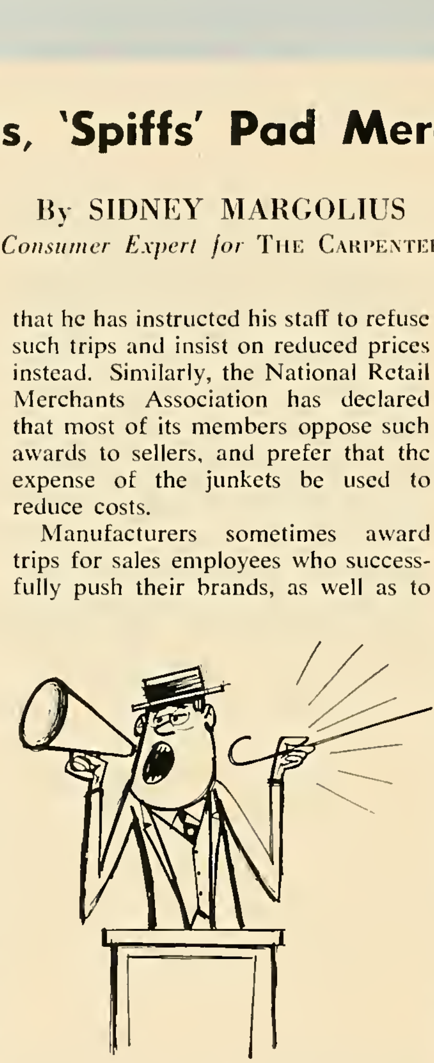
The junkets have become so widespread and obviously expensive that even some of the dealers themselves are beginning to protest. One large air-conditioner manufacturer, Fedders, has announced it will let dealers take the cost of such trips in lower appliance prices if they prefer. One source estimated this could mean a reduction of $30-$50 in the cost of air conditioners, although another source from the same company said the savings are not that large, *Home Furnishings Daily* reports.

In any case, the cost is substantial. One leading manufacturer has hired a ship to take its bigger dealers and their wives on a ten-day cruise at a cost estimated at $2400 per couple.

Another large manufacturer, Frigidaire, plays dealers' choice. Merchants can take the trips Frigidaire sponsors or stay at home and take $10 off the prices of air conditioners they order in the company's sales campaign.

Not all merchants want such trips or condone the practice. The president of a leading appliance chain told us that he has instructed his staff to refuse such trips and insist on reduced prices instead. Similarly, the National Retail Merchants Association has declared that most of its members oppose such awards to sellers, and prefer that the expense of the junkets be used to reduce costs.

Manufacturers sometimes award trips for sales employees who successfully push their brands, as well as to dealers. An even more widespread practice involving the salespeople is the use of "spiffs" or "push money" paid by manufacturers. These often are used to induce salespeople to push the sale of certain brands of mattresses as well as household appliances.



Then the potential harm to consumers is doubled. Not only must you pay the cost of the manufacturer-sponsored trips or cash spiffs in the price of the merchandise, but you may be subjected to heavy pressure to buy a particular brand or a higher price model.

This doesn't mean you never should believe a salesman's advice about what to buy. Many experienced retail salesmen do offer valuable guidance. But this is to say you need to be on your guard if you find the salesman or dealer noticeably is pressing you to buy a particular model.

In the mattress business especially, spiffs or PM's notoriously are used for pushing the highest priced models. The president of one large mattress factory has called PM's "the most vicious" practice ever promoted by retailers and manufacturers both. The consumer is the one who really pays for PMs, he said.

But what can you do about the dealer junkets? Your only defense is comparison shopping. Sometimes, for example, you can find a difference of $10 to $30 in the price of a large appliance. There have been instances in which it has been possible to save $10 just by walking across the street to a competing store.

It also is obvious that the practice of giving expensive junkets on advertised brands helps make the private brands of the larger retailers relatively better comparative values, since they do not include this cost. Many of the private brand appliances sold by various large retailers under their own brand names are made by some of the manufacturers most active in providing junkets.

The most ironic and potentially harmful prospect is that if Congress passes the so-called "quality stabilization bill enabling manufacturers to fix prices, even retailers who prefer to sell for less rather than accept trips or other awards, would have to sell at the same prices as the others. The millions of dollars spent on junkets then would be a legally fixed part of the retail prices you pay.

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Western Council Bolsters Its Defense Fund

Among the leaders participating in the Western Council convention were, from left: Earl Hartley, executive secretary of the Western Council; J. L. Rhodes, the United Brotherhood's director of organization; and Kenneth Davis, West Coast coordinator for the Brotherhood.

The 27th annual convention of the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, U. B. of C. & J., convened in Portland, Oreg., in April, and delegates from 11 Western states took decisive action on several major resolutions.

The convention approved a recommendation that contributions to the Council's defense fund be increased by 50 cents, effective July 1, this year, with the benefits to be restricted to benefits during industry negotiations in 1966.

"This is the most important thing to come on the floor of this convention," Earl Hartley, executive secretary, told delegates, while introducing the executive committee recommendation. The final vote was overwhelming in favor of the proposal.

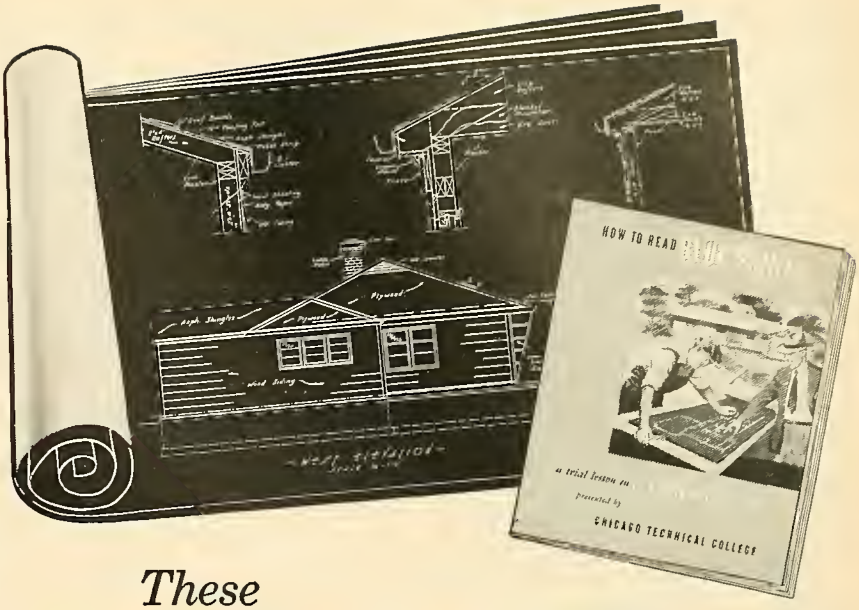
Delegates also approved a resolution calling for double time for overtime in an effort to aid the war on poverty by reducing unemployment.

One resolution firmly opposed the variable work week as "detrimental to all of the lumber industry and would set back . . . achievements for many years."

Several International Brotherhood and Western leaders were guests of the convention, including Second General Vice President Finlay Allan, General Treasurer Peter Terzick, and Brotherhood Organizing Director J. L. Rhodes.

Rhodes urged that local unions work to build their "image" among unorganized plants, so that the unorganized workers can see the advantages of membership in the United Brotherhood. He urged members in every locality to bring the story of Brotherhood benefits to all workers of the Western states.

Second General Vice President Allan called the Lumber and Sawmill Workers a strong link in the U. B. of C. & J. chain, and he, too, called for greater organizing efforts.



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Local 2239 Members Help Restore Memorial

Carpenters of Local 2239, Port Clinton, Ohio, erected scaffolding on the greatest battle monument and most massive column ever built by man. Near Put-in-Bay on Lake Erie, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry won the greatest naval battle of the War of 1812. Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial was erected in 1912 at a cost of $1,000,000. The granite battle monument is considered the most massive column ever built by man. It is being restored to its original beauty and soundness. Carpenters of the Lake Erie District Council scaffolded the monument from the base to its summit (352 feet high) with tubular scaffold, which is necessary for other crafts to have a safe place to perform their duties.

Pin Presentation

VANCOUVER, B. C.—President Robert Smith of Local 452 in Vancouver presents a 25-year pin to Brother Carl O. Carlson.

Free Unions Seen Democracy's Bulwark

A STRONG and free trade union movement is the best assurance of a democratic society. Thirty-one young union leaders from ten Latin American nations were so advised recently by President George Meany of the AFL-CIO when he welcomed the group to the American Institute for Free Labor Development in Washington.

He stressed the common desire of workers the world over for a better life for themselves and their dependents. This can be achieved only through a free labor movement, Meany said. The president of the AFL-CIO told the Latin American trade unionists that U.S. labor views the destruction of free unions in any part of the world as "a menace to the future of workers" in this country. He recalled that "every dictator, whether of the right or the left, has begun by destroying free trade unions . . . because you can't dictate to free men."

U.S. labor has no desire to "control" or "interfere" in the Latin American workers' movement, Meany made clear in his talk.

"It is our hope," he said, "that your studies will be fruitful—not for the AFL-CIO but for the people of the society in which you live."

The purpose of the Institute, the AFL-CIO's head pointed out, is "to advance the cause of free trade unions —to advance the cause of worker freedom."

Umbrella Sheds Design

A typical design sheet showing details for the construction of an umbrella shed has been announced by the Timber Engineering Company. The design features both a single and double type shed with roof spans 14 ft. and 28 ft., respectively, calling for the attachment of roof trusses to center poles spaced 8 ft. on center. Detailed are suggested fabricating and assembly methods, including procedures for erecting trusses on poles. Particularly ideal for storage of lumber and building supplies, since material is readily accessible from either side. Also suitable for storage of farm equipment and coverage for livestock. Write: Timber Engineering Co., 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Helicopter Helper

A helicopter Mechanic on the work platform guides a load of lumber into position by "talking the pilot down" with a portable radio.

Two light helicopters assisted workers in the construction of a 2,100-foot-long flume perched on the side of a 1,200-foot-deep mountain canyon located in Calaveras County, California.

According to the report of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, contractor for the project, the two 1,750-pound aircraft flew 375 tons of lumber and lowered each load into precise placement for workmen on the escarpment.

The first of what ultimately totaled 1,000 flights started in mid-December. The Hiller copters were guided, in their approach to the flume, by a portable VHF aircraft radio operated by one of the crew's mechanics. Due to the steep slope of the canyon, the use of hand signals were impossible.

With this ground-air teamwork, heavier 8 by 12 beams, 18 feet long, were lowered and placed within inches of final position and carpenters made them secure. The carpenters became so accustomed to the aerial supply line that they ceased to look up or miss a beat with their hammers.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

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Because we are changing over our mail list to our new computer, it is impossible for us to add, subtract, or change an address if we do not have your Local Union number. Therefore, if you want your name added to the mail list of the journal, or if you want it taken off, or if you want your address changed, please include your Local Union No. in your request. Thank you for your cooperation.

PETE TERZICK

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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Williams, Harold B.
Wilson, William A.

L.U. No. 1513, Detroit, Mich.
Powell, Frank R.
Rygielski, Marion

L.U. No. 1516, Salem, Mass.
Poitras, Augustine

L.U. No. 1518, Gulfport, Miss.
Chiniche, Peter P.
Robbins, Merrill A.

L.U. No. 1541, Vancouver, B.C.
Holm, Axel

L.U. No. 1598, Victoria, B.C.
Aseltine, William
Thackray, Frank

L.U. No. 1599, Redding, Calif.
Malinak, Andrew

L.U. No. 1632, San Luis Obispo, Calif.
Miears, Elmer
Vogt, George

L.U. No. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
Dennis, Wilburt J.
Fraser, Arthur
Hinegardner, H. H.
Huntington, D. S.
McCulloch, Joseph
Poling, J. Fred

L.U. No. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
Barton, Robert
Ohs, Gustav
Rush, James
Zander, Siegfried

L.U. No. 1707, Longview, Wash.
Bodin, Richard W.
Caines, Roy
Cox, William B.
Elmgren, William
Kummer, Jacob S.

L.U. No. 1715, Vancouver, Wash.
Christofferson, T. A.
Harriman, Harvey
Richards, C. H.
Righter, Robert H.
Ward, Ralph

L.U. No. 1768, Jacksonville, Texas
Portwood, W. M.

L.U. No. 1772, Hicksville, N.Y.
Funfgeld, George
Paulson, Birger
Venable, James

L.U. No. 1780, Las Vegas, Nev.
Adams, Lee

L.U. No. 1797, Renton, Wash.
Allen, Arthur B.
Buck, Arthur M.
Klinga, J. W.
McClusky, Dell R.
Sipila, Jacob R.
Todd, Theodore B.
Wiles, Claud
Willson, Smith W.

L.U. No. 1822, Fort Worth, Tex.
Bilodeau, Emile L. R.
Obsivac, J. P.
Stevens, L. S.

L.U. No. 1846, New Orleans, La.
Boreo, Charles
Everard, James J., Sr.
Gaudin, Leonard J.

L.U. No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
Alm, Frank
Gebis, Joseph W.
Grevin, Peter Jr.
Nemlaha, Michael

L.U. No. 2020, San Diego, Calif.
Noriega, Emil F.
Pope, C. A.
Stahlhebler, J. N.
Weseloh, Lawrence A.

L.U. No. 2034, Buffalo, N.Y.
Stasiak, Thaddeus E.

L.U. No. 2078, Vista, Calif.
Monroe, Don C.
Palmer, Ellie B.
Sager, O. B.

L.U. No. 2114, Napa, Calif.
Baker, Virgil
Reickenberg, Fred

L.U. No. 2133, Albany, N.Y.
Miles, J. O.

L.U. No. 2164, San Francisco, Calif.
Mannix, Frank P.

L.U. No. 2235, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Baiera, James C.
Jobe, Floyd William
Patterson, William

L.U. No. 2250, Red Bank, N.J.
Deady, Richard
Howland, Harry
Hyer, Louis
Lane, Carleton
Moore, Wilson
Saunders, Harold
Scalpati, Louis
Schultz, George R.
Steelman, Randolph
Thompson, John
Wood, Charles

L.U. No. 2258, Houma, La.
Whipple, Houston

L.U. No. 2288, Los Angeles, Calif.
Caldwell, L. M.
Casey, Thomas W.
Hughes, Charley L.
Jennings, John E.
Johnston, Barlett H.
Mahan, Arthur E.
Sanders, William Clyde
Warner, Albert

(Continued on Page 28)

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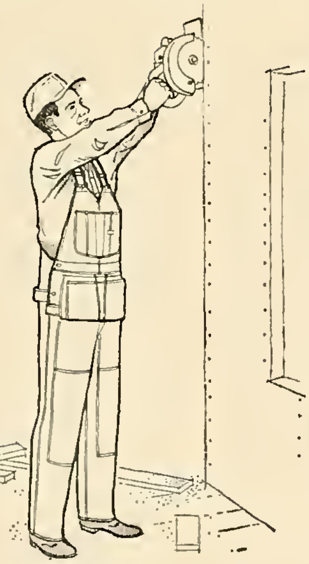

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In Memoriam

Continued from Page 27

L.U. No. 2330, Gainesville, Texas

Jenning, Harvey

L.U. No. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.

Black, Harold A.
Marvin, Ralph E.

L.U. No. 2450, Plaster Rock, N.B.

Duffy, Glendon A.

L.U. No. 2455, Crescent City, Calif.

Maxwell, Hugh

L.U. No. 2987, Norfolk, Va.

Deaton, Robert H.

Mike Sexton, Former Chicago Leader, Dies

The Chicago District Council reports the passing away of former President of the District Council Brother M. J. (Mike) Sexton. He died in April, following a long illness.

A member of the Brotherhood and Local 13 for more than 55 years, Mike was always active in the affairs of the union and leaves behind him an enviable record in unionism, evidenced by his services to his local, to the district council, and our national organization. He served his local for many years both as business representative and as president—an office which he held emeritus. He was president of the district council throughout the war and postwar years, when he rendered the organization exceptional service and from which he retired; later joining the staff of the national organization as a General Representative, a position in which he remained active until his illness.

For years he was a delegate to the Chicago District Council and he represented his local union and the council at scores of local, state and national conventions.

Mike's life was one of service to the Brotherhood and to unionism in general, principles which he imparted to his family as represented by his son, Jim Sexton, also a delegate to the council and president and business representative of Local 13.

Local 1032 Ceremony

On April 3, eight members of Local 1032, Minot, N. Dak., were honored for 25 years in the union. Pins were given to: Arthur Johnson, Nils Olson, Anton Jothen, Frank Smith, George Benton, Ervin Syverson, John Balke, and Ole Hagen.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Veteran members at the Buffalo banquet: left to right, first row—Matthew Haimerl, Ernest Berner, Edward Maul, John Dresser, Adolph Boyack (63 years), General Secretary, R. E. Livingston, Alfred Stoller, Benjamin Koerbel, Edward Heintz. Second row—Joseph Piechocki, Andrew Feiner, Carl Tenbult, Fred Kobel, Joseph Hack, William Klausman, Herman Schwarz, Paul Fage, Vincent Siekierski, Frank Hurd. Third row—Leo Metzler, Aurelio Maestra, Theodore Thomas, Leonard Zimmer, August Winkelman, Edward Palumbo, Joseph Gelz, Eugene Tschaepe, John Winkler. Absent Members—Emil Habicht, John Koehler, Peter Kramer, Albert Kreuder, Elmer May, Michael Meisl.

Local 355, Buffalo, Marks 75th Birthday

Local Union 355, of Buffalo, N. Y., celebrated its 75th Anniversary, November 2, 1963, in Carpenters Hall, 300 Kensington Ave., by giving to the members and their wives, a banquet dinner and dance at which 34 members were feted and honored, for having attained from 25 to 63 years of membership in the Brotherhood. Twenty of this group are pension members.

Adolph Boyack, the oldest living member, is 89 years of age, and holds senior membership in the Local of 63 years. He was President of the Local from 1909 to 1921.

General Secretary, Richard E. Livingston, was guest speaker, and officiated in the presentation of membership buttons to the honored members.

Adolph Boyack, age 89, a member for 63 years receiving a lapel pin from General Secretary Richard E. Livingston and Local Union 355 President Paul Fage.

City Passes Resolution Commending Local 1507 and Recording Secretary

Left to right: Sidney Kading, El Monte councilman; Dr. Leslie L. Dagley, mayor of the City of El Monte; Russel Auten, recording secretary and business representative of Carpenters Local Union 1507; Dale Ingram, vice mayor, and Telpher Wright, El Monte city manager.

On Friday, April 12th, 1963, in the Council Chambers of the El Monte, Calif., City Hall, Russel Auten, recording secretary and business representative, on behalf of Carpenters Local 1507, was presented with a Resolution of Commendation for cooperation and constructive activity in public affairs.

Dr. Leslie L. Dagley, Mayor of the City of El Monte, made the presentation to Mr. Auten. Others in attendance were Mr. Dale Ingram, Vice-Mayor; Mr. Sidney Kading, Councilman; Mr. Telpher Wright, City Manager, and Mr. Herb Evetts, Los Angeles County Federation of Labor. The Resolution stated among other things that the union actively supported the official policies of local governmental agencies and took an active part in the bond elections for both the Mountain View School District and the El Monte Elementary School District, and in the election conducted by the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District to join the Metropolitan Water District.

Local 1507, El Monte, was chartered on the 15th of Febraury, 1935. Russel Auten, a member for 24 years, has been Recording Secretary since 1948, and has served on many civic, political and fund-raising committees. He further commented, "I have considered El Monte my home for over 30 years . . . even in my wanderings. . . . " He shares the City Council's pride in a fine City.

N. J. Local Lauded For Handicapped Work

An outstanding volunteer program was recognized in ceremonies held at the last general meeting of Local 620 in Madison, N. J.

Robert Ohlweiler, president of Local 620, presided over a meeting where individual members and the local were presented certificates for their work in rebuilding and remodeling the Occupational Training Center for the Handicapped in Morriston, N. J.

Devoting weekends and evenings of their free time, over 60 members and officers of the local donated labor and material to provide attractive quarters for the training of multiple handicapped persons.

Mr. Ohlweiler, who is also general representative from the 2nd District of the Carpenters, was instrumental in getting the project in motion 2 years ago. He noted that a labor union's responsibilities to the community in which it lives touches every facet of that community.

George Laufenberg, Business Agent, and Anthony Penucci, member of the Executive Board of Local 620, were singled out for their steadfast devotion to accomplishing what at first seemed an impossible task.

Presenting the awards was Richard Bernard, President of the Occupational Training Center for the Handicapped, who said, "Your contribution to helping the handicapped have made all of us proud to know you as workers, as community spirited neighbors and as friends."

Richard Bernard, Anthony, Penucci George Laufenberg and Robert Ohlweiler at award presentation to Local 620.

Local 1752, Pomona, Calif., Honors Long-Timers

Lauded for long and loyal membership and efficient service in the Brotherhood were (standing, from left: K. W. Bodily, Walter Byse, Ralph Carbaugh, August Damhus, William La Follette, Reinold Krause, Edward Van Allen; (kneeling): Harold Straughan, Claude Fowler. Brothers Byse and Damhus were recipients of 50-year pins while the other seven Brothers received 25-year pins at the recent Local 1752 ceremonies.

Son of Member Is Nat'l Wrestling Champ

Larry Kristoff, son of Mr. Tony Kristoff, Local 841, Carbondale, Ill., is the current National A.A.U. heavyweight wrestling champion. Better known as a high school athlete for his ability as a football star, Larry developed into one of the nation's finest amateur wrestlers under the tutelage of Coach Jim Wilkinson at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. In the fall of 1963 he won an international title while competing in an Olympic warm-up meet at Tokyo, Japan.

Retired Cabinetmaker Now Builder of Altars

Michael Mark stands by the handmade altar he created for St. Nicholas Romanian Orthodox Church in Roebling, N. J.

"I don't like power tools, I do all the work by hand."

Working as described above, Michael Mark of Carpenter's Local 31, Trenton, N. J., has built three altars for the Orthodox Romanian Church. This 78-year-old Romanian carpenter, although retired, has these testimonials to his skill located in Roebling, N. J., Miami and Hollywood, Florida.

Mr. Mark learned the cabinetmaking trade in Romania. He spent six years, without pay, working with his instructor before earning his cabinetmaker's permit.

Although Mr. Mark is retired, his wife says that he will make no more altars, because he spends too much time and money on them.

Local Union 62 Marks 75th Anniversary

On Saturday, April 18, Carpenters Local 62, Chicago, celebrated its 75 anniversary with a dinner party for 1600 guests in the International Ballroom of the Conrad Hilton Hotel.

It was a festive occasion, and guests were presented with souvenirs of the occasion.

Principal speaker was First General Vice President John R. Stevenson. Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council, was toastmaster.

Local Union 62 was chartered on April 1, 1889, at a place then known as "Town of Lakes," afterward changed to Englewood (now a part of Chicago). Early leaders of the local union go back to the founding of the Brotherhood in 1881, however.

Vice President Stevenson recounted some of the early history of the local union in his address. He praised the pioneering efforts of the local union on behalf of all Carpenters in the Chicago area.

"Many things have changed since Local Union 62 was chartered," he commented. "There is room for still greater change . . . Our sights must now be raised . . ."

Local Union 62 has maintained its offices at 6414 South Halsted Street for the past 50 years. It operated in the Englewood area before the Town of Lakes area was annexed to Chicago in the 1890's.

Among other guests at the celebration were several Illinois Federation and Chicago Building and Construction Trades leaders, including Earl Welsh, Earl McMahon, Thomas Nader, Rubin Soderstrom, and Stanley L. Johnson.

OFFICIAL CONGRATULATIONS—Front row, left to right: Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council; John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President of the Brotherhood; Clare Carlson, president of Local Union 62; William Cook, business agent of Local 62, and Paul Sage, conductor of the local union. Second row: all officers of Local 62—Eric Johnson, trustee; Arthur Nickelson, financial secretary-treasurer; Wilbur Johnson, recording secretary, and Morris W. Jones, trustee. Partially seen behind Bro. Nickelson is Irvin Johnson, warden.

AMONG THE HEAD TABLE GUESTS—Front row: Reuben Soderstom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor; M. Hedstrom and Eric Areen, 50-year members; First General Vice President John R. Stevenson of the Brotherhood, and Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council. Second row: Robert Gibson, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation; Earl McMahon, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council; Stanley L. Johnson, vice president of the Illinois State Federation; Charles A. Thompson, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council; Arthur Nickelson, Local 62 financial secretary-treasurer; William Cook, Local 62 business agent, and Clare Carlson, president, Local 62.

I Would Join a Union Because . . .

We, the people of these United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice and promote the general welfare, need freedom of speech and freedom of the press.

Even in the founding of our great nation our forefathers knew the importance of unity. This growth, this power and this influence has grown stronger and stronger through the years. It is a good feeling for our generation to know that we live in such a democratic nation; a nation where we can express our thoughts and feelings in such a way that it benefits our fellow men. Our AFL-CIO are working every day to seek a more perfect union, and in this way are seeking the understanding and sympathy of our working class of people.

The working conditions of America today is the envy of all other nations. Who has provided these conditions? None other than the unions of our great country. The American unions have not only provided better working conditions, they have also contributed much toward better citizenship, education and economy for all the people of the United States. Unions have given the workers more dignity, more security and needless to say more pay. Americans can also belong to a union regardless of race, color, or creed.

Why will I join a union? Because unions are here to stay and they will continue to help *all* the people of our country.

1963 Graduating Apprentices of Chicago District Council

87 Apprentices in 1963 Chicago Exercises

On October 31, 1963, the Chicago District Council of Carpenters held its apprenticeship completion exercises. Although some of the boys were unable to attend due to military service, 87 apprentices became journeymen.

The Chicago District Council has sponsored such completion exercises bi-annually for a number of years.

The class was addressed by General Representative Earl Welch; by Messrs. Ralph Winslow and Donald Dvorak of the Builders Association of Chicago; by Joseph Sullivan of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, Department of Labor; by Thomas Nayder of the Chicago Building Trades Council; by Stanley L. Johnson of the Illinois State Federation of Labor & C.I.O.; by James Senes, State Supervisor of Trade & Industrial Education; by Frank E. Frieden, Manager of the Carpenters Welfare and Pension Funds, and also by Messrs. Elmer Sundberg, Robert Swanson, Ernest Cirou, Edwin Kalm, Gunner Anderson, and Franklin Hendee, representing the several schools participating in the training of apprentices in the Chicago area. Also addressing the class was Secretary Charles Thompson and President Ted Kenney of the District Council, who were respectively Chairman and Co-Chairman for the program.

Certificates of completion of training are presented to the following graduates (number after each name indicates local union membership):

Bruce Anderson, 181; James G. Barber, 199; Arthur G. Berns, 1307; David Bleser, 1307; Carl Braack, 181; Edward Breiter, 1128; John C. Brown, 13; Anthony Burdi, 13; Daniel A. Casey, 504; Arthur A. Cencula, 1996; Samuel W. Cooke, 80; Richard Coppens, 434; Dominick De Monte, 242; William H. Dever, 461; Leon Dombeck, 13; Robert Dutzi, 1; Joseph A. Eder, 1996; Richard Erickson, 58; Arnold Felske, 1922; Gerald Fritz, 1307; Leo T. Gleason, 434; James A. Gormick, 839; Ralph Gorski, Jr., 181; Charles Gould, 80; Ted Grant, 1922; Jack Hargrove, 434; John Hermann, 10; James W. Hester, 13; Charles Heuring, 839; Ronald Howes, 434; Albert Johnson, 1996; Leif Jonasen, 181; John Jorgensen, 434; Thomas Kamphuis, 62; Antone Kapel, 839; James Kaszynski, 181; Louis W. Kent, 434; Curtiss R. Koehler, 419; Albert Kolniak, 242; William E. Kristensen, 558; Fred Kuhlman, 558; Eugene Kulik, 58; James Lamoreux, 62; James Ledvina, 54; Frank Lindgren, Jr., 58; William P. Lyons, 58; Fred Mackesy, 1307; John Mader, 434; Joseph Magnani, 461; James Martin, 839; Robert M. Mattson, 62; David Lee Mead, 271; Norwood Meneou, 271; Joseph C. Nasca, 558; Alvin Olsen, 181; Steve Pekarik, 181; Rodney Pensinger, 1922; Gerald Petrik, 1786; Ronald Polka, 62; Richard Rusnak, 1786; Donald H. Ryskamp, 141; William F. Scheski, 1996; Norman J. Schmitt, 80; Frank C. Serafin, 199; Wm. Snow, 1128; Don W. Sporleder, 181; Glenn Svenson, 80; Frank M. Swanson, 242; Robert M. Swanson, 58; Richard Taylor, 1922; Joseph Tegel, 181; Vincent J. Templin, 80; John M. Tenerelli, 558; Jerry Thompson, 181; George Tomasiewicz, 242; Daniel Toth, 62; Rudolph Vlcek, 242; Gene A. Weisbecker, 1128; Henry Weiss, 504; Lee Willis, 181; Charles Willney, 58; Wayne L. Wolf, 54; Gerald Woltman, 181; Gilbert Yost, 181; John Zirkle, 141; and Paul Zuidema, 80.

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22 Years of Dedication

John Dzendzel, retired business manager of Carpenters Local 982, Detroit, Mich., is shown here receiving a lifetime membership card in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America from Finlay C. Allan, Second Vice-President. Shown at the testimonial, left to right, are: Jack Wood, secretary-manager of the Detroit Building Trades Council; Dzendzel; L. M. Weir, secretary-treasurer, the Detroit District Council; Vern Ellsworth, business manager of Local 982; Allan; and Graham Sterling, Local 982 president.

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New Ladies' Auxiliary Installed in Indiana

On February 21, 1964, a new Ladies' Auxiliary, Charter #828 of the Carpenters' District Council of Central and Western Indiana, was installed by Howard Bennett, General Representative. Shown above, left to right, standing: Rita Stodgell, State President; Louise Holdeman, Warden; Alice Jefferson, 1-yr. Trustee; Edna Bland, 3-yr. Trustee; Dorothy Allen, Conductor; Billie Daily; Lorraine Malcom, 2-yr. Trustee; Vivian Bowman, Pamela Bland, Christy Walker, and Nancy Vandiver. Sitting, left to right: Janie Bennett, President; Edith Bland, Vice President; Opal Walker, Treasurer; and Juanita Vandiver, Recording Secretary.

Two Big Events for Local in Joplin

In 1963 there was a burning of the mortgage on the Carpenters' Hall at 719½ Main Street, Joplin, Missouri, as Local Union 311 commemorated the clearing of the indebtedness. The hall was built in 1949 at a cost of $100,000. It houses offices of the local union and good facilities for meetings. The local union meets on the first and third Fridays of each month.

At left, Jess McGuire and Fred Robinson of Local 311 burn the mortgage on the Carpenters' Hall, as Harry Brown, president of the district council smiles.

Local 311, Joplin, Mo., presents 25-year pins to the following brothers: Silas, Allsman, A. G. Lenger, Fred Graves, Glen Patterson, Fordon Corneal, Hugh Spencer, Ira Richardson, and President Ralph Raeger, in rear.

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During World War II, Otto Aldinger of Coleharbor, North Dakota fought in the Battle of the Bulge. While serving with the Third Armored Tank Division, which met the Germans head on in their advnace, Aldinger was hit in his left leg with a piece of shrapnel. For 18 months he wasn't sure whether he would get back on his feet.

Although originally 100 percent disabled, Aldinger has now reduced his rating to 60 percent, due to hard work and exercise. His leg remains partially paralyzed and numb.

Bro. Aldinger refuses to let his handicap give him an excuse for loafing. He has a full time job as a carpenter and his spare time is taken up with hunting and fishing and, most of all, gardening.

In 1954, he started employment as a carpenter on the Garrison Dam construction, a trade which he has followed since. He is a member of Carpenter's Local 1032, Minot. This year, Aldinger was named the outstanding handicapped citizen of the Underwood-Coleharbor area.

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Heavy top grain cowhide, saddle tan moccasin leather, large inside & 1 smaller outside pocket, 3 small tool pockets, tunnel belt loop. Right or left hand hammer loop. State preference on order. Rivet reinforced, linen thread. Overall size, 10 x 12 ins.

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2" WIDE ARMY PISTOL TYPE WEB BELT

Snap-on buckle adjusts to 44" waist.

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Pennsylvania Local Awards Annual Scholarship

Left to right—Ray Genetti, General Representative, 2nd District; Churchill Brace, Personal Manager, Aetna Steel Products Corp.; Mike Klak, Union Benefit Fund Trustee; Patricia Kelly, scholarship winner; D. H. H. Lengel, Supt. of Pottsville Schools; Ed Gursky, scholarship winner; George Hummel, President of Local 2131; and Robert Kelly, Union Benefit Fund Trustee and father of Patricia Kelly.

Each year Local 2131, Pottsville, Pa., offers a $2000 scholarship award to students whose father's are members of the local, who are employed by Aetna Steel Production Corp., the employer of which Local 2131 is the bargaining group. The money for the scholarship is obtained from the proceeds of vending machines located throughout the plant.

Through negotiations with the Company, a benefit fund has been set up, administered by four trustees—two company and two union people. Proceeds from the vending machines are absorbed into this fund and have been for a number of years. They have reached the point where it is possible to offer more scholarships to worthy students graduating from high school, who are able to pass competitive examinations regulated by college board standards.

Two four-year $2000 College Scholarships were awarded at special assemblies held at Nativity BVM High School and at Saint Clair Joint Area High School on March 20. At Nativity BVM High School the award was made to Miss Patricia Anne Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Kelly, 602 North Third Street, Pottsville, Pa. At Saint Clair High School the award was made to Edward F. Gursky, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Gursky, 114 Cherry Street, St. Clair, Pa. The scholarships were made possible by the scholarship program of Local 2131 Benefit Fund, organized through the joint efforts of Local 2131 and Aetna Steel Products, Corp.

Iowa State Council Meets at Fort Dodge

The State Convention of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held at Fort Dodge, Iowa on April 1-3, 1964.

In photo above, are the members of the State Executive Committee, plus Leon W. Green, Board member of the 5th District and Fred M. Pedersen, State Representative and Secretary of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters.

Front row left to right: John Hoellworth, Spencer; Burdette Cochran, Des Moines; Earl Edwards, Cedar Rapids; Don Cook, Cedar Rapids; Galord Larson, Fort Dodge; Thomas Poole, Council Bluffs.

Back row left to right: S. P. McKenzy, Marshalltown; Anthoney Boe, Sioux City; Leon Greene; Fred Pedersen.

Absent was Vincent Kaiser, Dubuque.

Anniversary of Local Union 1630, Ware, Massachusetts

Among participants in the local union anniversary were, left to right: Stanley Knapp, president; Raoul Pruneau, vice president; Armond Bousquet; Ovide Forand, trustee; Joseph Lachance (rejoined); Joseph Michalski, former president; Joseph Kularski, recording secretary; Richard Muise, trustee; and Raymond Mongeau, new financial-secretary-treasurer. Alexander Lak, former financial-secretary-treasurer was not in the picture, as he was the photographer.

On May 11, 1963, Local Union 1630 celebrated its 60th Anniversary. A banquet was held in the Gabriel Narutowicz Hall, in Ware, Mass. A roast beef dinner was enjoyed by the participants.

Local Union 1630 was chartered May 12, 1903. Meetings were held in Duponts Hall for a short time, and then they moved to The Redmens Hall on Main Street, where they held their meetings on the first and third Thursdays of the month.

On Mar. 21, 1907, the local union moved to the Guild Building on Main Street and occupied these quarters until January, 1962. In the early forties, the local had a membership of 77. Since that time, some members have died or have transferred to other locals.

At the time of the chartering of Local Union 1630, Brother George Stebbins of Local Union 96, Springfield, Mass., installed its new officers.

One of its recent deceased members is Brother Joseph Bousquet, who passed away July 31. He joined the Brotherhood July 2, 1903, about a month and a half after the charter. He died at the age of 87, after a short illness.

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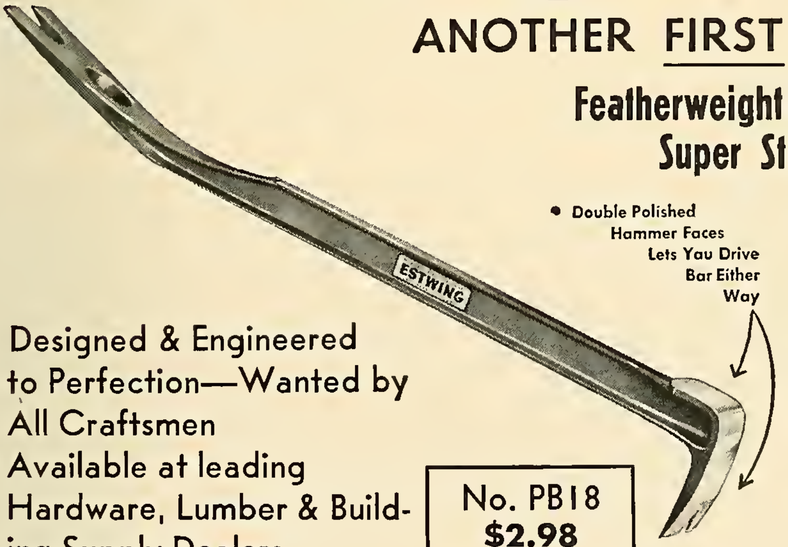

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Seventeen of the graduates are shown with Frederick Wilhelms (center), and Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, and District Council President Robert F. Ohlwieler.

N. J. District Council Honors Graduates

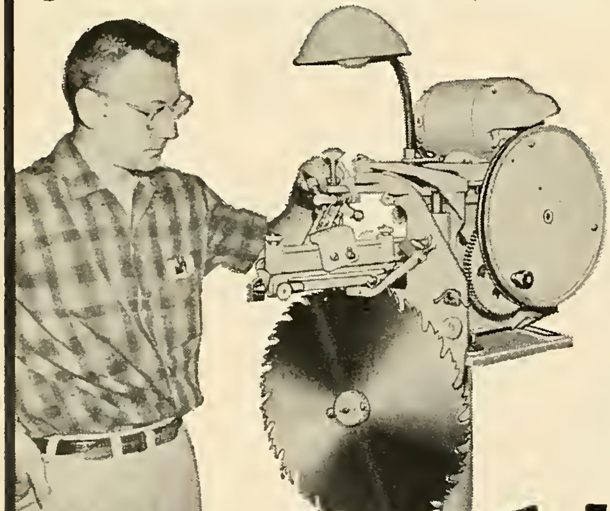
Graduating apprentices from Central N. J. District Council were recently honored at a dinner-dance held in Roselle Park, N. J. Arrangements were made by Brothers Martin Knudsen, Fred J. Nusbaum, and George Laufenberg, of the District Council.

U. S. Department of Labor completion certificates and gifts from the District Council were presented to the graduates by Alexander Naruta and John La Porta of the Department of Labor, and Executive Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi of the Second District and Frederick Wilhelms of the New Jersey Contr. Assn.

District Council President Robert F. Ohlwieler welcomed those in attendance and introduced Brother Nusbaum, who was Master of Ceremonies. The guest speakers were Board Member Rajoppi, who encouraged the membership of the United Brotherhood to educate their friends that are working in the non-union field to join up so that they may receive decent wages and other benefits for their labor.

Mr. Wilhelms spoke on the necessity of the new journeymen to be alert to the new ways being adopted in the construction field so that they will be able to help improve the trade.

Local committee members participating were as follows: L.U. 65, James Kubinak and Edward Szyrwiel; L.U. 155, Bernard J. McDonald; L.U. 620, Robert Cull and Joseph D'Aries; L.U. 640, Quentin Chalfant; L.U. 715, Howard Hansen, Joseph Percario and Edward Sauerberger; L.U. 821, Russell McNair; and L.U. 1006, Andrew Black and Peter Sackett.



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Participants in the pin presentations at Knoxville, Tenn., were: Front row, sitting, left to right: H. V. Simpson, Robert Ogle, A. M. Reed, Gilbert Cox, Taylor Williford, B. F. Hayes, Millard Mink, J. C. Kerr, J. A. Chambers, Sr., Gus Schultz, Daniel Atchley. Second row, sitting, left to right: C. B. Holland, W. M. Shular, Lee Griffith, H. W. Bowman, C. M. DePew, Carl B. Cowden, Henry Franklin, George W. Johnston, Ed Hutchins. Third row, sitting, left to right: L. E. Williams, Albert Anderson, Roy Clinton, E. V. Collins, Charlie Houser, Leonard McFalls, Henry Seritt, and Robert Campbell. Standing, left to right: Robert L. Bowling, J. M. Tillett, Eugene Stamps, C. D. Carey, Jr., Joe Clotfelter, W. B. Chambers, S. R. Matthews, Carlos Campbell, Ulyss Clotfelter, Hubert Crockett, S. R. Cowden, Henry Weaver, A. N. Houser, Sam Slingluff, M. E. McCuiston, Mack Bloomer, Glen E. Anderson and M. E. Hatmaker, Apprentices. Labe A. Jenkins and J. H. Johnson.

Eligible members, but unable to attend were: W. H. Akard, G. R. Benton, C. B. Blair, G. M. Blanton, Fred O. Branum, J. P. Coleman, E. C. Greenlee, Herbert Hall, Jack E. Harmon, J. J. Jennings, J. R. Keith, W. C. McNeal, John Mann, S. C. Matthews, A. R. Merryman, J. C. Messer, Wm. F. Miller, W. L. Patty, Harry Reeves, H. A. Sharp, George W. Smelser, J. F. Tillett, Edgar L. Wilkerson, D. L. Williams, Sam. P. Williams, W. H. Williams, S. B. Worthington, Warner Chanaberry.

Vance Stamps presenting 50-year pin to 80-year-old Robert Ogle of Local 50.

Knoxville Local Honors Veteran Members

Members of Local 50, Knoxville, Tenn., and their families enjoyed a pleasant afternoon at the Carpenters Hall, February 29, 1964, while honoring those who had completed 25 and 50-year membership in the union.

Seventy-six members were eligible for 25-year pins; fifty were present to receive the awards. Apprentices were also honored and awarded Completion Certificates.

Front row, left to right, Claude Turner, president, presenting apprentice completions certificate to Glenn E. Anderson. Mrs. Anderson, M. E. Hatmaker, and Mrs. Hatmaker are also shown. Back row, left to right, Joe R. Keith, Master of Ceremonies, H. C. Rackley and Joe Hodge, members of Apprenticeship Committee.

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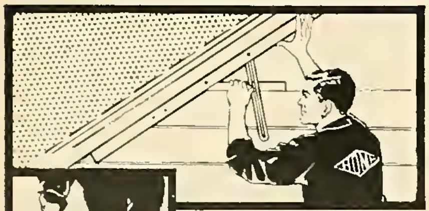

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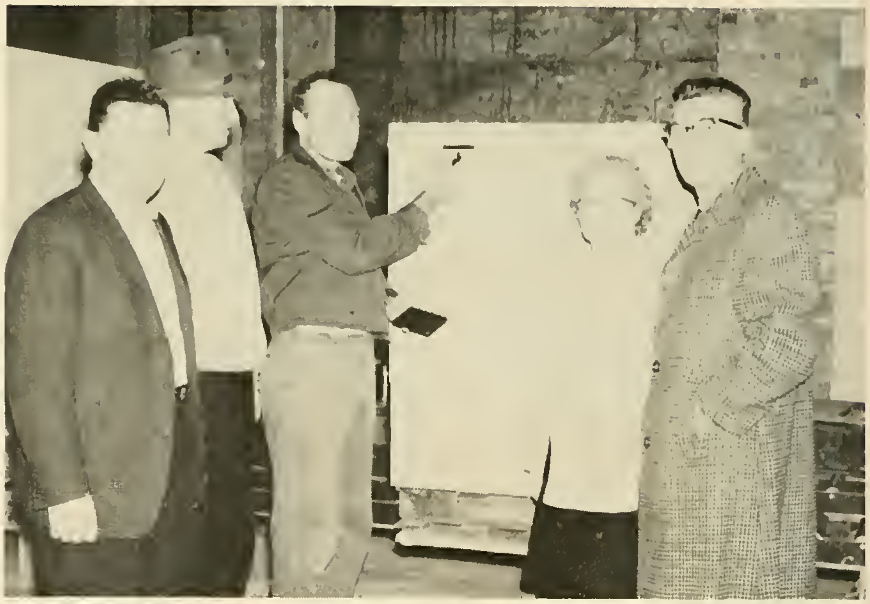

Left to right at Paine Lumber Company, as the first label door left the plant: Orville Sweeney, executive vice president of Paine Lumber Company; Russel Carlson, director of personnel; Frank Schmidt, president of Local 2951; Regina Flack, recording secretary, Local 2951; and Ray Zimick, Brotherhood representative.

In 1962 the United Brotherhood of Carpenters negotiated a union label contract with the Paine Lumber Co., Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Paine Lumber Co. is a pioneer in the manufacture of flush doors, both hollow core, and solids. All doors are high quality Northern hardwoods, both stock and architectural. In addition, the company recently started the manufacture of Interior wall paneling of all wood species.

Paine Lumber Co. was established in 1853. Local Union No. 2951 was organized at the plant in 1952. It has a present membership of 470. The plant works two shifts.

Federal Employes Instructor Training in Michigan

An instructor training institute for Federal employes was recently held at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and several Carpenter representatives were in the group. Participants included: Front row, seated, left to right: Otto Pragan, Assistant Director of Education, AFL-CIO; James A. Parker, Director, Southern States Organizing Office; Jules Berlin, Representative; Abe Saul, Director, East Coast Organizing Office; G. H. Simmons, Jr., Director, Texas Organizing Office; Paul Rudd, Representative; Back row, standing, from left: Fred Hoehler, Associate Director, School of Labor and Industrial Relations, Michigan State University; Hy Kornbluh, Director, Division of Labor Education and Services, ILIR, University of Michigan-Wayne State University; T. L. Carlton, Representative; John S. Rogers, Representative; Russell Allen, Associate Professor, School of Labor and Industrial Relations, Michigan State University; Clarence E. Briggs, Representative; J. W. Howard, Representative; A. O. McKinney, Representative.

LAKELAND NEWS

John Solomon of L.U. 53, White Plains, N. Y., arrived at the Home April 21, 1964.

Alfred Anderson of L.U. 326, Prescott, Ariz., arrived at the Home April 22, 1964.

Fred G. Protheroe of L.U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away April 7, 1964, and burial was in Cleveland, Ohio.

Ed Pequignot of L.U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, passed away April 8, 1964; burial was at Waterloo, Iowa.

Nick Stangarone of L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill., passed away April 10, 1964; burial was at Chicago, Ill.

Frank H. Garretson of L.U. 1452, Detroit, Mich., passed away April 12, 1964; burial was at Detroit, Mich.

John Hayden of L.U. 47, St. Louis, Mo., passed away April 15, 1964 in Wichita, Kansas, while on a leave of absence from the Home.

Michael Fahey of L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y., passed away April 29, 1964 and was buried at Long Island, N. Y.

Union members who visited the Home during April.

S. C. Aubel, L.U. 206, New Castle, Pa.
Herman Kraska, L.U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
Arthur Johnson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Tom Moore, L.U. 674, Mt. Clemons, Mich.
Kenneth J. Forward, L.U. 40, Wiston, Mass.
S. H. Fountain, L.U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Samuel Hollenbeger, L.U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
John Carlson, L.U. 199, Chicago, Ill.
Joe Pyne, L.U. 119, Newark, N. J.
Wm. E. Doke, L.U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., now living New Port Richey, Fla.
Fred Manthe, L.U. 154, Kewanee, Ill.
Chris Breidenstein, L.U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y.
Harry Moyer, L.U. 98, Pontiac, Mich.
Tedford Wilbur, L.U. 113, Rangely, Ind.
John Walding, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
L. Albert Anderson, L.U. 15, Englewood, N. J.
Walter H. Albright, L.U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. E. Seller, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
James Vinchy, L.U. 54, Chicago, Ill., now living Berwyn, Ill.
Walter G. Yehle, L.U. 94, Providence, R. I.
Paul J. Aubel, L.U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Glen Siddens, L.U. 73, St. Louis, Mo.
Leo F. Schwald, L.U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
Oscar Peterson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Haase, L.U. 599, Hammond, Ind.
Charles Murphy, L.U. 712, Covington, Ky.
John F. Ford, L.U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
H. Skaar, L.U. 787, Ozone Park, N. Y.
F. W. Deisbeck, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
C. M. Pumphrey, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C., living in Maryland.
Tony P. Motsch, L.U. 365, Marion, Ind.
Karl Speig, L.U. 2217, Lakeland, Fla., living in Lake Wales, Fla.
George F. Dorrity, L.U. 306, Newark, N. J.
Everett T. Stewart, L.U. 235, Riverside, Calif.
Fred Bowe, L.U. 2018, Lakewood, N. J.
Wm. E. Monney, L.U. 440, Buffalo, N. Y.
Walter Lindstrom, L.U. 461, Mundelin, Ill.
Charles Tomazic, L.U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.
Alrick Bergman, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Elmer Stenberg, L.U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
Otto Kurtz, L.U. 1372, East Hampton, Mass.
Leon A. Grind, L.U. 656, Holyoke, Mass., now living in Hadley, Mass.
E. Strickel, L.U. 821, Union, N. J.
Geo. O. Brown, L.U. 307, Winona, Minn.
Helge Jensen, L.U. 1649, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Joseph Brehm, L.U. 2389, Leavenworth, Kan.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

AJC Hatchet 33
Audel Publishers 32
Bachmann Construction 38
Belsaw Machinery 21
Chicago Technical College 23
Eliason Stair Gauge 39
Estwing Manufacturing 35
Foley Manufacturing 36
Hydrolevel 28
Lee, H. D. 28
Miller Sewer Rod 39
Nicholas Work Apron 34
Reinhard, C. A. 28
Rockwell Manufacturing 14
Siegele, H. H. 28
Vaughan & Bushnell 37

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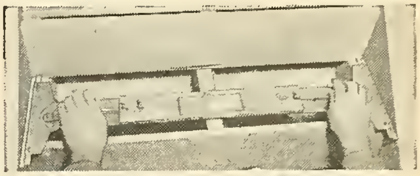

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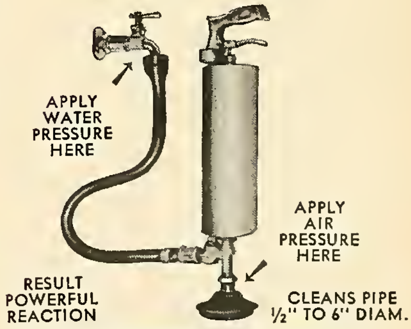

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Presto—one shot of this New Pressure Gun triggers a powerful impact on difficult stoppages in pipe ½" to 6"; Rags, Grease, and Roots melt away when struck by hammer-blow in TOILETS, SINKS, URINALS, BATHTUBS & SEWERS 200 ft. Amazingly effective when air hits running water. Save Costly Plumbing Bills or start your own Business. Tear out Ad now & write address beside it for FREE BOOK or phone Kildare 5-1702, Miller Sewer Rod, Dept. HD, 4642 N. Central Ave., Chicago 30, Ill.

IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

TEAMWORK IS NEEDED, IF THIS NATION IS TO PROSPER

ON May 4, 1964, I had the honor to attend a White House dinner, given by President Johnson, for labor leaders. While listening to the President's speech, I felt a great deal of pride, not only for our President and the long-needed programs he is enacting; but also, for our American trade union movement.

In the very beginning of his speech, the President thanked those representing the union movement for, "the exercise of good judgment and patriotism unexcelled in our economic history." However, the purpose of the President's message was not to praise either labor, management, or the government, but to make a plea to work together for America.

"The agenda of unfinished work in America is long. And we must remember, too, that there is only one test for all of us: What is best for America is best for us."

Throughout the dinner, I was very proud of the fact that we, in the Carpenter's union, have been and will continue to do everything in our power to help this great country of ours grow.

The President said something which I think is an ever growing trait in the American society. "I know we're always tempted to blame the other side for irresponsibility. Labor says business is out of step and business says labor is at fault and both say the government is to blame."

There is no question about the fact that we have our problems with management and visa versa; and both, at one time or another, have their problems with the government. Though we all have problems, that is no reason to use them as a crutch and a substitute for the fact that we are Americans and if we don't work as a team to build this nation, who will!

The President pointed out that although our economy is making progress, we should not be satisfied since unemployment is still much too high. "There is too much poverty in the midst of plenty; while our cup is running over, more than 30 million Americans have not tasted its contents. We have talked a great deal about full employment in America—but we have done too little to achieve it."

I know that you hear a lot about unemployment, but that doesn't make it any less of a problem. The alarming fact still remains that there are four to five million people out of work in this country all the time. I couldn't agree with the President more completely than when he said: "The time has come for labor and government and business to agree that we are going to achieve—and keep—full employment."

The President spoke at some length about the tax cut, indicating that it will "keep production and incomes going up and the unemployment rate coming down."

The President listed a few of the programs needed in today's society.

"We need civil rights legislation to insure that all Americans are treated equally.

"We need medical care under social security to give our older citizens a fair chance to stay well.

"We need a successful war on poverty to lift 9 million American families to full membership in our society.

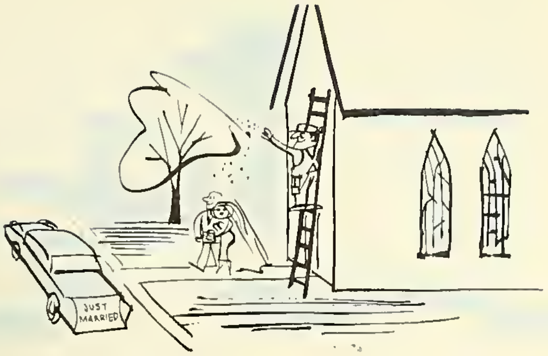
"We need a food stamp program so that no American child goes hungry.

"We need a housing program that will provide a decent home for every American family.

"We need an increased area redevelopment program to provide more jobs."

President Johnson concluded his speech with a thought we should never forget:

"This country is going to meet these challenges. We are going to do all these things. We are going to write a record of which our children's children will be proud—and we want your names engraved on the honor roll of those who went all the way in helping to write that record."



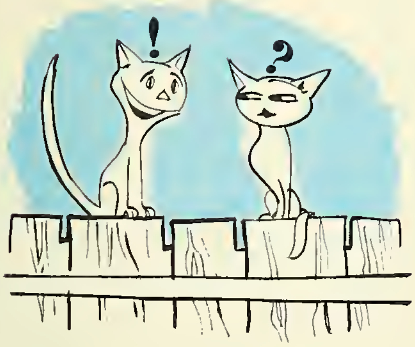
PLANE GOSSIP

A True Story

This lulu was sent us by a veteran member who asks that his name be left out. It seems that he had a moonlight job as a draftsman and, in order to complete a certain assignment, needed a larger universal curve instrument than he had available. So he went into a stationery store and, as luck would have it, caught a young saleslady new to the job.

"I'd like to see one of your larger French curves," said the carpenter. The manager explained it to the outraged young clerk and showed her where she could find them if anybody else came in for one!

REGISTER AND VOTE



Catty Retort

A tomcat and a tabby were courting on the back fence when the tomcat leaned over and said: "I'd die for you, baby!"

The tabby gazed at him longingly and replied: "How many times?"

BE SURE IT'S UNION

In A Pig's Eye!

A tourist was resting near an Ozark stream when he noticed a farmer trying to chase a pig into a crate and walked over to help. After securing the animal he looked about, noted that there was no hog fencing and remarked:

"Up in the Midwest, where I come from, the pigs are kept in feed lots and fed well. They grow much faster that way."

"Heck!" replied the Ozark farmer. "What's time to a hog?"

—Wilfred Beaver,
Chicago, Ill.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

A Fair Question

The husband discovered his wife having drinks with another man in an intimate cocktail room.

"What is the meaning of this?" he stormed. "Who is this man?"

The wife turned to her companion and said: "That seems like a fair question . . . what is your name?"

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Daffy-nitions

A gossip—Woman with a sense of rumor.

Hug—Energy gone to waist.

Shoulder strap — Difference between attraction and sensation.

Bachelor—A man crazy to get married (and knows it!)

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Cause for Alarm

The little old lady was stopping at a small town hotel. Ever apprehensive about fire, she no sooner checked into her room, then she left to locate the fire escape. By accident she opened the door to the men's bathroom, to face a gentleman reclining in the bathtub.

"Oh, pardon me!" she exclaimed, "I was just looking for the fire escape."

She had no sooner gone a few steps farther down the hall, when the soaking wet bather clad in a hastily clutched towel ran after her shouting, "Where's the fire?!"

This Month's Limerick

There was a young dentist named Fiddle
Who refused to accept his degree.
He was right in the middle;
'Twas enough to be Fiddle
Without being Fiddle D. D.

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

A Dog's Life

Two dogs were watching a couple of teenagers doing The Twist. One dog said to the other: "When I act like that, my folks give me a worm pill!"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

And Whiskery?

A cocktail party is a social event where everybody stands around and drinks until their feet hurt and their faces get so fuzzy you can hardly see them.

UNITED WE STAND

Invoice Rather Loud

Lumber company sales manager: "Have you called on Mertel & Co?"

Salesman: "Sure, I was by there yesterday and got two orders: Get Out and Stay Out!"

—Eugene Pennell,
Carmanville, Nfld.

The Chesapeake Bay Bridge Tunnel— *Facts, Human Interest and Comic Relief*

Total length of project	23 miles
Length over water	17.65 miles
Depth of water along route	25 to 60 feet
Building time	3 years, 4 months
Opening date	April 15, 1964
Total project cost	$200,000,000
Construction cost	$139,200,000
Concrete	550,000 cubic yards
Steel	110 million pounds (55,000 tons)
Construction equipment	cost over $15 million

- From the time the project was started in September, 1960, until the last gap in the structure was closed last October, the majority of construction workers traveled to and from the work sites by boat. Consequently, life jackets were required uniform for everyone from VIPs to laborers.

- Miners and tunnel workers have a superstition about women; they may be great at home but are bad luck on a job site. So after Azalea Queens Verita Korth, daughter of former Secretary of the Navy Fred Korth, and Peggy Goldwater, daughter of Senator Barry Goldwater, visited the sites of tunnels under construction, tunnel engineers barred any additional women visitors, including the female correspondent of a national news syndicate.

- Elmer Campbell, the project's designer and consulting engineer, used a $15 bicycle to travel up and down the $140 million structure while it was building.

- Police patrolling the Bridge-Tunnel have to keep a four-way lookout for traffic violators . . . on sea as well as on the highway. During construction, a "hit and run" ship rammed a trestle, causing more than $50,000 in damages. Although a $1,000 reward was posted by the contractors, the offender was never caught.

- Most bridges which link police jurisdictions either divide the jurisdiction half-way across or at one or the other end of the span. This bridge-tunnel is an exception; its police jurisdiction is split up the middle of its 17 miles! Northampton County on the Eastern Shore has the right to chase northbound speeders and the southbound limits-breakers will be pursued by Virginia Beach County officers.

- Toll revenues for the first year are estimated at $11,882,000. The beginning toll is $4 for car and driver and 85 cents for each additional passenger. Truck tolls range from $7 to $22. By 1978 the annual revenue is expected to be about $21,070,000.

- The first persons to completely traverse the bridge-tunnel were two young engineers. The trip took them six hours and three minutes but, of course they were on foot. Now pedestrians will be discouraged on the span. The sidewalk provided is an inadequate 18 inches wide, intended primarily for emergency use.

- On the 998-mile Ocean Hiway (New York to Jacksonville), traffic engineers estimate the bridge-tunnel will save 1½ hours of driving time.

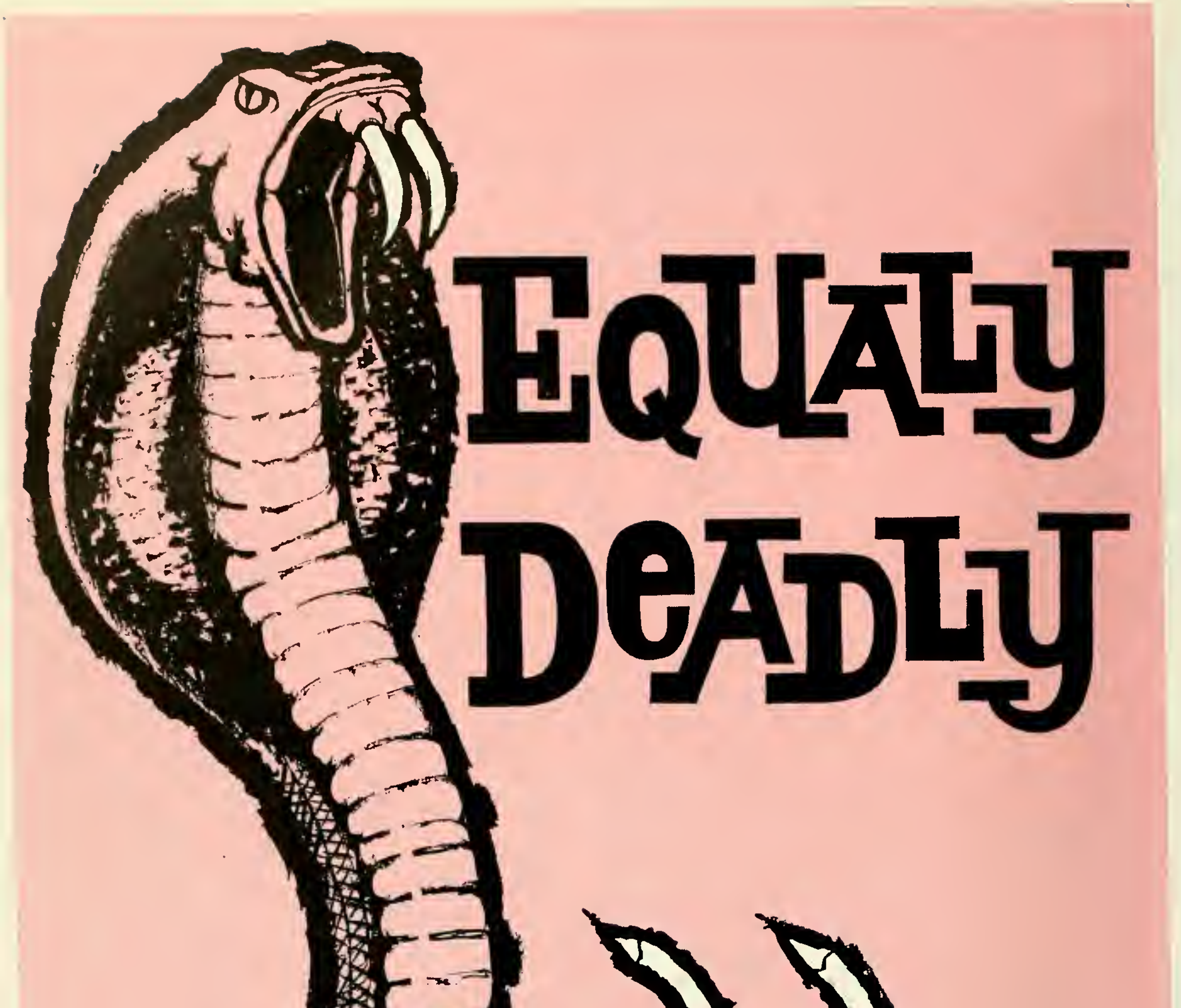
- The two bridges along the route are fixed high-level structures with clearances more than ample for vessels using these channels.

- There are plans to construct a restaurant on one of the man-made islands at a tunnel portal. It will be a modern glass-sided structure that will accommodate approximately 300 persons, plus a top deck for dancing. Parking space for 250 vehicles will be provided.

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881
JULY 1964



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS — AFL-CIO —

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING ON THE JOB
KEEPS EVERYBODY ON THE JOB!

THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIV NO. 7 JULY, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Labor Holds Its Big Show at Louisville 2
A New Life for U S. Navy's Oldest Ship....... Kent Redgrave 5
Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive 9
'Help Your Neighbor' Tradition Still Important 12
Have You Checked Your Ladder Habits? .... Roy Woodworth 14
Wood Impregnated with 'PEG' Has Superior Properties 16
U. S. Limits Export of Walnut Logs ....R. D. Behm 18
You Must Pay More to Protect Your Health 27

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 8
Editorials 11
Canadian Section 21
Outdoor Meanderings 23
In Memoriam 25
Official Information 29
Local Union News 30
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion 40

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Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

The United States and Canada have much in common, and your union, with members in both countries, is living proof of this. During the first week in July these two great nations will be celebrating important national holidays.

In the United States, the national holiday is July 4, a patriotic commemoration of the nation's proclamation of independence as a free nation from Great Britain. The Minuteman, as depicted on the cover is a symbol in the United States of strength, unity, and freedom.

Canadians will be remembering July 1, 1867, as the day their nation became the first federal union in the British Empire. The Canadian National Coat of Arms, shown in the lower right panel on our front cover, is a symbol of strength and unity to all Canadians.

Citizens of the United States and Canada have lived in harmony for more than a full century. Both nations trade and work freely together and have helped make each other important cogs in today's world.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is proud to be playing an important role in the growth of these two nations and salutes them on their national holidays.

The Kentucky Fair and Exposition Center at Louisville was decked in bunting and fluttering pennants for the AFL-CIO's big 1964 extravaganza. People, taxis, and private automobiles crowd the entrance to the exhibition hall in the view at left. More than 200,000 persons passed through the gates.

Labor Holds Its Big Show A

Brotherhood exhibit shows examples of craft skill at its best, as man

INVADING the South for the first time, the AFL-CIO annual Union Industries Show established a beachhead in Louisville, Kentucky's mammoth Exposition Center and captured the interest of thousands during a six-day stand, May 22-27.

Organized labor's greatest event of the year played to capacity crowds, setting new attendance records for the Center, and dramatically focused attention on the good relations existing between AFL-CIO unions and their fair employers. More than 200,000 persons passed through the gates.

They came, they saw, and they were rewarded—with over $100,000 worth of valuable prizes, gifts and souvenirs. The multi-million dollar event was open to the general public, admission free, with nothing sold or offered for sale. Some 300 displays—some filled with action, others designed to please the eye—told the story of the top quality of union products and the skills of union service.

The Union Industries Show is produced and sponsored each year in a major American metropolis by the AFL-CIO's Union Label and Service Trades Department. Joe Lewis, the Department's Secretary-Treasurer, is the Show's top barker. The Louisville location was the 19th such event. The extravaganza came into being in 1938 and has been put on each year since, except during the years of World War II.

Opening day ceremonies at the Center May 22 saw an impressive array of leaders of labor, management and government take the spotlight to pay tribute to the accomplishments of organized labor. AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler headed labor's list of dignitaries and served as principal speaker for the opening, which culminated in a ribbon-snipping cere-

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT
FALLS CITIES CAR ENTERS DISTRICT
KISTER LUMBER COMPANY
Architectural Millwork Manufacturers
1340 SOUTH SHELBY ST. LOUISVILLE, KY.

OPENING CEREMONIES for the 1964 show were held in the Exposition Center's big auditorium, shown at right. On the platform, in addition to the many exhibitors, were members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, who had convened in Louisville during the previous week to consider issues facing the Federation.

CUTTING THE RIBBON to open the exhibition hall was John Henning, U. S. Under Secretary of Labor. Shown with him in the foreground from left, were Joseph E. Lewis, secretary of the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department; Anthony J. DeAndrade, president of the Printing Pressmen; Richard Walsh, president of the Union Label and Service Trades Department; William Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO; and Joseph Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

ouisville

ployers participate in displays

mony, with the scissors wielded by U. S. Undersecretary of Labor John F. Henning. He performed double duty by bringing a personal message from President Lyndon B. Johnson.

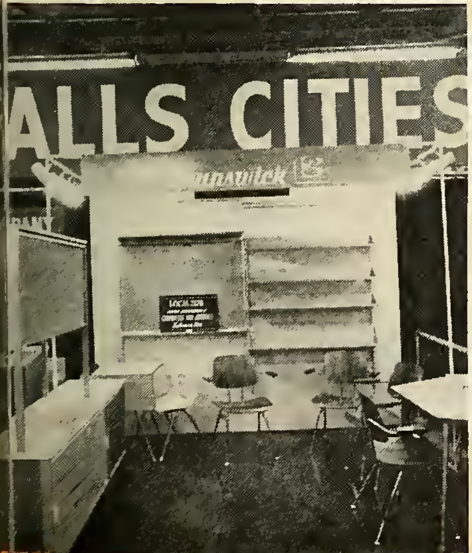
The Chief Executive wrote:

"The Union Industries Show is a clear demonstration of the success of the American free enterprise system.

"We are now in the midst of the longest and strongest period of prosperity in this century. No small part of that progress is due to the fact that labor and management have founded their modern relationship

(Continued on page 4)

EXPLANATION OF THE PICTURES BELOW: 1. A view from one end of the general Brotherhood display area, showing, in the foreground, the exhibit of the Kister Lumber Company, a Louisville firm. 2. The exhibit of the Brunswick Corp., Kalamazoo, Mich., which employs members of Local 2276, 3. The exhibit of the Anderson Woodworking Company, which produces architectural woodwork, furniture, and dimension parts, and 4. the exhibit of Bruce hardwood floors and prefinished hardwood paneling.



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Balloons, prizes, and refreshments were all part of the 1964 Union Industries Show.

upon the great mutuality of interest that binds Americans together. The rancor of earlier days is gone; a new era of good will has begun.

"Nevertheless, we face many new challenges today. We must derive the greatest possible benefit from the marvelous technology developed in our research laboratories and applied to our industrial processes. This must be done without making a few to suffer for the progress we make. Machines must be man's servant, not his master. The fruits of technology must be enjoyed by all—not just by some.

"This challenge is for all of us both an obligation and a privilege."

This year's Union Industries Show took the theme of "Americans At Work"—the same title of the AFL-CIO's popular television film series. Show Director Lewis pointed out that at the exhibition the visiting public saw not only capable union workers at work but also had a first hand view of labor, management and government working harmoniously together for the common good.

Under the joint sponsorship of the General Office and the Falls Cities District Council, our Brotherhood's exhibit provided many examples of carpentry craftsmanship at its highest. With the cooperation of the Anderson Lumber Company, a segment of precut house — complete with many built-ins — was erected right on the site. A booth was devoted to displaying the high quality bowling equipment manufactured by Brotherhood members in various Brunswick plants throughout the Nation.

A particularly arresting display showed what Brotherhood artisans can achieve in the way of creating stained glass windows and doors—an art as old as glass itself. Other booths displayed office furniture and school furniture of exceptional quality, fashioned by skilled Brotherhood hands.

Hardwood flooring and the floor coverings that go with them were displayed in eye-catching booths. A cabinet full of really antique tools caught the eye of all carpenters and amateur woodworkers. An entrance way exemplifying millwork at its best stopped many show visitors.

Each day our Brotherhood raffled off two $50 savings bonds. Naturally the demand for free tickets was brisk. Before the show was over some 200,000 citizens of Louisville got some effective indoctrination into the importance of craftsmanship and the value of our union label.

It was all an interesting and pleasing performance. Pleased too, were the exhibitors who had come from far-away places. They liked Louisville—its charm and hospitality. And they learned the correct pronunciation of the name of the city—"Looieville." But to the natives generally it was "Loo-uh-vull."

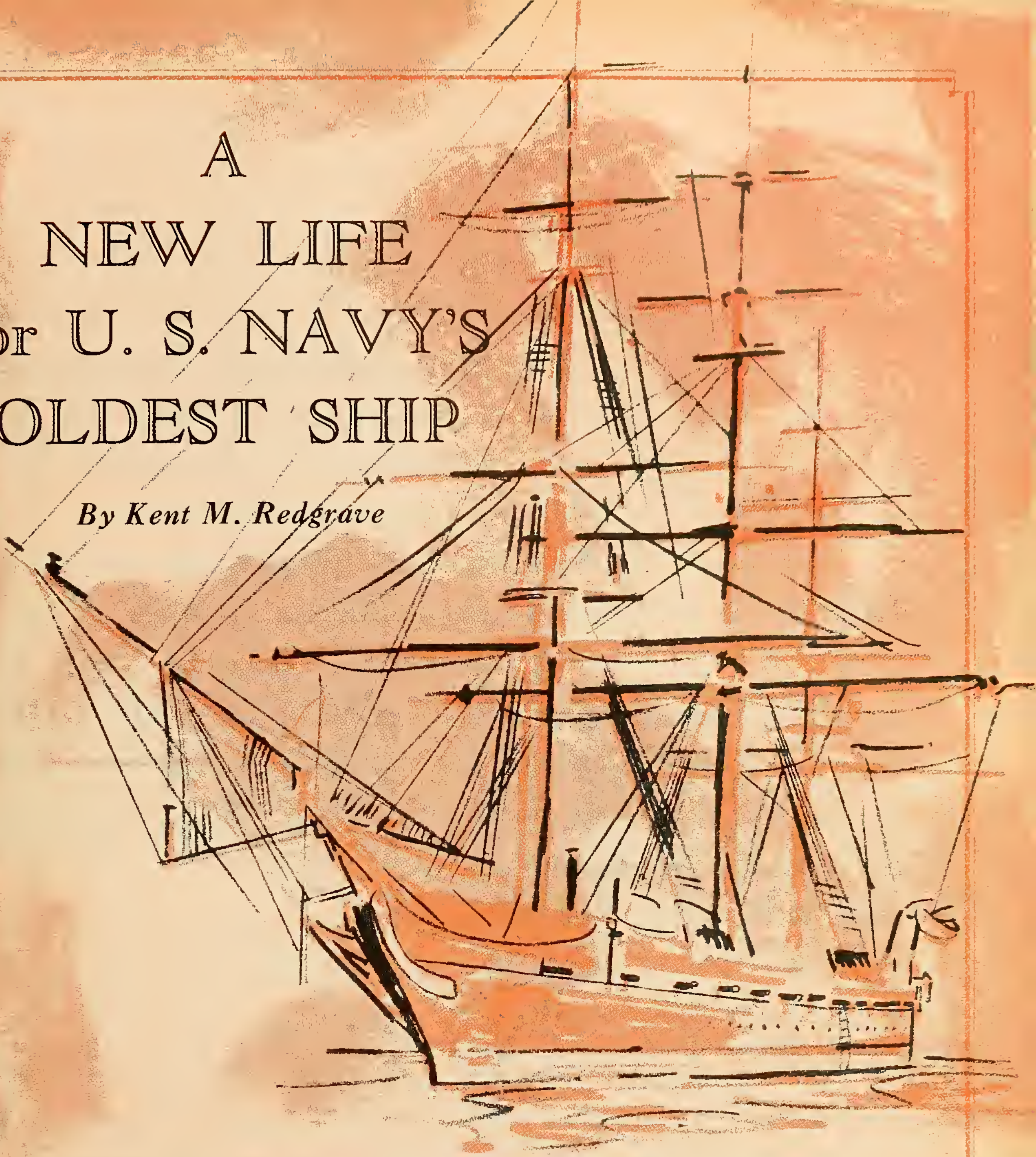
Next stop: Pittsburgh. The 1965 Show opens May 21 in the Golden Triangle city's new Arena.

Local, Council, and International officers confer at the show exhibit. They include, from left: T. A. Pitts, Secretary and Business Representative, Falls Cities District Council; Peter E. Terzick, General Treasurer; Finlay Allan, Second General Vice President; Ernest L. Napier, Council President; C. R. Thompson, Business Representative; Clifford Capito, Recording Secretary of L.U. 2209; Richard E. Livingston, General Secretary.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

A NEW LIFE for U. S. NAVY'S OLDEST SHIP

By Kent M. Redgrave



Oldest ship afloat being restored by Baltimore shipwrights; *USS CONSTELLATION* won first U.S. naval victory

THE oldest ship in the world continuously afloat is a wooden ship; an American ship, built by American craftsmen. She is the U. S. *Frigate Constellation* of 36 guns, launched in Baltimore, Md., September 7, 1797.

Mighty *Constellation*, called "America's Forgotten Ship," by Admiral Radford, is now undergoing restoration in the Maryland Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. When restoration is complete, *Constellation* will appear, as nearly as possible, as she did in the early years of our nation.

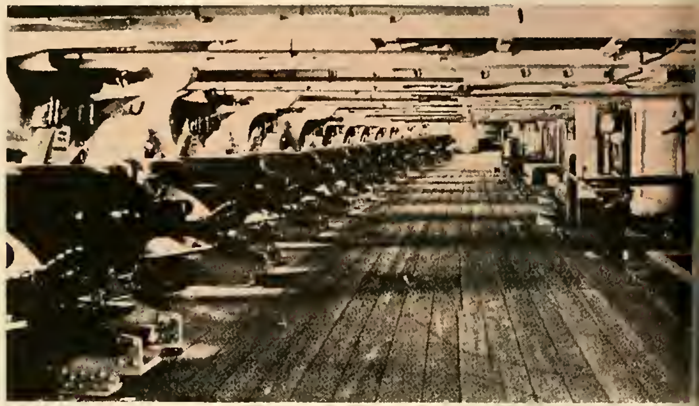
When *Constellation* first slid down the ways, in 1797, the average life of a ship was under 30 years. It is incredible but true that this ship has endured 167 years. This stupendous performance is unequaled by any other ship in the history of man.

The *U. S. Frigate Constellation* was one of five ships

Her valorous record saved CONSTELLATION from the wreckers with the advent of steam, and she served for some 70 years as a training ship for the Naval Academy. This fierce crew of 1879 cadets is prepared for boarding, muskets and cutlasses in hand.

The USS CONSTELLATION, commissioned by President Washington, slid down the ways in 1798. She engaged the swift and powerful L'INSURGENTE in Caribbean waters and won America's first naval victory. The artist's conception of the battle, above, shows the drama of the war of sailing ships.

Right: The massive planks and beams of the gun deck attest to the quality workmanship of the Colonial adzmen, sawyers and cabinetmakers. Eleven guns were mounted on each side.



authorized by President George Washington in 1794. She was the first ship built for the U. S. Navy to get to sea (June, 1798). *Constellation* first saw action against *L'Insurgente,* one of the finest and fastest ships of the French fleet, during the quasi-war with France. *Constellation* battered the French frigate into helpless surrender in just over one hour. This battle in the Caribbean ended in the first victory of a U. S. Navy warship over a major enemy man-of-war on the high seas.

One year later, February, 1800, *Constellation* fought and won the U. S. Navy's second major naval victory. This battle, also in the West Indies, was a five-hour struggle against the French ship *La Vengeance.*

These two battles began *Constellation's* long and distinguished career, a saga of the sea so astonishing that, if it were not documented, would be unbelievable.

In 1802, *Constellation* sailed to the Mediterranean, where she engaged in considerable action against the Barbary Pirates before returning home in 1805. During the Barbary Wars *Constellation* fought and won a strange action in which she battled an Arab cavalry unit stationed on shore.

In the War of 1812, *Constellation* covered the city of Norfolk, twice preventing British expeditions from taking the city. In 1815, *Constellation* returned to the Mediterranean as a part of Decatur's Squadron to subdue the Barbary powers for the final time.

In the period from 1818 to 1835, *Constellation* protected the rights of American seamen off the coasts of South America, guarded American ships during the Peruvian Revolt, helped drive the last of the pirates from the Caribbean, transported our ministers to England and France, served in our Mediterranean Squadron for nearly four years and sailed home to help quell the Seminole Uprising in Florida.

On December 9, 1840, *Constellation* embarked on a world cruise that was to have a profound effect on America's future.

On this cruise, *Constellation* became the first U. S. warship to enter the inland waters of China. While in China, Commodore Kearny received trade concessions from the Chinese Emperor that later led to the "Open Door" policy and extensive U. S.-Oriental trade.

After leaving China, Kearny in *Constellation* put in at the Sandwich Islands and prevented the British from annexing them by force. A little more than a century later, the Sandwich Islands became the 50th state of the Union under the name of Hawaii.

Destiny seemed to seek *Constellation* out, for in 1859 she was assigned as flagship of the Africa Squadron to help break up the slave trade. During the Civil War she guarded U. S. merchant ships and aided in blockading Confederate cruisers. In 1864, *Constellation* returned to home waters as a part of the Gulf Coast Blockading Squadron.

The age of steam arrived with the Civil War and sailing ships slowly disappeared from the seas. But *Constellation's* glorious history spared the old veteran the

Even today after 166 years, the stripping of her planking reveals the sturdy New England pine and oak of her construction by men who knew and loved the sea. Massive logs were dragged by mules from the Green and White Mountains to the oceanside shipyards to form this "cradle" of the new nation's naval might.

Years of neglect and the inevitable dry rot of old age had reduced the once-proud queen of the seas to a wasted hulk in Boston Harbor before the decision to restore her to her 1800-12 prime condition.

Right: Members of the Brotherhood, who also know and love fine wood and workmanship remove the ship's original ballast with time and labor donated for the restoration.

disgrace of rotting on the beach. In 1871 she was assigned to the U. S. Naval Academy as a training ship.

In 1880 *Constellation* became a symbol of the friendship and good will of the people of America for the citizens of Ireland when she transported a cargo of food to that country during a famine.

From 1894 to 1940, *Constellation* continued in service as a training ship at Newport, R. I. She relived some of her former glory when she revisited Baltimore in 1914 to take part in the Star Spangled Banner Centennial Celebration and again in 1926, at the Sesqui-centennial Celebration of American Independence in Philadelphia.

In the early days of World War II America grimly fought the submarine wolf packs of Nazi Germany in the North Atlantic. At that time one man remembered *Constellation's* tradition of victory and valor on the high seas. So he called *Constellation* back into her nation's service as flagship of the Atlantic Fleet. That man was President Franklin D. Roosevelt. From *Constellation's* ancient decks Admirals King and Ingersoll directed the activities of our Atlantic Fleet—activities that eventually led to the successful establishment of the bridge of ships that was of prime importance in total victory.

During the postwar years, *Constellation* lay at Boston, slowly rotting in neglect as thousands of Americans visited the better publicized *"Old Ironsides"* nearby.

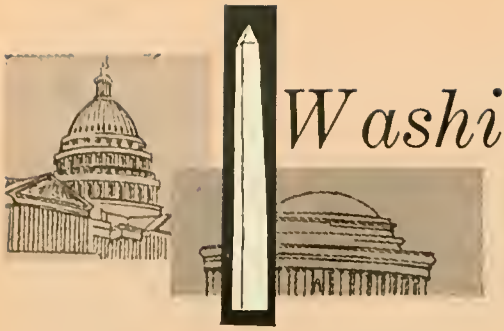
In 1953, the Star Spangled Banner Flaghouse Association of Baltimore, a patriotic non-profit organization, waged a vigorous fight to save *Constellation*. They succeeded and brought her home to Baltimore in 1955.

The association appointed a Constellation Restoration Committee, headed nationally by Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, with Admiral Arleigh A. Burke as National Vice Chairman. After exhaustive research by various members of the committee, Naval Architect Leon Polland prepared plans and specifications that will restore *Constellation*, as nearly as possible, to her appearance in the 1800-1812 period.

In 1963, Secretary of the Interior Udall designated *Constellation* a national shrine.

Chairman R. E. Michel says of the committee's role in restoring *Constellation*, "We hold *Constellation* in trust for the American people. As soon as possible we plan to take this great old ship on a tour of American ports. It is our hope that school children especially may have the opportunity to walk the decks of America's 'Ship of Destiny.' "

Though *Constellation* is a national symbol, she is also an object of special reverence to all members of the woodworking trades. In *Constellation* we see the skill and devotion of our early American adzmen, sawyers, borers and cabinetmakers. We see in *Constellation* the determination of those men to be forever free. The days of wooden ships and iron men are gone forever, but their spirit and skill live on—in *Constellation* and in the dedication of the American craftsman in maintaining our freedom through the fighting Navy.



Washington ROUNDUP

DEFENSE CUTBACKS: A crucial need for advance planning to take up the job slack resulting from defense cutbacks has been vividly illustrated in a recent Department of Labor study. It was shown that an estimated 6.7 million workers are engaged in national defense contracts in terms of incomes and jobs. The study also showed that the impact of technologies and cutbacks already has been felt in some parts of the country in terms of heavy job losses.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION: An optimistic picture of the unemployment situation has been painted by Labor Department statisticians from May figures. The unemployment rate dropped to 5.1 percent in May, the lowest point in the past four years. The number of unemployed fell to 3.6 million, the lowest since February 1960. Employment reached a new high of 71 million and approximately 2 million more than a year ago at the same time.

BRAZILIAN HOUSING UNIT: Sao Paulo, Brazil, will get a 4,800-unit housing project financed up to $9.5 million in mortgage loans from the welfare and pension funds of AFL-CIO affiliates. The venture will be called the John F. Kennedy Memorial Housing and will be constructed on land donated by the Brazilian government. The one-story duplex dwellings will range in size from two to four bedrooms and will sell between $2,000 and $2,500.

'RIGHT-TO-WORK': The National Council for Industrial Peace reports that Oklahoma City's "right-to-workers" are having their troubles these days. Raymond Armstrong, who ran the unsuccessful campaign for an Oklahoma "right-to-work" law, has resigned as head of "Oklahomans for Right to Work" and is selling his $50,000 house. The voters of Oklahoma rejected the proposed "right-to-work" amendment May 5 by a margin of more than 24,000 votes out of 720,000 cast.

MEDICAL COSTS BRING INDEX RISE: According to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, the cost of living rose 0.1 per cent in April. The increase was partially due to the zooming charges for medical fees and hospital service. The cost of medical care has risen 2.2 per cent since April of 1963. Although the cost of many consumer services figured in the increase, medical care was the most prominent, with an 0.3 per cent jump over the month.

A one-cent-an-hour pay increase will be received by some one million workers as a result of the increase. They include 100,000 farm and construction equipment workers, 65,000 aerospace workers, 800,000 auto workers, and 45,000 miscellaneous metal workers.

LABOR IN THE PEACE CORPS: The labor movement is serving well in the Peace Corps effort. According to a survey made by Les Finnegan of Press Associates, a total of 114 members of trade unions are currently serving in the Corps abroad, in Africa, the Far East, Latin America, North Africa, the Near East and Southeast Asia. Another 19 are trainees and 13 have completed their two years of service abroad. These trade unionists are aiding the creation of a resistance to the enticements of communism by helping to build a better life for the common people in these lands.

Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive Making Significant Progress

MRS. KENNEDY THANKS 6 NEW YORK LOCALS

Two months have passed since the AFL-CIO began what has been termed the most ambitious fund-raising project in the history of American labor. And now, with more and more donations coming in each day, the project appears to be surely on the road to success.

Readers will remember that in the spring of the year, the General Board of the AFL-CIO voted to raise a total of six or seven million dollars in the coming 20 months for the benefit of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library and the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation.

Our Brotherhood's Executive Board took up the matter of the fund drive and unanimously agreed, as an AFL-CIO affiliate union, to fulfill our part in the plan for raising the money.

The June issue of THE CARPENTER stated that a total of $17,604.40 had been raised by our unions. As of July, this figure has leaped in one gigantic stride to $37,854.06.

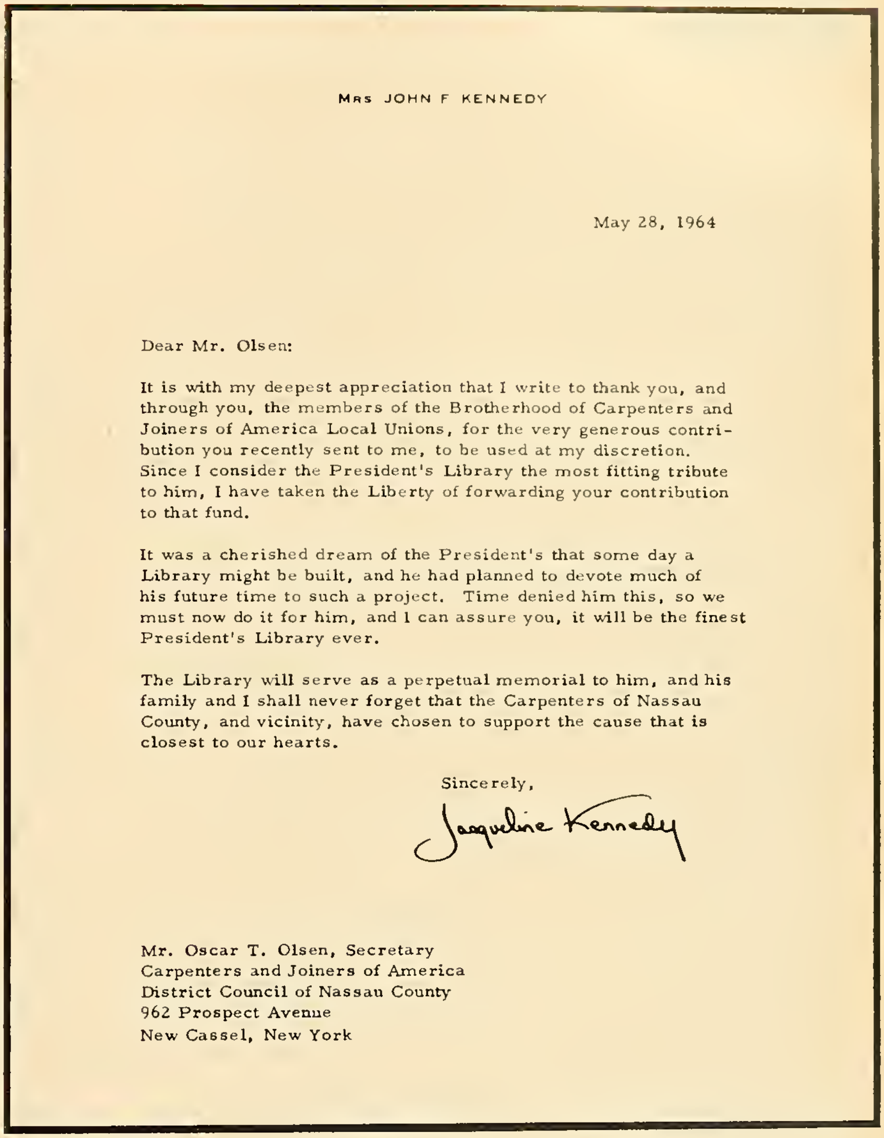
This increase is due largely to the contributions of local unions, which have donated an additional $12,876.60 during June. Three unions, donating a total of $5,116.50, led the contributors. They were Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif., $2300.00; Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., $1753.50; and Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., $1063.00.

Local unions of our Brotherhood now have donated a total of $30,480.46 in the past two months.

Before our Brotherhood's General Executive Board officially made the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive known, a group of carpenters of Nassau County, New York, and the surrounding vicinity gave a special gift of $1000 directly to Mrs. John F. Kennedy.

The six Local Unions, No. 1093, Glen Cove; No. 1292, Huntington; No. 1397, Roslyn; No. 1772, Hicksville; No. 1921, Hempstead; and No. 2765, Nassau County, sent Mrs. Kennedy the check for her to use at her own discretion in forming a tribute to her late husband.

In a personal letter to the six Local Unions (reproduced on this page) Mrs. Kennedy thanked the members and informed them that the money would be used for the President's Library.



MRS JOHN F KENNEDY

May 28, 1964

Dear Mr. Olsen:

It is with my deepest appreciation that I write to thank you, and through you, the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Local Unions, for the very generous contribution you recently sent to me, to be used at my discretion. Since I consider the President's Library the most fitting tribute to him, I have taken the Liberty of forwarding your contribution to that fund.

It was a cherished dream of the President's that some day a Library might be built, and he had planned to devote much of his future time to such a project. Time denied him this, so we must now do it for him, and I can assure you, it will be the finest President's Library ever.

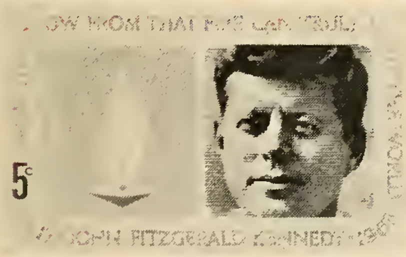
The Library will serve as a perpetual memorial to him, and his family and I shall never forget that the Carpenters of Nassau County, and vicinity, have chosen to support the cause that is closest to our hearts.

Sincerely,

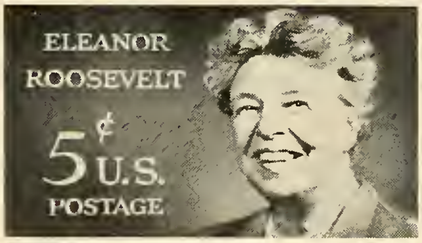
Jacqueline Kennedy

Mr. Oscar T. Olsen, Secretary
Carpenters and Joiners of America
District Council of Nassau County
962 Prospect Avenue
New Cassel, New York

U. S. Postage Stamps Honor Kennedy, Roosevelt



Issued May 29, 1964, Boston, Mass.



Issued Oct. 11, 1963, Washington, D. C.

$37,854.06 Donated By Local Unions

Nearly two years ago our Brotherhood had raised $6,373.60 for the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation to use in cancer research. This amount, added to all others, brings the total of present contributions made by our Union to $37,854.06.

We, as an important part of the entire labor movement, have an excellent opportunity before us through the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive to take part in a very significant national project.

How much you give is not of primary importance, but the fact *that* you give is. Address all checks to the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund, and then mail them to General Secretary R. E. Livingston, 101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., in order that our Brotherhood can receive credit for contributions made by our members.

The following is a list of contributors received since the June issue of The Carpenter:

L.U. 2098, Somerdale, N. J.	$ 16.00
L.U. 1399, Okmulgee, Okla.	35.00
L.U. 955, Appleton, Wis.	80.00
L.U. 1516, Peabody, Mass.	16.00
L.U. 499, Leavenworth, Kans.	53.00
L.U. 1621, Homer, Alaska	10.00
L.U. 2254, Preston, Idaho	11.00
L.U. 2137, Perry, Mo.	25.00
L.U. 2155, New York, N. Y.	100.00
L.U. 1279, San Ardo, Calif.	21.50
L.U. 828, Menlo Park, Calif.	100.00
L.U. 829, Santa Cruz, Calif.	50.00
L.U. 1631, Washington, D. C.	77.00
L.U. 2276, Gorham, N. H.	23.00
L.U. 2256, Hartland, Vt.	50.00
L.U. 997, Boyertown, Pa.	25.00
L.U. 2163, Bronx, N. Y.	326.00
L.U. 88, Anaconda, Mont.	24.00
L.U. 878, Beverly, Mass.	100.00
L.U. 570, Gardner, Mass.	30.00
L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.	800.00
L.U. 868, Cincinnati, Ohio	85.00
L.U. 1507, El Monte, Calif.	250.00
L.U. 2582, Muskegon, Mich.	175.00
L.U. 722, Provo, Utah	37.00
L.U. 1144, Beverly, Mass.	20.00
L.U. 605, Golconda, Ill.	20.00
L.U. 1854, Wellsboro, Pa.	11.00
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
L.U. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.	357.50
L.U. 436, New Albany, Ind.	90.50
L.U. 1524, Miles City, Mont.	41.00
L.U. 647, Bridgeport, Conn.	25.00
L.U. 1868, Mitchell, S. Dak.	10.00
L.U. 822, Vanlue, Ohio	$ 10.00
L.U. 2461, Cleveland, Tenn.	17.00
L.U. 1118, Jacksonville, Fla.	12.50
L.U. 1132, Alpena, Mich.	50.00
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	87.50
L.U. 10, Le Claire, Ill.	24.60
L.U. 1135, Port Jefferson, N. Y.	3.60
L.U. 79, Hamden, Conn.	100.00
L.U. 708, West Newton, Mass.	49.00
L.U. 3124, Mounds, Ill.	7.50
L.U. 2189, Madera, Calif.	1.03
L.U. 3099, Aberdeen, Wash.	25.00
L.U. 163, Peekskill, N. Y.	50.00
L.U. 1112, Marshalltown, Iowa	5.00
L.U. 1531, Hanson, Mass.	50.00
L.U. 1376, Fort Bragg, Calif.	39.00
L.U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.	100.00
L.U. 1986, Memphis, Tenn.	11.00
L.U. 985, Gary, Ind.	325.00
L.U. 210, Noroton Heights, Conn.	314.00
L.U. 1980, Denton, Kans.	26.00
L.U. 507, Nashville, Tenn.	89.00
L.U. 176, Newport, R. I.	10.00
L.U. 1140, Lomita, Calif.	417.00
Connecticut State Council of Carpenters, Waterford, Conn.	50.00
L.U. 590, Pittsford, Vt.	31.50
L.U. 1639, Plains, Mont.	10.00
L.U. 280, Mt. Olive, Ill.	11.00
L.U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	20.00
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.	5.00
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	43.75
L.U. 1120, Portland, Oreg.	50.00
L.U. 1285, Allentown, Pa.	30.50
L.U. 1031, Dover, N. H.	40.00
L.U. 196, Riverside, Conn.	200.00
L.U. 491, Greenfield Center, N. Y.	24.50
L.U. 1751, Austin, Tex.	36.00
L.U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.	$1063.00
L.U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.	1753.50
Dennis O. Spears, New Orleans, La.	10.00
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
L.U. 1808, Alton, Ill.	105.00
L.U. 88, Anaconda, Mont.	24.00
L.U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.	2300.00
L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y.	50.00
L.U. 1175, Stone Ridge, N. Y.	95.50
L.U. 2021, Riverside, Calif.	9.00
L.U. 145, Canton, Pa.	16.50
L.U. 586, Sacramento, Calif.	500.00
L.U. 2056, Clearlake Oaks, Calif.	21.50
L.U. 67, East Weymouth, Mass.	10.00
L.U. 1204, Brooklyn, N. Y.	450.00
L.U. 2475, Union, N. J.	22.50
L.U. 1479, Foxboro, Mass.	50.00
L.U. 2678, Charles City, Iowa	26.00
L.U. 472, Ashland, Ky.	199.50
L.U. 2100, West Islip, L. I., N. Y.	15.00
L.U. 1753, Lockport, Ill.	27.00
L.U. 406, Northampton, Pa.	113.00
L.U. 2210, Cadillac, Mich.	19.00
L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.	24.55
L.U. 2189, Madera, Calif.	1.03
L.U. 33, Boston, Mass.	350.00
L.U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.	50.00
L.U. 2688, Willows, Calif.	40.00
L.U. 1044, Charleroi, Pa.	40.00
TOTAL for June	$12,876.06
Previous contributions	$17,604.40
Special Kennedy Library check	$ 1,000.00
1962 Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation	$ 6,373.60
TOTAL to date	$37,854.06

A Youthful President Speaks Out

. . . There is a quotation from Lincoln which I think is particularly applicable today. He said, "I believe there is a God. I see the storm coming and I believe He has a hand in it. If He has a part and place for me, I believe that I am ready."

We see the storm coming, and we believe He has a hand in it, and if He has a place and a part of us, I believe that we are ready.

Presidential Prayer Breakfast, Washington, D. C., March 1, 1962

A man may die, nations may rise and fall, but an idea lives on. Ideas have endurance without death.

Opening of the new USIA transmitter complex at Greenville, N. C., Feb. 8, 1963

EDITORIALS

Union Label Boycott Effective

If any proof is needed that the union label is a powerful (though often neglected) weapon in the arsenal of organized labor, that proof was dramatically provided by the Hat Workers Union several weeks ago.

For some nine months, the Hat Workers at the Texas-Miller Products, Inc., worked without a contract, because the company refused to make any concessions whatsoever.

When it became obvious to the union that the company had no intention of budging, the union was faced with the alternative of calling a strike or instituting a "don't buy" campaign. The union chose the latter course.

The plight of the Miller textile workers was publicized throughout the labor movement. Central bodies, card and label leagues, etc., rallied to the support of Texas-Miller workers. All people were urged to buy only hats that carried the union label.

Before long the retail sales of Texas-Miller products began dwindling. Dwindling sales reflected themselves in fewer orders at the factory. After several months of this sort of concerted effort, the company realized that it could not buck such united action.

Recently, the company concluded an agreement with the union, calling for substantial wage increases, a retirement program financed by employer contributions, and other deserved benefits.

The moral is obvious. When labor spends its money on union-made products, the sweat shops feel the pinch.

Fortunately, organized labor has the union label which makes it easy to identify union-made products. The same goes for union services.

If every union family in the nation spent its money exclusively on union label goods for only a single year, much of the low-wage, unorganized section of industry could be eliminated.

Our own union label is among the oldest in the nation. By insisting on it whenever we buy goods in our own field, we can strike a strong blow against exploitation and inadequate wages and working conditions. "Look for the Label" is still a good model to follow whenever making any kind of a purchase.

Collective Bargaining Reaffirmed

As a recent statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council (shown at right) states, today's major threat to the economy is "idle men, idle plants, and idle machines."

As organized labor has stated time and again, the economy will prosper only when there is adequate purchasing power in the hands of the general population. Free collective bargaining remains the surest way to get this purchasing power to the nation's millions of workers and their families, where it can begin to spread its prevailing good.

National Wage Formula

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, Washington, D.C., May 19, 1964

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, to make sure that its position on the much advertised national wage formula promulgated by the Council of Economic Advisers is completely understood, restates its beliefs as follows:

1. There can be no single national wage formula. In a pluralistic economy, with thousands of diverse markets and industries, there must be determination by the employer and the union as to the proper wage level. Free collective bargaining in a free economy is the best method of determining wage levels.

2. Wage restraints without price and profit restraints are obviously neither workable nor equitable.

3. Neither wage nor price restraints are tolerable in a free society except in the gravest national emergency and then only when coupled with stringent restraints upon excess profits.

4. We reject completely the concept that the national productivity rate is the only factor in collectively bargained wage levels. Other important, tangible factors—such as the cost of living, employer and industry profits, substandard wages and working conditions, inequitable wage and fringe benefit levels—all must be considered.

5. Despite cries of alarm from some, inflation is not today's threat. Today's threat is idle men, idle plants and idle machines.

To the AFL-CIO the answer is simple: We must put America back to work. We must provide the consumer purchasing power which is the base of our entire economic strength.

Therefore, on a union-by-union, company-by-company, and industry-by-industry basis—in light of the needs of the workers involved and the economic ability of the companies and the industry involved—we intend to press forward for better wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.

'Help Your

NEW YORK CARPENTERS are depicted helping to rebuild homes destroyed by tornado. In this case, as in many instances, the carpenters donate their time to help those in need.

CARPENTERS ARE ACTIVE THROUGHOUT THE NATION IN A VARIETY OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECTS

UNION members are generous people, and this has been proven by the overwhelming generosity of union members in contributing to voluntary welfare agencies in the past.

"Labor's giving has gone up more than that of any other group in our society," Leo Perlis, director of AFL-CIO Community Services, told a nationwide radio audience.

Perlis also pointed out that "in the last campaign of the United Funds and the Community Chest, approximately $175 million of the $542 million raised came from AFL-CIO-organized plants."

Our Brotherhood, in the AFL-CIO goodwill tradition, has been a generous contributor to voluntary welfare agencies also.

Our union has not limited its goodwill activities to only financial contributions. Each year, through our locals, literally thousands of "unknown and unpublicized" community service endeavors take place all over the nation.

Through these goodwill projects, individual unions and members can take a personal pride in helping make this country a better place to live and work.

What are these unknown and sometimes unpublicized community service endeavors?

Typical of such community service

IT'S DINNER TIME for this hungry group of union laborers. They are taking a break from the construction work on the Martinez Boys Club. Local 2046, Martinez, Calif., is active in the construction which is being done by donated union labor.

Neighbor' Tradition Is Still Important

projects was the help given by the Carpenters and Apprentices of Local 1564 in Casper, Wyo. to a retarded children's school recently.

Using a caravan of their own trucks, the carpenters installed new equipment in the school's kitchen and workshop. All labor for the construction and installation of the new equipment was donated by the union men.

Then there is the story of the union carpenters in New York that chartered a bus to carry themselves and their tools to tornado-stricken areas to help rebuild destroyed homes. Once again they donated their time and labor to help those in need.

Local No. 948, Sioux City, Iowa, recently helped the flood situation in the Riverside area when they contributed the use of their Union Hall to the Red Cross for storing furniture of the flood victims.

More than $100,000 worth of free union labor was given in the conversion of the 60-year-old former Martinez grammar school building in Martinez, Calif. into a Boys' Club.

Local No. 2046 sent volunteer crews to the remodeling site every weekend for six months. Thanks to the free union labor, the Boys' Club will include a full-size indoor gymnasium, a library, a woods craft room, arts and crafts rooms, and game rooms.

Thomas "Red" Baum, financial secretary of Local 2046, declared that Carpenters "are ever interested in the youth of their community and are happy to participate in projects of this kind."

In Chattanooga, Tenn. the Civil Air Patrol building got a fresh coat of paint and other repairs, all courtesy of the members of Painters Local 226. The union members gave up their Saturday for public service.

"A brother once is a brother for life" is a saying echoed time and time again of the relationship that exists between labor union members. Clyde Conn, a member of Lumber & Sawmill Workers Local No. 2581, Libby, Mont., knows first hand about union brotherhood.

He had been ill for several months when 25 members of the local union decided it was time to give Brother Conn a much needed helping hand. With a local dealer furnishing 2,000 feet of plywood, they pitched in and finished construction on his home.

The women of our union also are active in helping to promote the tradition of unions serving their communities. Thanks to the ladies of Bellingham, Washington, Easter time this year was one of joy and thanks for many shut-ins.

Auxiliary No. 198 presented a record player and records to the St. Francis Nursing Home, which will pipe the music throughout the building. Doing something to brighten up the lives of the people in the Nursing Home has been an annual project of the Auxiliary for several years.

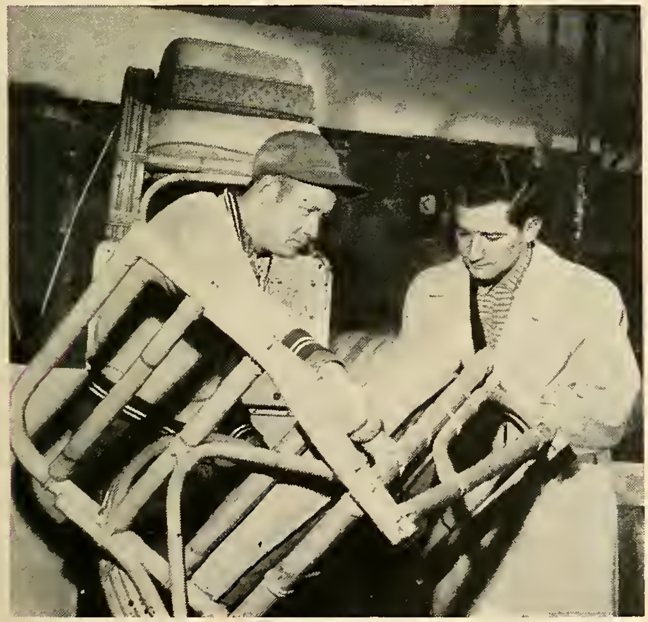
More than 8,000 building tradesmen, including several hundred union carpenters, have demonstrated a deep concern for crippled children in Indiana. Presently, they are constructing a $300,000 rehabilitation center for crippled children in Gary, Ind.

One of the Carpenters on the construction site expressed the atmosphere of union men working together, donating their services for the good of the community, when he said with a beaming smile, "Imagine how many crippled children will be helped at such a center."

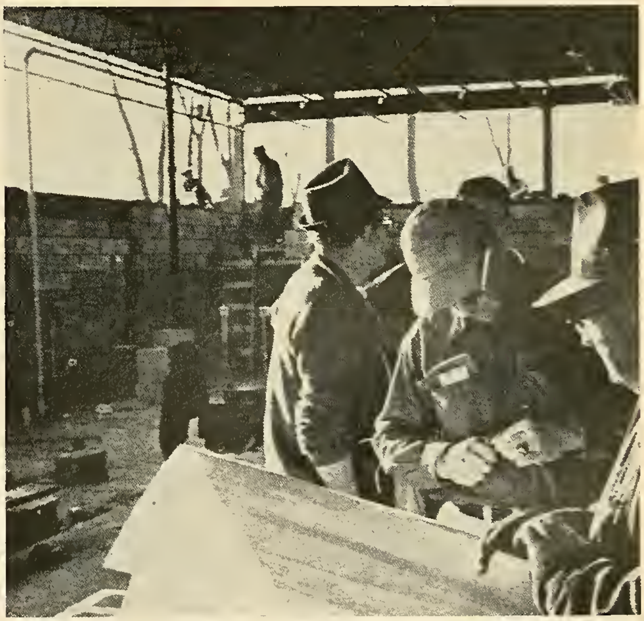
It has been estimated that union labor donated at the rehabilitation center would run normally more than $2,500 for each Saturday's work.

These examples given of union carpenters donating their free time to help their communities become better places in which to live are only typical of union labor as a whole.

The American labor movement is proud of its long history of beneficial service to the local community, and our Brotherhood is proud to be playing an important role in this goodwill effort to our fellow mankind.



TWO RED CROSS WORKERS tag a chair in the Sioux City Union Hall which was donated by Local 948 for use in storing the furniture of recent flood victims. Furniture was stored in the Hall for several months.



SEVERAL CARPENTERS STUDY blueprints in the $300,000 rehabilitation center that more than 8,000 building tradesmen are constructing in Gary, Ind. All construction time once again is being donated.

Have You Checked Your Ladder Habits

HERE ARE SOME TO MAKE YOUR WORK

By ROY WOODWORTH

Supervisor, Construction Services,
Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.

FEW pieces of equipment are more common to the construction trades than the ladder. Unfortunately, few items of equipment are more frequently misused or abused. The ladder is a basic builder's tool—designed for use in specific situations or under particular conditions by many different craftsmen. When properly used it is an excellent tool. But when it is used improperly, it is ready to inflect severe injury or death to its user.

An analysis of 3,318 separate ladder injuries, based upon reports in our files, revealed the following statistics:

Cause of Injury	*Number of Injuries*	*Days Lost by Injuries*
Ladder Slipping	1,104	153,819
Loss of Balance	898	180,053
Ladder Breaking	261	64,567
Ladder Tipping	135	21,703
Knocked Off Ladder	73	30,310
Not Classified	847	187,451
Total	3,318	637,885

Safety engineers and safety experts have developed specific working procedures and rules of conduct when using ladders. They should be followed for maximum protection and safety of personnel.

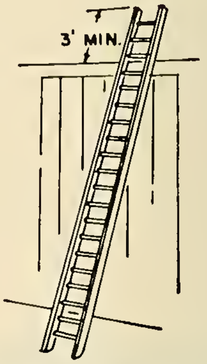
Safety with a ladder begins when you pick it for the specific job on hand. Even if it is in good repair—and it shouldn't be used if it isn't—a ladder should not be too long or too short. If the length is right, the pitch, which should not be more than a 75 degree angle with the ground—will probably be right also.

When set properly, straight or extension ladders should be long enough to project about three feet above the top landing. (Refer to illustration at right.) It is easier and much safer to get on and off a ladder that extends well above such a landing.

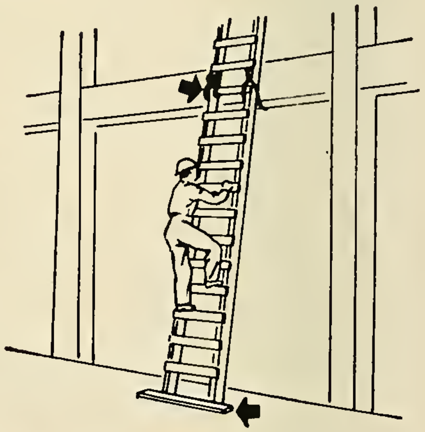
Failure to secure the top and/or bottom of ladders against slipping is the outstanding single factor in ladder accidents, see table above. Long ladders should be lashed at the top or at some intermediate point. If a man is not available to hold the bottom, the bottom should be lashed or scabbed, unless the foot can be secured by placing it in the soft ground.

Safety feet should be attached to the ladder, according to the kind of floor on which it is to be used—spikes or lead-coated bases are best for wood floors; carborundum or other abrasive substance bases should be utilized for iron or metal floors; pivoted lead or abrasive metal bases are practical for concrete floors; while pivoted rubber suction bases are recommended for wet floors.

Anyone who climbs a ladder, no matter how high he intends to go, needs both hands to grasp the side rails. Tools should not be carried up in the hands nor should they be thrown up or down by the workers. They should be carried by the employee in a tool belt or lifted up and lowered down on the end of a rope. Materials



Any ladder, when properly set, should project about 3 feet above the top landing.

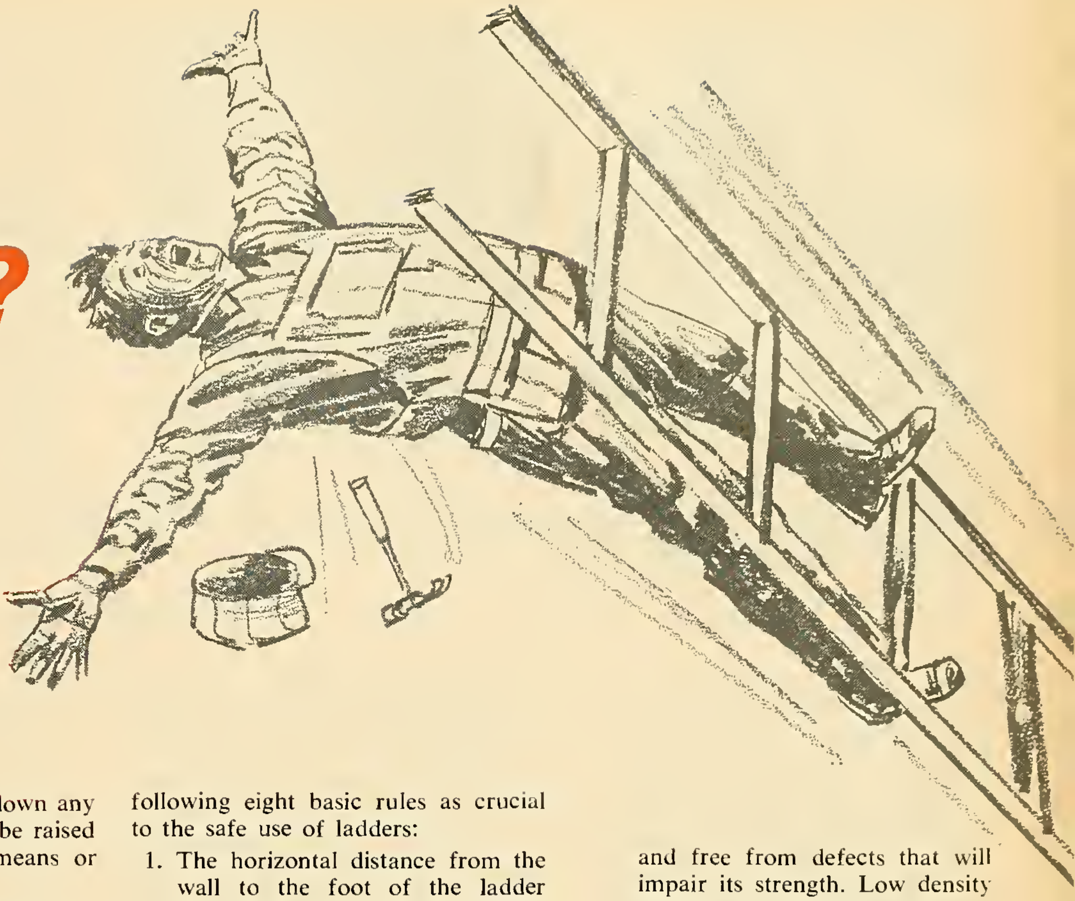


Long ladders should be lashed at the top for added safety. The bottom should be scabbed unless the foot can be secured by placing it on soft ground.

Lately?

TIPS

SAFER



should not be carried up or down any type of ladder. They should be raised or lowered by mechanical means or pulled by a hand line.

One should not over-reach from a high perch on a ladder in an attempt to save a few steps. He should take the trouble to climb down and move the ladder to the desired location. Often, when a man is performing these unsafe acts, he will lose his balance and fall.

Defective ladders should be repaired immediately or removed from the job site and sawed up for scrap. The fact that an obviously defective ladder was used, because it was nearer at hand than a sound one, has led to many accidents.

All metal ladders are electrical conductors. Their use around electrical circuits of any voltage or in places where they may come in contact with live circuits is not recommended. The electrical hazards of metal ladders need not be given special emphasis or attention because the ladders they have supplemented are not conductors. However, the importance of the electrical hazards involved cannot be overemphasized.

Safety Hints

From its analysis of many accidents and long experience as the nation's number one writer of workmen's compensation insurance, Liberty Mutual safety engineers have established the following eight basic rules as crucial to the safe use of ladders:

1. The horizontal distance from the wall to the foot of the ladder should *never be more than* ¼ of the length of the ladder.
2. Place ladders on *secure* footing.
3. *Tie in ladders* at top to prevent movement when at all possible, especially if used as a fixed ladder.
4. Ladders with broken side rails or cleats or of faulty or defective construction should be *repaired or destroyed* immediately.
5. *Replace,* do not repair, broken side rails or cleats.
6. *Do not splice* short ladders together to provide long sections.
7. The ladder should *extend at least three feet* above top landing so that workers can grasp it firmly when descending.
8. When the base of the ladder is placed on steel or concrete, *use uncleated* end for base. *Use cleated* end as the base when placed on scaffold planks.

Ladder Construction

Ladders bought commercially are generally well designed and constructed to American Standards Association specifications. If ladders are to be constructed on the job site refer to Figure 3. The following recommendations provide a practical guide to building a safe ladder:

1. Cleats and side rails should be clear lumber, straight grained and free from defects that will impair its strength. Low density wood should not be used.
2. Cross grain in cleats should not be allowed.
3. Side rails and cleats shall be dressed to remove all sharp edges and splinters.
4. Use 2-in. by 4-in. side rails when ladder length is 19-ft. or less.
5. Use 2-in. by 6-in. side rails when length is to be 19-ft. to 30-ft.
6. Wood cleats should be housed into the edges of the side rails ½-in., or filler blocks used.
7. Cleats should be nailed to each rail with three 10d wire nails.
8. Uniform spacing should be used, and should not exceed 12-in.
9. Portable ladders more than 30-ft. in length should not be fabricated nor used.
10. Non-slip cleats should be installed on end of the ladder. See Figure 4.

As a last reminder, if these three common sense precautions are taken, practically all ladder accidents and injuries will be avoided.

1. Select or build the right ladder for the job.
2. Check the condition of the ladder.
3. Use the ladder safely.

NEAR LEFT: A treated, dried bowl is given final sanding before finishing.

FAR LEFT: Dipping rough-turned bowl into tank of polyethylene glycol solution.

Wood Impregnated With 'PEG' Has Many Superior Properties

Research work by Forest Products Laboratories produces stabilized wood product

Furniture builders, hobbyists and producers of wood-carved specialties are learning to improve their products with PEG . . . polyethylene glycol . . . a first cousin of the anti-freeze used in automobile radiators.

It is a well-known fact that green wood contains much water in its pores. As soon as the log is cut, the moisture begins to leave the pores but it leaves them unevenly. The result may be serious splitting and cracking. Moreover, once it has left the fibrous tissues of the wood, it has a tendency to re-enter the wood when the atmosphere becomes unusually damp. This constant swelling and shrinking of the wood must be eliminated if exact size is to be maintained and splitting avoided.

Slow seasoning used to be the only answer which, when coupled with proper finishing, did a fair job. But fillers, sealers, stains and varnishes do not prevent moisture from entering and leaving wood; they merely make its passage slower and, therefore, less damaging.

The only way to prevent moisture from entering the tiny wood molecules is to fill those molecules with something else so there is simply no room for moisture. Just before World War II, a highly effective but quite complex and costly system was developed wherein wood fibers were impregnated with synthetic resin-forming chemicals. After the liquid was diffused into the wood, it was heated to about 300 degrees. This formed a hard resin in the wood fiber walls and held them distended, thus preventing shrinkage.

The process, called "impreg" (i.e., impregnated wood), is used for treating veneers and for other specialized purposes ranging from fancy door and cutlery handles to radio signal towers. The process stems from research by Harry D. Tiemann, an experimenter in the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

But "impreg" proved costly and complex. The search went on for an easier way to stabilize wood. During the 1950s it was discovered that a wax-like chemical cousin of auto anti-freeze behaved much like the resin used in "impreg." It was taken up by the fiber walls of green wood and "bulked" the wood fibers so there was no shrinkage when the moisture left the wood. The process was called "PEG" after the chemical used.

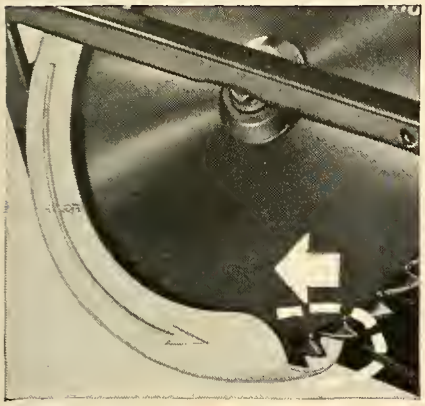
In order to "PEG" wood, all you need is a soaking tank, preferably made of wood, fiberglass, stainless steel or polyethylene film. The dry chemical is mixed with 70 per cent water by weight (three pounds of chemical to seven pounds of water). Soak the wood in the solution for about three weeks, let it dry a few weeks, and then it can be carved, turned or otherwise worked to extremes of thinness without fear of cracking. Forest Products Laboratory scientists have carved wooden bowls up to eight inches tall. Before PEG, the practical limit was considered to be about three inches. After all carving and cutting is completed, end up with a careful sanding to remove all the waxy chemical from the surface. Polyurethane varnish has been the only really successful finish used; the others dry extremely slow on PEGged wood.

The stabilizing process may be speeded up by making a richer, 50-50, solution and heating it to about 140 degrees. Diffusion of the chemical into the wood goes much faster and treatment can be completed in from five to seven days.

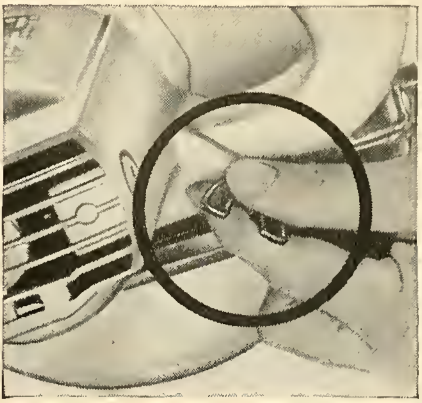
PEG can even be used to protect carvings and other items already made from poorly seasoned wood. The FPL scientists recommend that as a first step, all varnish should be removed from the object to be preserved. Next it should be soaked in water to restore the wood as nearly as possible to its original green condition. Finally, it should be soaked in the PEG solution. Although not as effective as with green wood, the process gives enough dimensional stability to avoid serious damage which might otherwise occur from extreme changes in the humidity of the surrounding air.

For mass-produced furniture and other items such as window sash and millwork, PEG still isn't the answer for imparting dimensional stability to wood. It still costs too much. But for specialty items such as gunstocks, camera parts, and the products of home hobby shops, PEG can live up to its name by pegging wood to one size and making it stay that size from then on.

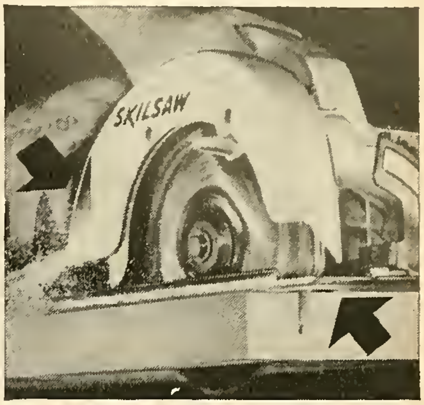
LOOK! GENUINE SKILSAW MODELS WITH ALL THESE FEATURES..YET PRICES START UNDER $75



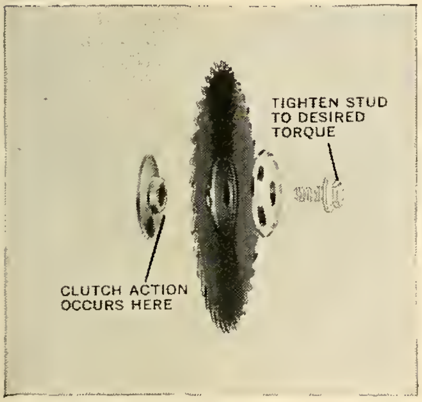
Bind-free lower guard—Retracts automatically even on bevel and miter cuts.



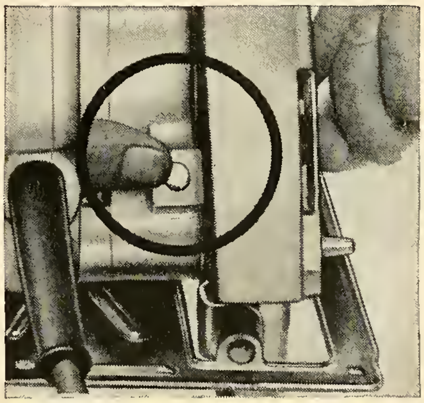
Easy-to-set depth control—Conveniently located for quick, one hand adjustment.



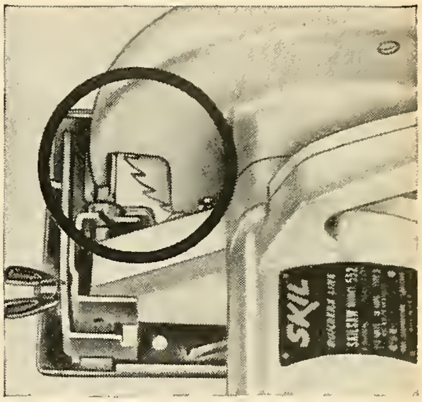
Exclusive sawdust ejection—Keeps line of cut clean. Directs sawdust downward.



Vari-Torque safety clutch—Disengages if blade binds or jams. Prevents kickback.

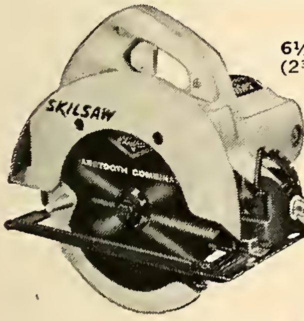


Exclusive Push-Button Blade Lock*—For faster, easier, safer blade changes.



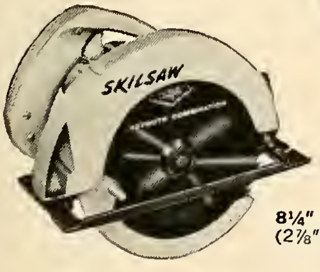
Full-View Blade—Allows clear view of blade for faster, more accurate cutting.

CHOOSE FROM 3 HEAVY-DUTY MODELS



6½" Model 552
(2$\frac{3}{16}$" depth of cut)

7¼" Model 553
(2⅜" depth of cut)



8¼" Model 554
(2⅞" depth of cut)

There are many more features, too. Like super burnout protected motors and 3-ball bearing construction. And talk about power. Model 552 develops over 1½ h.p., Models 553 and 554 over 2½ h.p. Rugged helical gears deliver full cutting torque to blade. Big capacity, too. Even the 6½" Model cuts 2 x 4's at 45° bevel. Complete line of blades available for cutting wood, plastics, compositions, and metals.

For a free demonstration, talk to your Skil distributor (see "Tools-Electric" in the Yellow Pages). Or write Skil Corporation, Department 152-G, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60630.

*Patented

SKIL
POWER TOOLS

U. S. LIMITS EXPORT OF

By R. D. BEHM

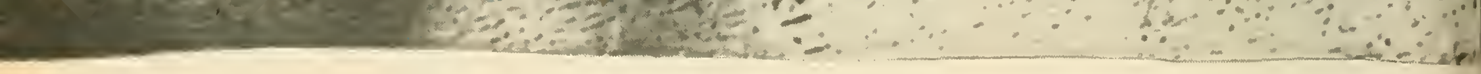
THE decision by the U. S. Department of Commerce to exercise export controls over walnut logs ends a two-and-half-year battle by American walnut producers for the protection of this natural resource.

The announcement by Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges limits the export of walnut logs to 7,300,000 bd. ft. a year, while placing domestic veneer log consumption at 15,000,000 bd. ft. The ruling assured a more normal cutting of one of America's favorite furniture woods and popular decorative paneling in architecture.

"Though this falls far short of our request based on historical sales patterns, it is a step forward and we will endeavor to work within the intent of the Order No. G64-33 dated February 14, 1964," said Donald H. Gott, executive secretary of the American Walnut Manufacturers Assn., who led the fight for the industry-wide effort.

"The active support of the furniture and panel industry in our fight and their stated willingness to utilize thinner veneers can almost equalize the recommended cut in domestic veneer log consumption and sustain the surface total to today's use level.

"In this way industry will be protected for years to come with a steady consistent supply of American walnut," Gott said.



Reprinted with permission fr

LEFT: A 25-year-old walnut tree illustrates the species' straight, true character with a 30-foot growth of usable timber.

The ruling will cut future exports of walnut logs by 16 per cent from the average of the 1961 and 1962 export totals. Last year, 14,300,000 bd. ft. of walnut logs left the country, while total domestic consumption was estimated at 21,500,000 bd. ft. for veneer production only.

The Department of Commerce ruling, however, did not take the 1954-1959 average shipment of 2,500,000 bd. ft. as a base figure as recommended by the industry group. By using the 1961-1962 average, it actually allowed exporters 300 per cent of the 1954-1959 base period.

The meaning of the export limitation to furniture manufacturers is three-fold:

1. A better selection of top quality walnut veneers will be available to American furniture makers.

2. The halt to unnecessary inflationary pricing for high quality walnut veneer logs. Exporters have frequently offered to double domestic prices for prime logs, because of the demand for American walnut overseas, lower foreign wage rates, and the European practice of thinner veneer slicing—usually 1/42 in.

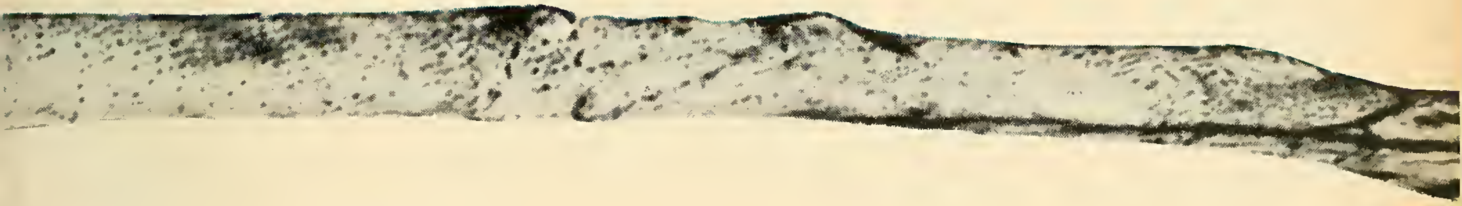
3. Better continuity of walnut veneer supply, allowing greater assurance in planning future walnut suites. The U. S. Forest Service estimated that without this ruling, the United States resource of choice walnut veneer logs would have been depleted within six years.

The power to restrict exports rested in legislative edict (Export Control Act—Section 2) authorizing protection of natural resources from extinction—but to prove the need for such protection to an administration with a liberal foreign trade policy took a lot of doing. Organized efforts to cloud the issue with the guise that the ruling would upset foreign trade were launched by the opposition.

Since this was a precedent-setting act in a small segment of the wood industry, there may be parallels in other species and other segments of the vast forest products industry and varied government regulations which affect the wood producer and user.

This unique decision, the first in the wood industry, is a tribute to the perseverance of the group in presenting their story to government agencies and answering delaying tactics with facts. The American Walnut Manufacturers Assn. was backed

VALUABLE WALNUT LOGS



by seven key wood industry groups.

Appalled by the jump in export of choice walnut logs, industry leaders met in 1960 and decided that no casual request would receive consideration from the government. A group from the American Walnut Manufacturers Assn. pushed for concerted action and the first move was made in June, 1961, when skyrocketing growth of exports and inflationary bidding for logs were documented and presented to the Business and Defense Administration of the Department of Commerce.

The sympathetic reception by people trained in forestry showed they recognized the importance of action on this matter.

Phase two of the operation was preparation of the information with projected growth and cut data by the Forest Service under Dr. Ray Josephson. His staff of on-the-spot foresters pinpointed supply and harvest ratios and came up with the disturbing prediction that the supply of prime veneer logs, if allowed to be exported without restriction, would be virtually exhausted in six years.

The alarming prophecy was reported to the Business and Defense Service Administration — Forest Products Branch, Department of Commerce, who in turn advised all segments of the industry in a meeting in Washington, D. C., June 7-8, 1963.

The AWMA checked walnut veneers producers, collecting information and evaluating the market as to cut and cost of logs. Some American firms, protecting their log supply from high-grading by foreign buying agents, entered the export market, but they still cooperated, supplied information and supported the conservation cause.

To comply with regulations of the international General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT), the AWMA intensified its own efforts in domestic conservation to show that all means were being exploited to conserve this natural resource, before calling for export limitation from the United States government.

The walnut industry investigated fuller utilization of the wood and better methods of balancing growth-supply and demand.

A most important suggestion came as the result of the meeting with BDSA staff and the industry in Washington, D. C., as mentioned earlier. It was pointed out that other species might be facing the same severe drain, and not being as prolific or fast growing as walnut, would be certain of exhausting the supply if steps were not taken for major conservation. From the meeting evolved a program, endorsed by both furniture and plywood groups to use thinner veneers. A thickness of 1/36 in. instead of 1/28 in. would make the fine walnut go 30 per cent farther.

The sincerity of the industry in its efforts to preserve and sustain the supply of fine American walnut was again illustrated by the acceleration of its reforestation program.

R. D. Behm has 25 years experience in wood promotion and design use. He heads his own hardwood specifications and marketing firm, R. D. Behm Co., Chicago, and is a consultant to Fine Hardwoods Assn., and American Walnut Manufacturers Assn.

The association was disheartened to see the results of a 34-year-old planting program being cut for overseas shipment just when the trees had reached their best growing age. In good soil a 25 year old tree may be 14 in. in diameter chest high, but at 40 years it will have added much more growth and be more valuable. At 60 years it may be passing its prime though there are some stands older than this.

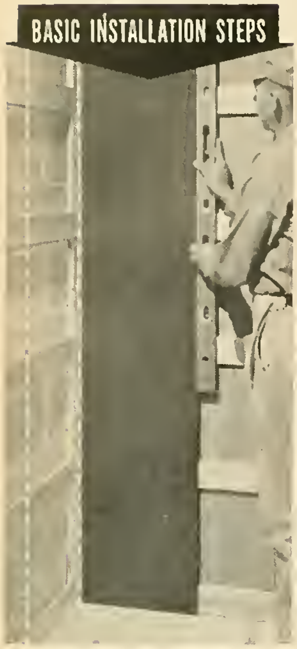
Reanalysis of walnut depletion and evaluation of the export control measure will be made after one year experience under the restrictions.

RIGHT: In the front ranks of the walnut conservation program is Donald H. Gott, right, secretary-manager of the American Walnut Mfgrs. Assn. Here he plants walnut trees with a Dallas business leader.

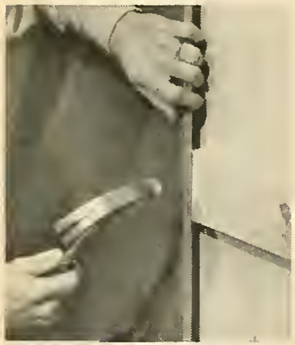
No trick at all to put up new FORMICA® V.I.P*

* vertical interior paneling

BASIC INSTALLATION STEPS



1 Start paneling at an inside corner over furring strips. Plumb and fit first panel accurately, using locator panel on opposite wall to obtain correct position of two corner panels.



2 Insert spline molding at right edge of first panel and nail to furring with 3d coated nails.

Here's the *complete* panel system. Made in its entirety by Formica Corporation. All components—panels, moldings and splines—are package delivered, ready to apply.

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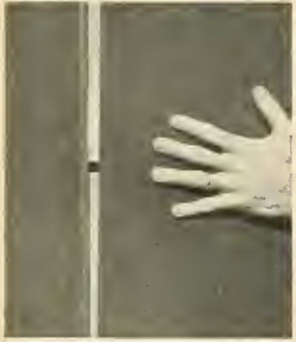
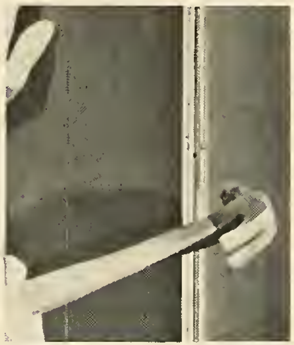
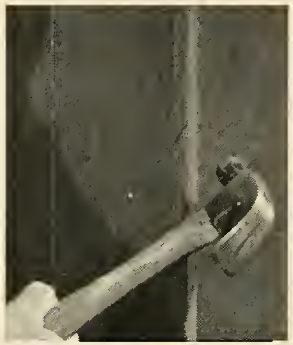


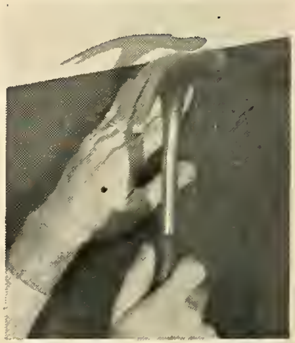
3 Slide second panel into position over spline and continue progressively with splines and panels.



4 Rabbet edges of corner panels similarly to accept corner molding. Then nail into furring as shown.



5 Outside corner molding fits evenly into rabbeted edges. Nail through predrilled pilot holes. Set and fill.



6 Position ceiling molding at top of panel and nail through face with 3d coated finish nail. Set and fill.

Canadian Section

Canadians Consider The Possibility of A New Flag

By the time this appears, Canada may have a new flag which it can call its own. Considering that Canada has been a nation for many years, it probably astonishes non-Canadians that 97 years after Confederation, a national flag should be an issue at all.

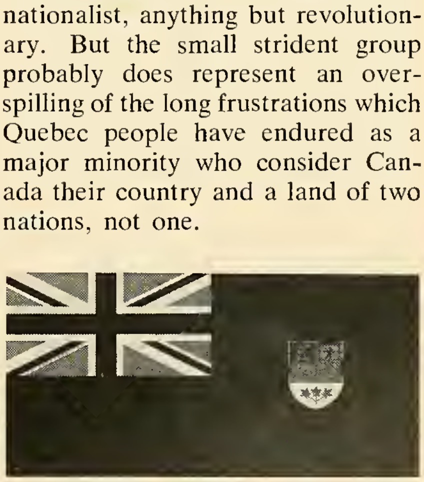
Until 1945 no flag could be identified as only Canadian. In that year the red ensign was adopted, a union jack in the upper left-hand corner on a red ground with the Canada crest centered lower right.

In 1967 Canada will celebrate 100 years of Confederation. In the century past, many changes have come about across the country and the winds of change have affected many spheres of public interest.

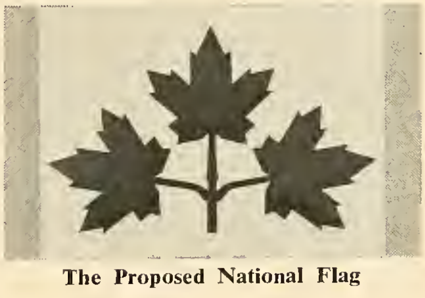
The most urgent response to these changes has come from Quebec. This province has always had the natural resources to be one of the foremost leaders in the economic life of the country. But for various reasons it has lagged behind. Even now its unemployment rate is much higher than Ontario's, for example. But in recent years the French-Canadian citizenry has been aroused by a well-educated, well-intentioned, vocal minority who have called for a new deal in Quebec's economic and social structure and a new relationship with the rest of Canada which is predominantly English-speaking.

The new flag—three maple leaves on a white ground flanked by two mid-blue vertical bands representing the motto "From sea to sea"—is acceptable to the Quebecois and to most Canadians. The old red ensign will probably pass into history with nostalgic objections from influential groups. But the long-term problem which is more difficult of solution is the influence of "separatists" in Quebec.

It is the extreme elements of this so-called separatist group which have caused explosive outbursts in that province in the last year or so. But it should be known to all that these elements are a small minority and are by no means representative of the Quebec people. The average citizen in Quebec is traditionalist and nationalist, anything but revolutionary. But the small strident group probably does represent an overspilling of the long frustrations which Quebec people have endured as a major minority who consider Canada their country and a land of two nations, not one.



The Present National Flag



The Proposed National Flag

It is in this context that the trade union movement in Quebec must be viewed. The largest central organization of trade unions in Quebec is the Quebec Federation of Labour, an affiliate of the Canadian Labour Congress. But unlike the other provinces where the CLC central bodies and affiliates have virtually exclusive jurisdiction, Quebec is home base for the CNTU, an organization of some influence within its provincial boundaries. This fact cannot be ignored in trade union ranks, especially since the "nationalist" theme is being used by the CNTU for its own organizational purposes.

At the recent CLC convention, President Claude Jodoin, himself Quebec-born and raised and perfectly bilingual, condemned the attitudes of all those who would split the nation. "It is time for those of us who believe in a strong and united Canada to speak out," he told the convention.

The Canadian Labour Congress is preparing to speak out loud on the organizational front. After a top-level meeting of trade union leaders, CLC Executive Vice-President William Dodge said the CLC affiliates are going to raise a war-chest to combat the CNTU. Plans have been drafted to co-ordinate the activities of 200 staff members of the Congress and its affiliates in Quebec.

The issue of one nation or two in Canada is not a new one. The flag soon to fly at Canadian mastheads is. As one thoughtful writer has put it, "The issue then is more profound, more crucial, more deserving than it seems. For the first time I feel that we are admitting that Canada, all of it,—French and English, East and West—has changed, that it will never, no matter how much we may wish it so, be the same again. To welcome this flag, a new flag, is to admit that whatever part Canada is to play in the second half of the twentieth century, it will be a new Canada that plays it."

Moonlighting Is Fading Away

The federal Department of Labor has produced figures which indicate that the practice of "moonlighting" is not as serious as had been made out. Only 2.6 per cent of employees hold down two or more jobs at one time.

Of this small percentage, only 1.1 per cent held jobs as paid employees, the rest are either self-employed or in unpaid family work.

Nor surprisingly the largest number of "moonlighters" were found among farm workers, one in six, followed by those in construction; perhaps because in many parts of the country these are two occupations with the greatest unemployment hazard.

The Labor Department's study comes to the conclusion that what "moonlighting" there is, is not an important factor in unemployment. About a quarter of the multiple jobholders had no fulltime job and less than one-third worked more than 15 hours a week on a second job. Three-quarters of them were married men.

The "moonlighting" rate in Canada is way below the rate in the United States where it stood at 5.7 percent of the total labor force at last count.

Tougher Code, Higher Fines Proposed For Ontario Construction Safety Act

Amendments to Ontario's new Construction Safety Act to penalize wayward contractors and to protect the general public from construction accidents have been urged by key Toronto officials.

A report by City Solicitor W. R. Callow, Buildings Commissioner Frank Wellwood and Works Commissioner Ray Bremner urged higher fines for firms violating the act and other changes to protect passersby.

The report noted that most construction accidents are due to short cuts by employers "to save money or to their toleration of the slipshod work habits of their employes through lack of proper supervision and direction."

The report urged the placing of greater responsibility on employers and general contractors with fines large enough to "eliminate any profit gained by such practices."

The officials said that magistrates rarely imposed fines in excess of $50 for convictions under the act.

Such fines were insignificant to contractors thinking in terms of a million-dollar construction project, they said.

They recommended fines ranging from $100 a day to $1,000 for a first conviction and double that amount for a second offense. For subsequent convictions and for failure to comply with a stop-work order in any two-year period, the report proposed fines of from $500 to $5,000 a day.

Under the present act, a maximum penalty for contravention of its sections is a fine of $1,000 or one year in jail or both, but there is no minimum set out. As a result, magistrates may suspend sentence and impose no penalty. For failure to comply with a stop-work order, the maximum fine is $100 a day.

The report noted that safety inspectors frequently found contractors who refused to accept or honor a stop-work order despite flagrant violations of the act. At other times, they were unable to find any responsible person on the job and consequently could not point out effectively contraventions of the act.

There was no provision in the act in most cases, the report said, for protection of the public where its safety is affected by various construction operations such as hoisting of loads over or close to public thoroughfares.

The report also called for province-wide uniformity of qualifications, certification, training and identification of inspectors under the Trench Excavators' Act.

In the case of either act, the report said, the general contractors as well as the workman's employer should be subject to conviction and fines where a workman has violated safety procedures.

Canadian Quotes

"Forty percent of Canadian families are becoming invisible because *they inhabit the miserable housing in the central areas of cities where they are increasingly isolated . . . a good number of them more than 65 years of age or under 18 years—the wrong age to be."—Dr. Malcolm Taylor to the Canadian Welfare Council Convention.*

●

"Houses are being built quite out of the reach of more than half the people."—James A. Murray, architect, addressing Ontario General Contractors Association.

Private Insurance Companies Move To Block Public Medicare Plans

The private insurance companies are getting set to throw further roadblocks in the way of any extension of public medicare beyond Saskatchewan, Cooperative Press Association reports.

At a meeting in Montreal of the Health Insurance Association of America, George R. Berry, of Ottawa, president of the Canadian Health Insurance Association and vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, told the 150 delegates that the type of plan introduced by the Alberta government should be vigorously supported.

The obvious success of the Saskatchewan plan against the very limited appeal of the Alberta plan to date has the insurance companies worried. Mr. Berry urged a campaign in Alberta to convince the people that "voluntary" private insurance is best.

"It seems to me that our industry must make certain," he told the gathering, "that everything is done, that no effort is spared, to persuade every Albertan, rich and poor, to accept voluntarily the responsibility of insuring his medical care costs and so make the plan an unqualified success."

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Champion Gets Beaten

Last year, about this time, we carried an item in this column which called attention to an outstanding saltchuck catch by the veteran surf angler, Robert "Sheik" Takamoto of Ewa, Hawaii. The "Sheik," while fishing from the beach, hooked and landed a monster sea bass that tipped the scales at 233½ pounds. With tongue in cheek, we remarked that if anyone would catch a larger denizen of the deep, please notify us of the feat.

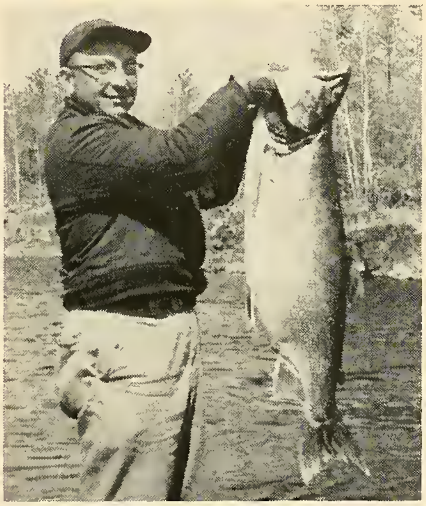
Imagine our surprise when we actually did receive notice of a larger catch—a 307-pound jewfish by James Parsons of 627 Country Club Road, Louisville, Kentucky, a member of Local 64 since 1918.

Brother Parsons was accompanied on his successful fishing trip by Alec Vance and his sons Phil and Doug of Marathon, Florida.

On the first day of their piscatorial prospecting they failed to locate any fish but Parsons connected with this lunker of lunkers, early on the second day while fishing in the Gulfstream. The monster hit the bait like a freight on the downgrade and it took him (with alternating help from his friends) a half-hour to ease old fighter boatside. James Parsons has racked up quite a name for himself in deep sea angling circles down Marathon, Florida way, having previously received a citation for taking a 225 pound jewfish and a 170 pound shark.

Brother Parsons and catch

Cruising Lake Trout



Sidney Lubin and lake trout

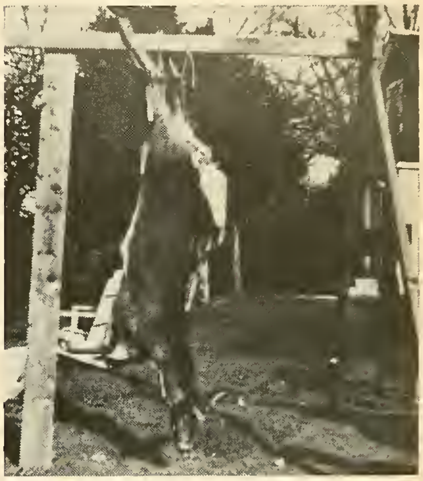
One of the most underrated of our nation's game fish is the Mackinaw, otherwise known as lake trout. In the period of "ice out," during the beginning of the "High Lakes" season or late in season, around September, the laker comes finning inshore, seeking to capture the smaller fish that might venture out from hiding places around the lake's shore. Then is the time to troll slowly, or cast an underwater, minnow-simulating fly or hardware in the right spot. You might tie in to the lunker of your line, anywhere from five to fifty pounds.

Sidney Lubin of 8544 Trumbull Avenue, Skokie, Illinois, a member of Local 504, will attest to the aforegoing and the following photo will prove how sharp was the point of his hook. Sid nailed this finny cruiser—a 34 pound lake trout—while trolling a "Red Eyed Wiggler" in 10 feet of water at "ice out time" in June at God's Lake in N.E. Manitoba.

Sid's catch tops recent column mark for Mackinaw—a 24 pounder taken by Fred Ringler of Park Ridge, Illinois, a member of Local 58. The highlight of Ringler's catch was the light line employed—eight pound test. His Mack was eased from the fish lush waters of Quiteca Park, Provincial Park, Ontario.

Might add here, fellows, that big lake trout aren't confined to Canadian waters. A recent A.P. story called attention to an all-time western record for lake trout set by Russ Herman of Spokane, Washington. He nipped a 54-pound, 5-ounce Mackinaw from Priest Lake in northen Idaho. A.P. represents it as the biggest Mack landed in U.S. waters but O.M. begs to differ. According to records of Field and Stream, the largest was a 63-pound, 2-ounce specimen by Huber Hammers in Lake Superior on May 25, 1952.

Mixed-Up Deer



Doe with horns!

Readers will recall another item in a past issue of this column pertaining to a big game achievement by Sam Burri of Portland, Oregon. He downed a Rocky Mountain elk in the Blue Mountains, a good-sized animal sporting a strange unicorn-like single horn, situated in the middle of its furry forehead. Sam was taken aback when he started to dress out the "strangling" and discovered it was a cow, a revolting development in view of "closed season" for female of that specie. Considering the oddity of it all the game warden let Sam off the hook.

Now comes a similar story from Gabriel Pedro of Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts, a member of Local 1231. Says Gabriel:

"I have been a deer hunter for 23 years with the West Barnstable Deer Club, organized in 1940. An experience we had a past season will be etched in the minds of the members forever.

"One of the members brought in a good looking deer to camp with a small but symmetrical rack. On dressing it out, he discovered, to his amazement, that it was not a buck but a doe! We wrote to the Game Department but never received a reply as to whether it was rare or common. To this day we never heard of anyone shooting a doe with antlers, have you?"

Yes, Gabe, I have heard of it, although it is a rare freak of nature, I assure you. Game biologists have assured me that when such a phenomenon occurs, the doe is usually barren.

'His' and 'Hers' Fish

Ordinarily, tangled fishing lines can result in tangled tempers, but Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Britton of 108 Woodrow Drive, E. Peoria, Illinois, will tell you that such a situation can have a reverse effect. (Robert Britton is Business Representative for Local 183.)

Seems like Bob and the Missus were dunking worms in a "small pond" out of Tomahawk, Wisconsin. Suddenly Mrs. Britton got a strike and immediately after Bob yelled out with the familiar cry of "fish on." Both, apparently, were into a fighter, "one fighter," a 2½-pound bluegill.

You can see vivid proof of the catch at the home of the Brittons, where the fish has been mounted. Below it is an inscription which reads: caught by "Mr. and Mrs. Britton on Tangled Lines."

Rattlin' Good Time

Bob Smith and snake charmers

Bob Smith of Abilene, Texas (a member of Local 1565 for 17 years), and his family have an unusual hobby. They are snake hunters—rattlers, no less!

Here's a picture of Bob and his three daughters, Katie, age 16; Josie, age 14 and Bobbie, age 13—rattlesnake hunters, all!

In the past four years they have garnered a total of 2,389 of the deadly reptiles and have many trophies and prizes to show for their prowess.

Fine-Lined Nest

A note from Nilo Farms, East Alton, Illinois, tells about the "Tacklebox Orioles." They say:

"There is a small lake here, and one of the features hereby is the growing number of orioles, nesting in the bankside trees. This spring they counted 24 of the graceful nests swinging from the tips of the lofty elm trees.

"After the nesting season, a young anglerette begged her dad to fetch her a quartette of the nests for a school project.

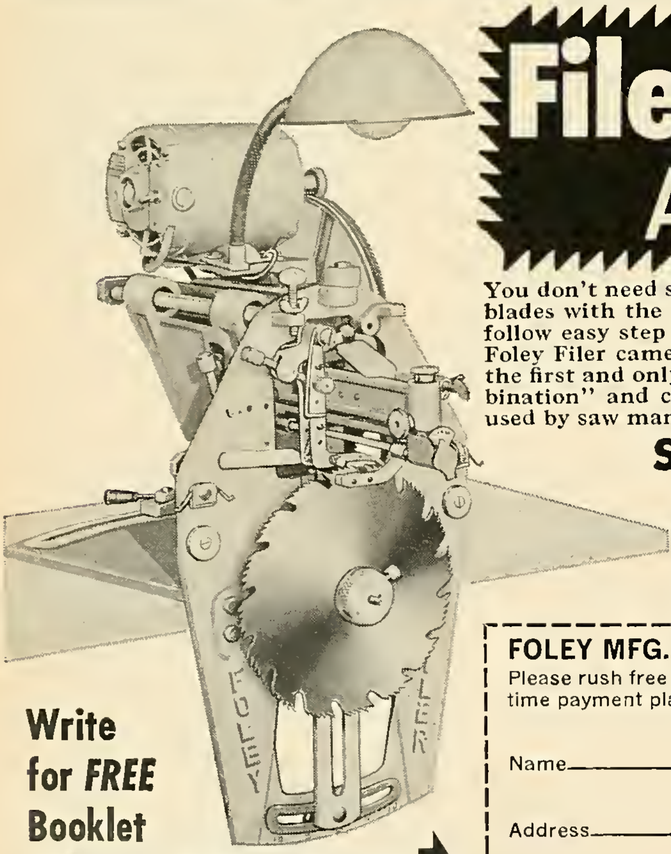
"Four of them were promptly obtained and each of the nests were thoroughly reinforced with quantities of supple, monofilament fishing lines."

That's what I call quality home building—in the best bird fashion.

An Anchor Idea

How to scratch-proof an anchor . . . For a no-scratch, no-thump canoe anchor buy an inexpensive basketball and cut a hole the size of a half dollar.

Using stainless steel wire rope, or regular eye bolt, fill ball with concrete and insert eye bolt or wire. When concrete hardens, presto you have a rubber covered anchor.



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Carlson, George
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Gunderson, Solvi
Hagman, Axel
Ledstrom, Vernon
Lomheim, P. N.
Lundstrom, Victor
McCoy, Clinton
Nelson, Nels O.
Neseth, Joseph
Ness, Ole
Nooleen, Ed
Reidell, Ralph
Scholl, Herman
Stolcers, Alexander
Swanson, Swan
Teague, Howard
Wilhelm, Harold
Zeller, Daniel

L.U. NO. 15, HACKENSACK, N. J.

Romaniello, Thomas

L.U. NO. 16, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Evans, Ted, Sr.
Heldt, Herman
Luplow, Henry
Overaker, David H.
Stickel, Kenneth
Travis, A. Dale

L.U. NO. 40, BOSTON, MASS.

Brannan, Samuel
Gillis, Daniel A.
MacDonald, James M.
Thoar, James J.

L.U. NO. 44, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Marron, Earl

L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Kennedy, Normon R.

L.U. NO. 51, BOSTON, MASS.

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Fulner, George
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Mortenson, Nels
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Kepping, Harry

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McGee, J. T.
Parker, John M.
Smith, Lloyd W.
Sneed, J. R.
Ustick, W. H.
White, J. H.

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Sanik, William J.

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Mueller, John
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Carlson, I.
File, C. D.
Haas, Albert W.
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Stover, M. C.
Turner, R. C.
Tyler, Harry C.
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Olsen, Roger
Pohorecky, Ostap

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Hartlmueller, George

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Smith, Chauncey
Tast, Otto

L.U. NO. 1154, ALGONAC, MICH.

Schutt, Bernard E.

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Bizzaro, Anthony
Danieri, John
Guasto, Simone
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Plate, Henry
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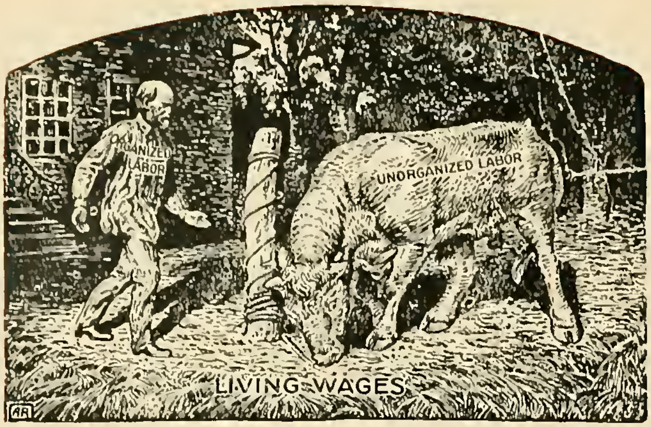
SHORT ROPE



Here's an illustration from a Brotherhood organizing card of the year 1911 which has just as much meaning today as it did half a century ago. Unorganized labor is still wound so closely to the post that it can't enjoy a living wage. Union organization is still the best and, in most cases, the only answer!

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Foss, John
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L.U. NO. 1453, COSTA MESA, CALIF.
Kennedy, Willis G.
McMillan, Fred
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L.U. NO. 1456, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Carlson, Ivar
Dorant, Leo
Garner, Robert
Haino, Alex
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Wilson, John H.

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Brown, Jack A.
Curtis, Harry V.
Robinson, J. B.
Simpson, A. M.

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Cox, Walter D.
Payton, William H.
Vorpe, John

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Anglim, Thomas
Burke, Edward M.
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Cordiner, William J.
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Crow, C. E.

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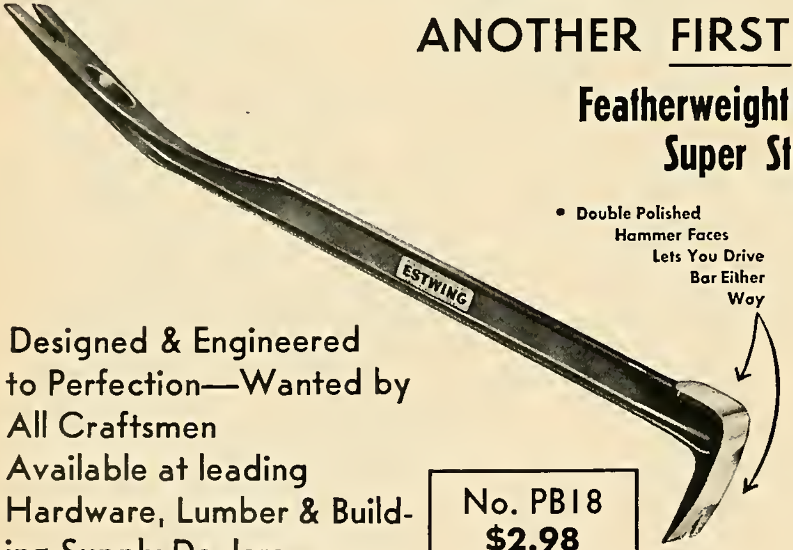

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Rising Medical Costs Are Lowering the Value of Present Health Insurance

RISING medical fees are creating a health insurance crisis. Health and welfare plans find that booming hospital and doctor charges are wiping out much of the value of present health insurance, especially if it is the type that pays specified, limited fees.

The Health Insurance Institute, while agreeing that the rapid rise in medical costs is a concern, raises the question of whether the public should not expect to spend more on health care because of improved medical techniques and the fact that hospital workers still are underpaid.

James R. Williams, general manager of the Institute, the association of private insurors, points out that as a nation we are spending 6 to 7 per cent of our disposable personal income on health care. He thinks we are a health-conscious people.

"If this consciousness continues to grow at the rate of the past decade," he says, "will not the public want to earmark a slightly higher proportion of income to assume the best possible medical care?"

This statement means that the health insurance industry is warning you that either must expect to pay more for health insurance or provide more of the cost of health care out of your own budget. Your health care expenses, if you're typical, already have risen from about 5 per cent of income ten years ago to 6 or 7 per cent today (including costs of health insurance).

Well-to-do families may be able to stand the cost of still higher medical bills. But moderate-income families, with their incomes already tightly allocated to various needs, will find it difficult to manage still higher medical bills. This is especially true this year when the rise in the cost of living has outstripped the rise in average earnings.

That is exactly why labor unions, consumer co-ops and other civic groups are seeking other methods of controlling medical costs, and of insuring them. Even the present expenditures of 6 to 7 per cent do not provide adequate medical care. Medical checkups, preventive care in general and dental care especially are neglected by moderate-income families, since these usually are not covered by most private health-insurance policies. In general, the present insurance methods tend to cover hospital care and surgery, at least in part, but not health care outside the hospital.

Even so the cost of your family's medical care has almost doubled since 1953. In 1950 a family of four spent, on the average, $230 a year for medical care, whether out of pocket or in insurance payments. In 1960 this same family spent $440. Costs have increased approximately 10 per cent since 1960. This makes the bill about $480 for a family of four, or about $120 per person.

One way that unions, co-ops and other groups are seeking to control costs is through group medical care plans like the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, the new Community Health Association in Detroit, Kaiser Foundation in California, Group Health in Washington, D. C., and the medical centers and diagnostic clinics operated by a number of individual unions.

The group plans provide all medical care for a family for a single fee for the year. In contrast, the indemnity plans sold by private insurance companies usually provide only partial payment for specified types of care, usually hospital and surgical fees. The major-medical insurance also sold by insurance companies pays only for those illnesses which cost over a specified amount, such as $100.

The major-medical type of insurance is growing fast and does provide "substantial protection" for severe illnesses as well as drugs and other costs not usually covered by the older type of indemnity insurance, the general manager of the Health Insurance Institute declares.

It is true that many unions and other groups which do not have access to group care plans nowadays do provide major-medical insurance to supplement basic Blue Cross and Blue Shield insurance. But at best major-medical still is only an expedient, because it does not provide for the all-important medical checkups and preventive care, the cost of which moderate - income families find difficult to meet out of their own pockets.

Here is the comparative payout in benefits of the different types of plans in one recent year, as reported by the Group Health Association of America:

TYPE	%
Employer-union plans	98.8
Co-op community plans	94.5
Blue Cross plans	92.8
Blue Shield plans	90.4
Insurance co. group policies	90.4
Med. society, not Blue Shield	88.0
Private group clinics	82.1
Individual policies	52.9

Note especially that individual health insurance policies pay back in benefits only about half the income they receive in premiums.

Williams of the Health Insurance Institute questions the statement that the rise in medical costs is forcing families to pay a larger share of their medical bills out of pocket.

"For the major costs, i. e., hospital care and physicians' services," he says, "the Social Security Administration reports insurance in 1961 met 48.9 per cent of the total outlays of insured and non-insured people. This compares with 14.5 per cent in 1948."

However, this does not necessarily mean that the average family is enjoying noticeably more comprehensive insurance. It does mean that many more people do have some type of medical insurance, mostly hospital insurance. It also means that the more serious illnesses are more adequately protected, not the ordinary care, says the New York Labor-Management Council of Health and Welfare Plans.

The face of the future is clear enough. Unless the insurance industry and labor-management groups can find ways to control medical costs and provide more comprehensive insurance, most of us are going to have to allocate a larger slice of the family budget for hospital, medical and dental care.

Future of Medicare Tied to Elections

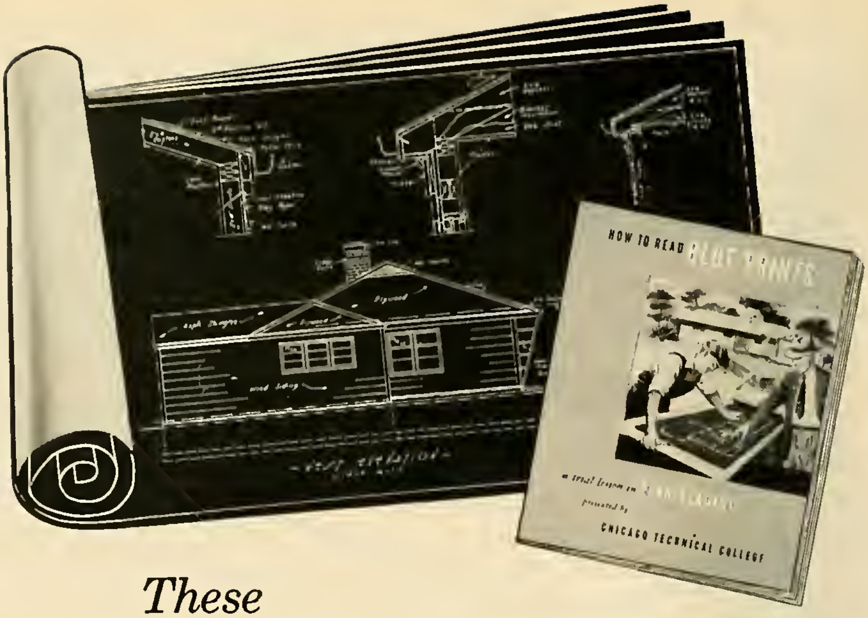
While the civil rights struggle has been going on in Washington, D.C., the powerful House Ways and Means Committee has been holding hearings on proposed medical-aid-to-the-aged legislation. The committee's closed-door hearings adjourned from June 11 to 22.

There has been unusually little information coming from the committee's closed-door deliberations. These are the rumors:

- "There will be a 5 percent increase in cash benefits proposed for recipients of social security and railroad retirement benefits.
- "There will be a proposed improvement in the Kerr-Mills Bill enacted in 1960, generally considered to be about useless in its present form.
- "There will be a social-security-financed hospital insurance bill for all older Americans retired at age 65, regardless of whether they are in receipt of social security or railroad retirement benefits."

Meanwhile, there seems to be every possibility that the proposal will become deeply involved in political factionalism.

Meanwhile, Blue Cross plans are in trouble. They are being forced to raise rates, reduce benefits and adopt experience-rating premium schedules. This latter evolution has been termed "alarming" by John W. Edelman, President of the National Council of Senior Citizens.



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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Officers of Chicago Local Union No. 80, and anniversary guests. Seated, left to right, Herman M. Koop, financial-secretary-treasurer; William F. Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO; John R. Stevenson, first general vice-president, U. B. C. and J. of A.; Oscar L. Larson, president, Local No. 80; John J. Watt, business representative. Standing: Jacob Huizinga, trustee; Robert H. Larson, trustee; George A. Gibson, warden; Oscar Sandeen, conductor; David Wales, trustee; Vernon J. Harmon, recording secretary.

Chicago Local Marks Its 75th Birthday; 50-Year-Member Stevenson Is Toastmaster

Carpenters Local No. 80 of Chicago recently marked its 75th birthday with a big anniversary dinner at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. The celebration was attended by 1,500 members, their wives, and guests.

Among the guests were AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler, the Brotherhood's First Vice President John R. Stevenson (a former president of Local No. 80), and several local civic and labor leaders.

Featured speaker for the occasion was AFL-CIO Secretary Schnitzler, whose subject was labor's continuing war on poverty.

Schnitzler pointed out that labor has been conducting its own war on poverty for a long time.

"In our early days we asked the employers for an *existing* wage for our members," he commented. "We got that, and then we asked for a *living* wage for workers. After that was won at the bargaining table, we began a fight for a *saving wage*."

The AFL-CIO leader praised the work of Local No. 80 since it was founded on May 7, 1889 and called it "a challenge" to others.

Stevenson, who served as toastmaster, said, "In every fight Local 80 has had since 1889, we have been together. Sometimes on the picket line—and every day during that period of time, whether the going was good, or was rough, we have conducted ourselves as union men, realizing that all of us must stand together.

"When asked what we, as an organization, want, we say: We want more wages, improvements in working conditions, more of the better things of life. When we get that, we will still want more. More of the sunshine of life.

Stevenson was initiated into the union on April 1, 1907. He is one of the 75 fifty-year members.

Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago Carpenters District Council, told the audience, "Your local gave two of its presidents to the District Council and one to the general office. We educate leaders here, and the general office takes them away. All locals in the Carpenters Union are good, and I'd like to salute one of our good locals tonight, Local 80, on its 75th anniversary."

Earl J. McMahon, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council said:

"Local 80 is a strong arm of the Carpenters District Council. And the Carpenters Council is a strong arm of the Chicago Building Trades Council. I come here to pay tribute to all Carpenters and especially to Local 80."

The arrangements committee for the anniversary dinner included Oscar H. Larson, president; Stewart F. Robertson, vice president; Vernon J. Harmon, recording secretary; Herman M. Koop, financial secretary-treasurer; Trustees Jacob Huizinga, Robert H. Larson and David Wales; Oscar Sandeen, conductor; George A. Gibson, warden, and John J. Watt, business representative.

NYC Council Honored For Community Services

At special ceremonies held at the headquarters of the Carpenters District Council, New York City, the Greater New York Fund inaugurated the first of a series of presentations honoring building and construction unions for demonstrating community responsibility in helping to maintain vital hospital, health and welfare services in New York City.

Charles Johnson, Jr., member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, accepted a special citation from Sam Kaplan, President of Glaziers Local No. 1087 and Chairman of the Building and Construction Trades Labor Steering Committee. Mr. Johnson, Jr. said:

"Seven years ago, the Fund campaign in the building and construction trades yielded $16,000. The 1963 campaign total was in excess of $100,000, truly a remarkable achievement and one that indicates that the industry is not only constructing physical properties but is building a better community in terms of helping people who need help."

He also praised the support and cooperation given by Peter Brennan, President of the Building and Construction Trades Council, and its executive board for supporting the "GIVE ONCE FOR ALL" campaign for the 425 health and welfare agencies of the Greater New York Fund.

Mr. Johnson, Jr. in accepting the "Thank You" award told his members that the Greater New York Fund affords his membership the opportunity of giving once to all of the New York's health and welfare agencies and he reiterated

Sam Kaplan, President of Glaziers Local 1087 and Chairman of the Labor Steering Committee, presents a "Thank You" award to Charles Johnson, Jr.

Fellow members and guests at the Walsack testimonial, Newark, N. J. (See story below.)

to his membership that in time of need in health and welfare problems not to hesitate to call Frank LiVolsi at the Greater New York Fund and he will be available to render assistance to your personal problems.

Peter J. Brennan, President, Building and Construction Trades Council, and Carl A. Morse, President, Diesel Construction Co., are co-chairmen of the Building and Construction Trades Industry Division of the Fund. In attendance was also James G. Husveth, the Fund's Division Director.

After Seven Years KC Council is Winner

When Markwell & Hartz, a Memphis contracting firm, thought they could get members of several Building Crafts to work alongside members of the "United Construction Workers", they were badly mistaken.

Due to perseverance and the firm conviction that unions have the right to protect their own organizations, the Kansas City Carpenters District Council and Springfield, Mo., Local 978 won a seven-year fight last week in the U. S. District Court in Springfield, Mo.

Union attorney Gibson Langsdale called the Court's action a "signal victory", and pointed out that the "case has been before the National Labor Relations Board twice; the U. S. District Court twice, and the U. S. Court of Appeals once in its long course.

"The victory could not have been possible", he added, "without the wholehearted enthusiasm, support, and cooperation of the delegates to the Carpenters District Council and its President, Henry L. Brown".

Markwell and Hartz, the successful bidders on a $950,000 sewage disposal construction job for the city of Springfield, had held a pre-job conference with the Springfield building crafts. It was the understanding of the Building and Construction Trades representatives that only "key" men would be imported by the southern firm. The union members, however, found themselves faced with the demand that they accept employment beside the non-Building Trades workers. Of course, they refused.

As a result of this situation and subsequent actions, in Oct. 1961 the union was accused of conducting a "secondary boycot," and "illegal jurisdictional picketing."

A three-judge panel in the Court of Appeals on July 11, 1962, found no basis for the finding against the Carpenters organizations on the charge of "secondary boycott," and reversed the judgment, sending the case back to the District Court for re-trial on the single issue of "illegal jurisdictional picketing."

The second trial, by agreement without jury and on the record, was held before Judge Oliver On March 10, he issued his opinion completely vindicating the Carpenters.

John J. Walsack Is Honored by Council

On Saturday May 9, the Essex County and Vicinity District Council of Carpenters and Millwrights held a testimonial dinner and dance for Brother John J. Walsack.

There were more than 600 people assembled at the Hotel Essex in Newark, N. J., to show their admiration. Among those honoring Bro. Walsack were guest speakers: William Schnitzler, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, and Bros. Finlay Allan, Raleigh Rajoppi and Charles Johnson.

At the age of 18, Bro. Walsack joined Carpenters Local 1209 from which he progressed slowly through the ranks until he was elected recording secretary, a post he held for 15 years. He was elected delegate to the Essex Trade Council and re-elected annually for more than 20 years. He served as president for 11 terms. He is also a past vice president of the state AFL. He was secretary-treasurer of the Essex County District Council of Carpenters for 28 years.

He assisted in securing for the Carpenter the first seven-hour work day in the building trades.

SHARP-EYED READER

A sharp-eyed reader from Kansas City, Mo., Brother Edmond H. Krebs of Local 1529, has gently called our attention to an error in the June Carpenter. On Page 11 of that issue an article entitled "Helping Tame the Arkansas" told how a dam under construction in Oklahoma would help control the waters of the Arkansas River. In actual fact, the dam is being built across the mouth of the North Canadian River, on the South Canadian River. However, your editor thinks we deserve a part score, since the dam is in the Arkansas Basin and the Canadian River is a tributary of the Arkansas River. As they say, some excuse is better than none. We hope all our members are reading their official Journal as close as Brother Krebs.

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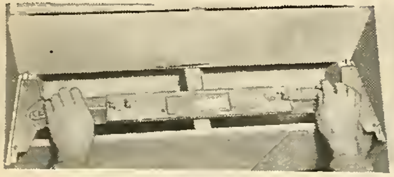

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Local 1473, Fruitvale, Calif. Presents Service Pins

A few months ago, this local honored its members of 25 or more years. The following members were presented pins:

F. E. Northrup, 60; R. G. Norman, 43; H. E. Ferguson, 34; Tony Fernandez, 28; J. I. Delacroix, 28; Clyde Barker, 27; Frank Gomez, 27; C. W. Scott, 27; J. H. Sparre, 27; M. R. Benninger, 26; Peter Mickile, 26; C. P. Krug, 26; J. B. Bishop, 26; Wm. Heizenbuttel, 26; F. Tatjas, 26; C. A. Knutson, 26; Louis Peterson, 26;

W. F. Smith, 25; C. A. Peterson, 25; Thomas Wallis, 25; C. E. Tressler, 25; Walter Wells, 25; H. P. Yarger, 25; J. Q. Gayman, 25; Marvin Nagel, 25; W. W. Fawns, 25;

C. E. Chasmar, 44; Porter Fawcett, 41; Howard Harris, 32; E. E. Christopher, 28; Peter Pezzy, 27; H. H. Begier, 27; Sam Riedstra, 27; Angus Craig, 27; A. M. Sullivan, 27; Walter Hall, 26; George Hedberg, 26; F. M. O'Toole, 26; Nels Swanson, 26; Orville Saalfield, 26; Holgar Benson, 26; J. T. Woods, 26; S. C. Roinestad, 26;

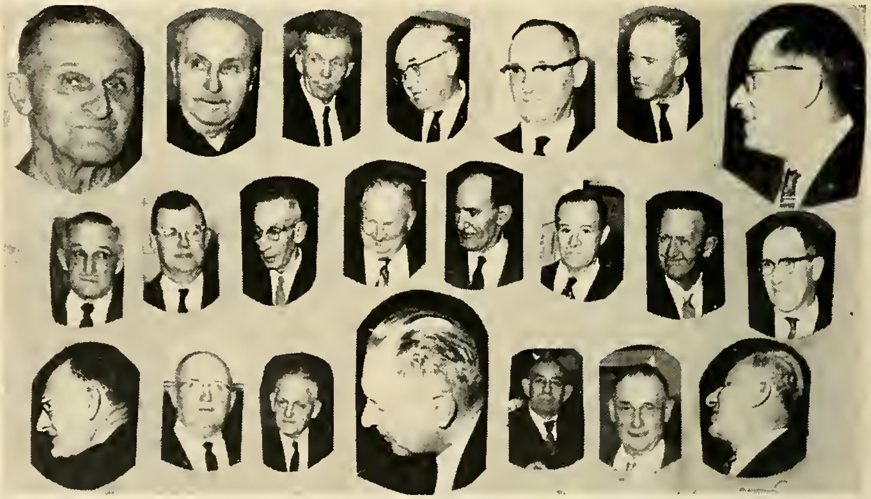
C. F. Stewart, 25; Chris Skovman, 25; George Fischer, 25; George Wellman, 25; R. J. Blair, 25; H. J. Boomhower, 25; F. W. Angell, 25; E. A. Winge, 25; Bengt Benson, 25; U. S. Grant, 25.

Musical fresco is provided for downtown office workers in Buffalo, N. Y., by John A. Giardina, a member of Carpenters Local 9 employed on a nearby construction project, who uses his rich baritone voice to entertain during his lunch hour.

50 Years of Service

At a meeting of Local 836, Janesville, Wis., held recently, Brother Charles Northey was presented a plaque for 50 years on the Wisconsin State Council. Brother Northey joined the carpenters in 1903 and is one of two living members who helped to establish this council. Another council member, Brother Trappler, presented him with the award.

An Array of Veteran Members in Illinois

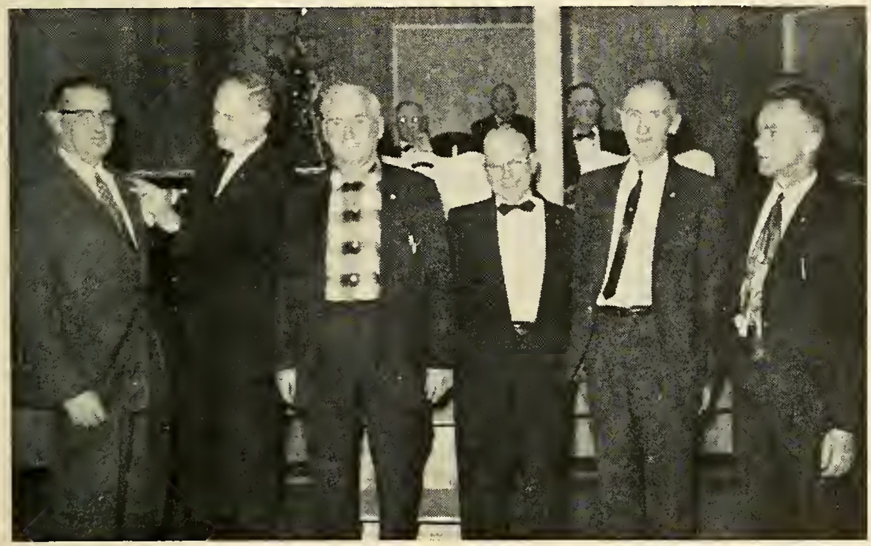


Twenty-five-year members of Local 2087 who received their pins at a celebration of that occasion in Crystal Lake, Ill., this Spring. Three hundred people attended the banquet in their honor. Top row, left to right: Alfred Zahlman, Arthur Harnden, Walter Smith, Martin Weber, Fred Bienapfl, Alfonse Adams, Anthony Freund. Center row, left to right: Robert Foster, J. Paul Walkington, Joseph Weber, George Nystrom, Jerome Schneider, Iver Benson, David Templeton, Claude Nickels. Bottom row, left to right: Herbert Orth, Joseph Adams, Leslie Olsen, Sr., Leo Sales, Edgar Connelly, Elmer Borg, Frank Freund. George Philipp was unable to attend and is not pictured.

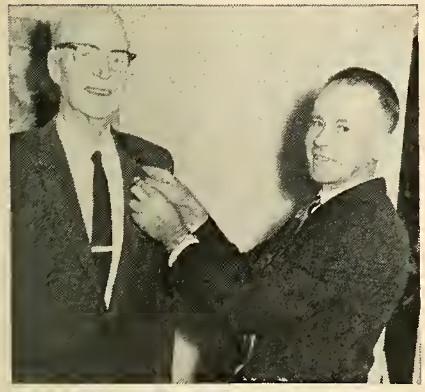
Pin Presentations—Local 1372, Easthampton, Mass.

One 50-year membership pin and several 25-year pins were presented at a special meeting of Local 1372. Seated are (left to right) Herman Tauscher, Maryan J. Hubert, 25-year pins; Joseph Berestka, the 50-year pin holder; Kazimierz Gliniak and Arthur Thouin, 25-year pins. Standing are those with 25-year pins: Bernard J. Fleury, Otto Irmischer, Edward Wiernasz, Morirz Tauscher, Paul A. Canton, Walter Heintze, Irving G. Witt and William Tunis. Some of those getting 25-year pins have service of up to 40 years or more. The presentations were made by Walter Heintze.

Pin Presentations—Local 452, Vancouver, B. C.



Local 452 Carpenters receive their 25-year pins. Left to right, Sidney Tough; General Representative George Bengough, who made the presentations; Honorees Hans Lovnes, William Herron, and Nels Michelson; and Local 452 President Robert Smith.



William Hargreaves of Local 452, Vancouver, B.C., receives his 25-year pin from Local President Robert Smith.

93-Year-Oldster Honored

Members of Local Union 2152, Clinton, Indiana, recently honored a 93-year-old brother with a 50-Year Button. Left to right: O. V. Amburgey, Recording Secretary; Jess Oliver, honored brother; President, Clemment Scott; Business Agent, A. M. Johnson Sr.

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There are 2400 Commons and 2400 Hip, Valley & Jack lengths for each pitch. 230,400 rafter lengths for 48 pitches.

A hip roof is 48'-9¼" wide. Pitch is 7½" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and the Cuts in ONE MINUTE.

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Getting the lengths of rafters by the span and the method of setting up the tables is fully protected by the 1917 & 1944 Copyrights.

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FRONT ROW, seated, left to right, E. W. Appleton, 40 years; J. A. Davis, 39 years; T. S. Rose, 39 years; W. R. Grant, 27 years; Tom Hartley, 27 years; B. W. Fletcher, 27 years; J. O. Lowe, 25 years; J. D. Rowe, 27 years; A. T. Hall, 27 years; George Schlageter, 26 years; H. L. Ward, 26 years; Charles Gray, 25 years; John Rogers, 25 years; Paul G. Thomas, 25 years.

SECOND ROW, H. T. Youngblood, 27 years; L. L. Brown, 27 years; Carl Brooks, 27 years; James Latham, 25 years; H. L. Lowrie, 27 years; Jack Varner, 25 years; J. D. Lewis, 28 years; L. R. Gilbert, 27 years; M. M. Garner, 26 years; B. Fred Tawzer, 26 years; C. W. Tawzer, 25 years; J. B. Henderson, Sr., 27 years; Judge Broyles, 27 years; Arthur Creekmur, 26 years; G. C. Hammontree, 28 years; H. S. Gilreath, 27 years; Ed Hester, Field Representative, Tennessee Department of Labor.

BACK ROW, K. W. Grant, 28 years; F. H. May, 34 years; E. A. Prestridge, 26 years; L. L. Sears, 26 years; C. C. York, Representative, United Brotherhood; F. O. Oliver, 26 years; H. C. Crownover, 25 years; J. L. Rhodes, Director of Organization, United Brotherhood; Ed Guilliams, Representative, United Brotherhood; W. W. Orr, 29 years, Representative, United Brotherhood; George West, 26 years; I. L. Swell, President, Tennessee State Council of Carpenters; Monroe Romans, 25 years; T. R. McCuiston, 26 years; Dexter Heard, 26 years; B. F. Graves, 28 years; H. B. Robinson, 25 years.

NOT SHOWN IN PICTURE, Leslie Ainsworth, 26 years; R. S. Brewer, 26 years; A. E. Butler, 26 years; T. B. Carlton, 26 years; A. J. Chastain, 27 years; F. D. Cross, Jr., 26 years; Smith Daffron, 26 years; Lorenzo Foutz, 27 years; A. D. Garner, 26 years; Howard Goodwin, 25 years; R. L. Hayes, 27 years; H. H. Holt, 27 years; T. H. Jackson, 27 years; Sam James, 25 years; I. J. McCormick, 26 years; Frank McNeill, 26 years; E. J. Newell, 27 years; O. M. Partin, 26 years; J. J. Price, 25 years; G. L. Rogers, 27 years; Frank Rozzell, 27 years; W. C. Sims, 25 years; A. J. Stolz, Jr., 26 years; H. M. Thompson, 27 years; S. R. Timmons, 26 years; G. T. Vickery, 25 years.

Old 'Old-Timers' Honor New 'Old-Timers'

Carpenters Local 74 of Chattanooga, Tenn. recently honored its 25-year members in a special meeting. There were 58 members eligible to receive their pins and most of them were present. Brother Louis Kirby acted as master of ceremonies and the Reverend C. B. Harbour, Minister of the East Dale Methodist Church, gave the invocation.

Pictures were made of all the brothers who had previously received their pins, together with those who received their pins in this meeting, along with the speakers and special guests.

Brother J. L. Rhodes, Director of Organization for the Brotherhood, was the main speaker and Brother W. W. Orr, Representative of the Brotherhood, made the presentations.

Several congratulatory messages were received and among them was best wishes from J. A. Parker, Director of Southern Regional Office for the Brotherhood; Brother Howard Welch, Secretary-Treasurer of Tennessee State Council of Carpenters; Frank Clement, Governor, State of Tennessee; Chester Frost, Judge of Hamilton County, Frank Newell, Sheriff of Hamilton County.

Among those attending were C. C. York, Representative, Ed Guilliams, Representative, I. L. Sewell, President, Tennessee State Labor Department and J. C. Henson, President, Tri-State Carpenters District Council.

The response was given by Brother L. L. Sears for all those who had received their pins.

Ladies Auxiliary Helps the Needy

Ladies Auxiliary No. 467 of Washington, D. C., has only 22 members, however the work they do couldn't be more useful.

Every year this auxiliary holds a dinner and dance. With the profits from this function, they seek and help needy families at Christmas and Easter, with food, money and clothing.

The officers of Aux. 467 are: Mrs. S. Brining, president; Mrs. J. Acors, vice president; Mrs. H. Groomes, treasurer; Mrs. G. Kohles, recording secretary; Mrs. A. Campbell, conductor; Mrs. S. Brinkman, warden; Mrs. M. Wilson, P. Finlaysen, and S. Carlson, trustees.

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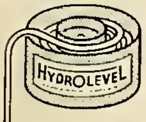

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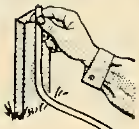

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SERVICE PIN PRESENTATIONS

Local 143, Canton, Ohio

On May 9, 1963, Ross Griffin of Local 143, Canton, Ohio, celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a charter member of the local. He commemorated his 84th birthday in May of this year. On the right, in the above photo, is Charles Gaspers, president of the local, who presented the 50-year pin.

Local 641, Fort Dodge, Ia.

During recent months, three members of this local received pins for 25 years in the Carpenters Brotherhood. The presentation was made by Morris Gleason, Business Agent. In the photo, from left, are: Gleason; Phil Betters; Al Cloud, President; and Ernie McGruder.

Local 1340, Fort Collins, Colo.

Local 1340 of Fort Collins, Colo. honored it's 25-year members at a special meeting held on March 20, 1964. Six members received pins: Left to right—David Graham, Alva Redd, Bruce Patterson, Louis Roberts and Herman Glass. Herbert Measly was unable to be present.

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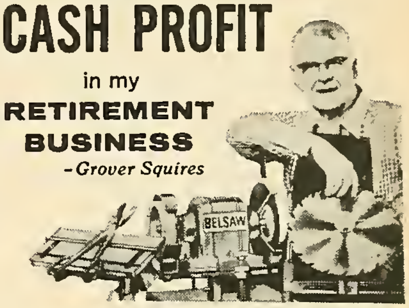

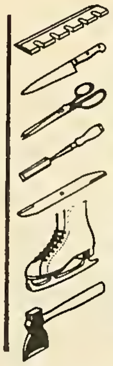

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RECENT PIN PRESENTATIONS

4 Local 2172'ers Receive 25-Yr. Pins

Membership buttons for 25 years of membership in the Brotherhood were presented by Past President Arnold St. George to four members of Local Union 2172, Santa Ana, Calif., May 13, 1963. Left to right: Arnold St. George, Carl Nank, Towa Hiiva, Fortunato Gerola, B. F. Bull.

25-Year Members of Local 2767

Morton, Washington, Local 2767 honored its 25-year members at a special meeting held on March 20, 1964.

Six "25-year" members were unable to attend the meeting: Mike Bock, Jr., Everett Shook, Peter Cerkan, George Sokol, H. P. King and Harry McDonald.

Front row—left to right: Kenneth Davis, West Coast Co-Ordinator from Portland, Leslie T. Henderson, Bern Stamper, Gust Metzger, George Anderson, Cecil Whiteside and William Boettner.

Back row—left to right: Ernest Hamilton, Floyd Pettit, Charles Metcalf, Eric Johnson, Nicholus Nilson, Theordore Hibbard and Clavey Workman.

Four Ogden Members Receive Pins

President Roland Tueller of Ogden, Utah, Local 450, is shown presenting 25-year pins to four veteran members of the local. Seated are E. M. Collie and Hance A. Taylor. Standing, Claude Glanville and Clifford H. Wilson. The presentation was made at a dance given in their honor.

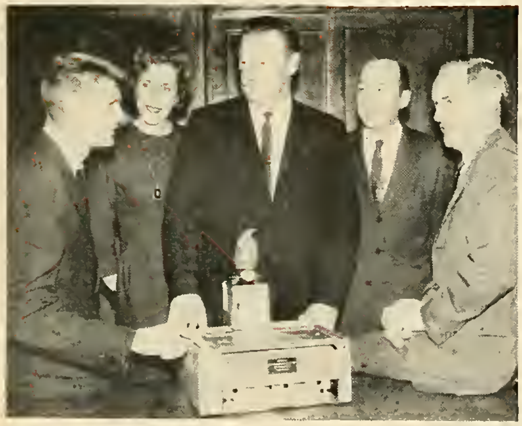
Wausau, Wis., Local Honors Old-Timers

At a meeting of Carpenters Local 460, Wausau, Wis., held April 1, 1964, the above members were honored with a buffet lunch and were awarded recognition emblems for their many years of service to this Brotherhood. Back row, standing, from left to right: Edward Duginski, 27 years; Ben Weinke, 28; Ewald Schultz, 28; Edward Schroeder, 28; Ray Best, 26; Eric Brummond, 27.

Front row, from left to right: August Goetsch, 46 years; Edward Reinhart, 44; Reinhold Radtke, 29; Emil Schultz, 45; John Hromek, 37; Ray Jesse, 27.

Unable to be present to receive their awards were Carl Wilichowski, a member for 25 years; Reinhold Priebe, 27 years.

John Helfritch, a member for 41 years, is retired from carpenter work and operates a small business in Germany.



SPECIAL GIFT TO THE RED CROSS is a new microfilm machine, donated by the Boston District Council of Carpenters, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL-CIO. It was recently presented by Robert L. Hanna, district president (left). Pleased with capabilities of the microfilm machine are (left to right) Mary Porter, Red Cross blood program; Gordon A. McCulloch, secretary-treasurer of the District Council of Carpenters; Edward M. Schottland, director of the Red Cross Blood Program, and James Keen, secretary-treasurer of Carpenters Local 25, one of the 33 locals making the joint gift. Plans are underway to expand the union's participation in the Red Cross blood program.

Hang Up Your Soap

KLIK lets you hang up your soap instead of placing it in a messy soap dish. KLIK consists of a rust-resistant permanent magnet imbedded in a plastic bracket which suspends the bar of soap by magnetic force underneath the bracket. Since KLIK suspends the soap in mid-air, it dries quickly, thus saving soap.

KLIK is trademarked, fully market tested and is sold through the usual retail selling fields. Further information may be had by writing B-F Industries, Inc., P.O. Box 13361, Fort Worth 18, Tex.

Lightest-Weight Stone

A new, pre-cast synthetic stone, the lightest weight ever produced is now being manufactured by APEX INDUSTRIES (2495) Laurelhurst, Cleveland 18, Ohio). Each individual piece is an authentic reproduction of natural quarried stone and is designed for application on Interior Walls (Living, Recreation, Dining Family Rooms, Kitchens).

Because of its lightness, no special footings are required; wire mesh and cement are eliminated for the stones are applied with an ordinary saw. The Stones are also ideal for making PLANTER BOXES, BARS, ROOM-DIVIDERS, FIREPLACES, etc.

Fire Proofing

Del-Val Fire Proofing, a new flame retardant coating, was demonstrated dramatically recently in Harrisburg and Lewistown, Pennsylvania. Some of the articles tested with the aid of matches and a blow torch included coveralls, upholstery fabrics, foam rubber, artificial grass and paper. Fire played havoc with the untreated articles, while the experts noted the absence of afterglow on materials which had been treated with the new retardant.

Non-toxic and non-irritating to the skin, Del-Val is being used in many hospitals as well as industry, for the treatment of drapes and acoustical tile.

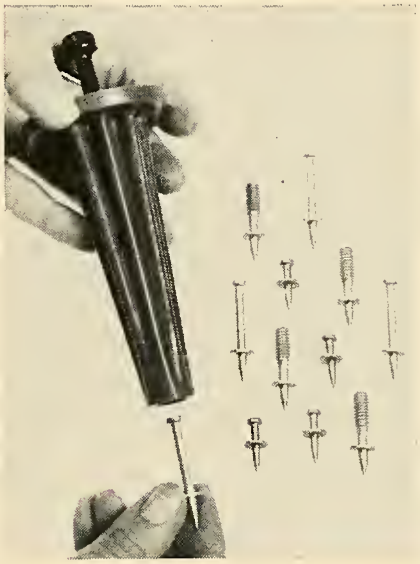
Del-Val also is effective on natural and synthetic fibers and actually restores finish and brightens colors.

Further information can be obtained by writing to Crisp Products, Inc., Warminster, Pennsylvania, makers of the famous "Mini" home and industrial sizing.

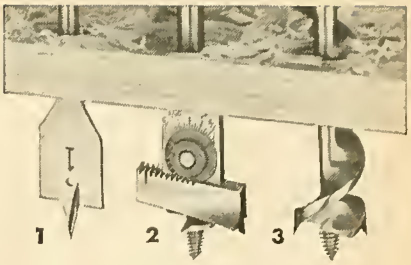
Utility Mixer

A new utility type 6 to 8 cu. ft. Capacity Mixer designed for the smaller contractor doing occasional big jobs. Features patented double shafe seal, unique spiral blade design, safety grid and power throwout.

Free brochure can be obtained by writing Muller Machinery Co., Metuchen, N. J.



NEW HAMMER-IN FASTENING TOOL—This new Shure-Set tool enables even the dainty housewife to drive steel fasteners through metal into concrete in seconds. A few hammer blows on the head of the drive rod of the new tool fastens metal to concrete, wood to concrete, wood to wood and wood to metal. The new Shure-Set tool has only two components: the housing or body, which has a protective collar to ward off misdirected hammer blows, and a drive rod that passes through the center of the housing to drive the fastener in. (The drive rod is withdrawn slightly from the top to make room at the mouth for the fastener. After the fastener is inserted, the mouth of the tool is placed against the work surface and a couple of hammer blows drives the fastener home.) The new Shure-Set tool sells for $3.95. The price includes a package of 12 sample fasteners of various sizes, above.



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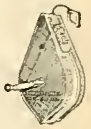

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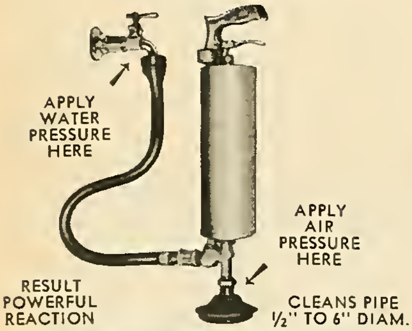

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Buffalo Clergyman Aided By MOD Unit

Rev. Stanley J. Ogorzaly (right) of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Buffalo, New York, talks with Dr. Peter A. Casagrande, chief orthopedic surgeon at the March of Dimes Arthritis Center, Buffalo, who performed the surgery.

Some years ago, Father Stanley J. Ogorzaly, a parish priest in the Catholic Diocese of Buffalo, New York, was involved in a horrible car accident. As a result of a speeding gravel truck ramming his car into a ditch, Father Ogorzaly was left with a mangled and broken left leg, a shattered jaw, six fractured ribs and contusions all over his body.

Three years later, Father was faced with a momentous decision. As a result of the accident, he had developed rheumatoid arthritis in both hips. This meant that, short of prosthetic surgery on both hips, he might find himself immobilized for the rest of his life.

For fear that something may go wrong on the operating table, Father decided to "wait and see."

By 1962 he had been hospitalized three more times and with total immobilization approaching rapidly, he decided to have a talk with his immediate superior. Except for the two men, no one knows what words were exchanged. What is known is that Father Ogorzaly returned to the hospital.

He underwent surgery on the left hip immediately. This consisted of removing the eroded and deformed head of the femur, the substitution of a stainless-steel metal ball with a stem anchored in the femur, and removal of the thickened joint lining. Nine months later, the same surgery was performed on the right hip.

Today, Father Ogorzaly can walk without a limp; in fact, he can even run.

"Aside from the happy surgical outcome," Dr. Casagrande recalls, "there was a wonderful sequel for us in the case of Father Ogorzaly. Not infrequently, we have patients who balk at surgery—for any of a variety of reasons. Since we have turned him loose on these stubborn patients, but he's the perfect persuader."

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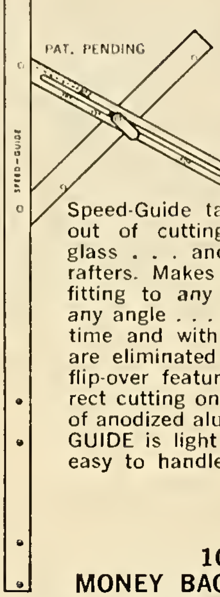

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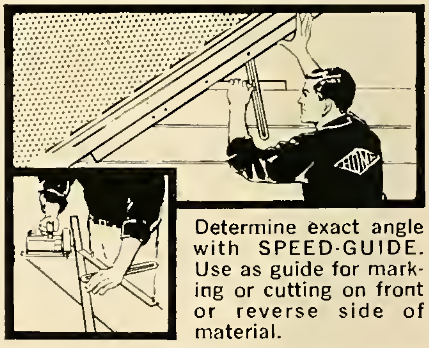

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LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Cornelius Vos of L.U. 490, Passaic, N. J., arrived at the Home May 5, 1964.

Brother Samuel R. Manley of L.U. 177, Springfield, Mass., arrived at the Home May 7, 1964.

Brother T. M. Millis of L.U. 526, Galveston, Texas, arrived at the Home May 16, 1964.

Brother Rudolph Ungerer of L.U. 1303, Port Angeles, Wash., arrived at the Home May 20, 1964.

Brother Philip Moore of L.U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., passed away May 8, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Andrew Hansen of L.U. 643, Chicago, Ill., passed away May 19, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother John Mitchell of L.U. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y., passed away May 23, 1964. Burial will be at Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Brother Michael Wesick of L.U. 1292, Huntington, N. Y., passed away May 28, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. Several children and relatives attended services.

Union members who visited the Home during May.

John McLaughlin, L.U. 413, South Bend, Ind.
Al Jones, L.U. 983, Detroit, Mich.
John J. Knauer, L.U. 78, Troy, N. Y., now living Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Earl R. Haselton, L.U. 600, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Joseph Miller, L.U. 1456, Long Branch, N. J.
Richard Kooman, L.U. 705, Cleveland, Ohio, now living Largo, Fla.
Charles R. Cone, L.U. 30, New London, Conn.
Albert E. Powell, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Gottfrid L. Johnson, L.U. 668, Palo Alto, Calif.
H. J. Beidelman, L.U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J.
Raymond McDonald, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
John B. Henry, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
Henry W. Keiser, L.U. 1808, Wood River, Ill.
Spencer Sprowls, L.U. 541, Washington, Pa., now living Ridge Manor, Fla.
Clifford Russell, L.U. 322, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Hudson L. Ritch, L.U. 1134, Katonah, N. Y.
Carl Jensen, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
Swan Anderson, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
Rhuland Ackerlund, L.U. 1, Pompano Beach, Fla.
Charles B. Snow, L.U. 15, Zephyrhills, Fla.
Harry P. Coton, L.U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., now living Orange City, Fla.
Earl L. Jacobson, L.U. 272, Matteson, Ill.
Roy Block, L.U. 710, Long Beach, Calif.
Joseph Perhacs, L.U. 288, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Thomas P. McCann, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Wm. MacKintosh, L.U. 2178, Jersey City, N. J., now living in Florida.
Melvin Yorgin, L.U. 224, Cincinnati, Ohio.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel Publishers 35
B & E Products 35
Bachmann Construction & Supply 38
Belsaw (Sharp-All) 35
Chicago Technical College ... 28
Construction Cost Institute .. 39
Eliason Stair Gauge 32
Estwing Manufacturing 26
Foley Manufacturing 24
Formica Corp. 20
Fugitt, Douglas 37
Hydrolevel 35
Irwin Auger Bit 37
Lee, H. D. 32
Locksmithing Institute 33
Miller Sewer Rod 38
Riechers, A. 33
Siegele, H. H. 38
Skil Corp. 17
Stanley Works ...... Back Cover

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, ***General President***

Voter Apportionment Decision Is Good News To Union Members

LAST month the Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision that should have far-reaching implications for the working people of the Nation. The Court, in effect, said that all members of state legislatures must be elected by roughly equal numbers of voters—a condition that heretofore has prevailed in very few states.

The importance of this decision can hardly be overstated. In state after state it has been the practice for rural citizens to have five to ten times as much representation as city dwellers. This has kept rural elements in command of the legislatures. It has made possible the passage of right-to-work laws and other measures designed to hamstring unions. It explains why there are so many poor state unemployment insurance laws, safety laws, etc. It accounts for the unequal tax structures that exist in so many states.

From now on the shoe is going to be on the other foot. No longer will 20,000 voters in a rural area be entitled to one legislator while 100,000 city dwellers also get only one. A recent study shows that 70 percent of the American people now live in cities. The Supreme Court decision insures that they will now get 70 percent of the representation in state legislatures.

Since most of industry is located in cities, the bulk of union membership naturally must be found there. This places an additional burden on union members to take an active interest in state politics.

The Supreme Court decision removes the one big road-block to better state legislation. According to the decision, not even a state senate can be elected on a geographic rather than a population basis.

The problem of the city dwellers is to begin planning for the election of liberal and sympathetic people. There are die-hard conservatives in cities, too. The Supreme Court decision will mean nothing if city reactionaries are allowed to take over where their rural counterparts left off.

The Court decision will not go into effect this year, but it will prevail in subsequent elections.

It all adds up to one thing—working people must pay a great deal more attention to politics. The place to start is here and now. I hope every member of our Brotherhood registers and votes this November.

PLANE GOSSIP

Proof Positive!

A sailor who had been over-celebrating returned to his barracks and yelled: "I'll give twenty bucks to the laziest guy here!" All the sailors jumped up and started to tell stories about how lazy they were, except one. He won the $20 when he shouted, still prone in his bunk: "Just roll me over and stuff it in my pocket!"

UNITED WE STAND

Settled the Argument

When the teenage daughter wanted a strapless formal, it brought on a bitter family quarrel. The mother thought it was too sophisticated for her daughter's tender years. The father settled the discussion when he said:

"Let her try it on. If it stays up, she's old enough!"

—Anon.,
Anaheim, Calif.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Bottle of the Sexes

The housewife saw her maid kissing the milkman one morning. She announced that, henceforward, she would put the bottles on the porch herself.

"T'ain't no use, ma'am," replied the maid. "He promised he'd never kiss anybody but me!"

—Carl Wallman,
Monmouth Jct., N. J.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Real Miracle-Man

A really good salesman is one who can make his wife sympathize with the girl who lost her compact in his car.

Careful Planning

The reason God created Man first and Woman second was because He didn't want any free advice.

—Mrs. Robert Epps,
Winton, Calif.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

Drug Business Boomed!

Steno May: "Gee, honey, you sure fill a mean bathing suit these days. You've gained a little weight, haven't you?"

Steno Fay: "I don't think so . . . I still weigh only 118 lb. stripped. But then maybe the drugstore scale isn't accurate!"

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Man of Principles

A motorist stopped to help a woman struggling to change a tire on a big house trailer. Half-way through the job, he noticed the woman's husband reading inside the trailer. Outraged, he cussed him out as a lazy loafer.

"I'm not a loafer!" protested the man. "It's just that I feel it's a wife's duty to take care of things around the house!"

—C. V. Smith,
Austin, Tex.

BE SURE TO VOTE!

A Regular Nuisance!

Employee: "I'd like to have next Friday off."

Boss: "Why?"

Employee: "That's our silver wedding anniversary. My wife and I want to celebrate."

Boss: "Are we going to have to put up with this every 25 years?"

This Month's Limerick

A shapely young girl from Australia
Attended a costume ball as a dahlia.
When her dress petals unfurled
It revealed to the world
That as clothing it was a complete
failya.

Changed His Tune

Sam Gotrox, the very rich manufacturer, had one trouble; he was an exact double of Ezio Pinza. Everywhere he went, bobbysoxers mobbed him and old ladies chased him for autographs. Sam decided to "get away from it all" and went to a remote vacation resort in northern Canada. The desk clerk looked at him and exclaimed: "Ezio Pinza!"

"No! no!" cried Sam. "Sam Gotrox is my name!" Later the same thing happened with the bellboy and the elevator operator, with poor Sam screaming: "No! . . . Sam Gotrox!" He finally reached his room and, as he opened the door, there was a beautiful blonde! She took one look at Sam and cried: "Ezio Pinza!"

Sam tipped the bellboy, threw his hat on a chair, and started singing: "Some Enchanted Evening!"

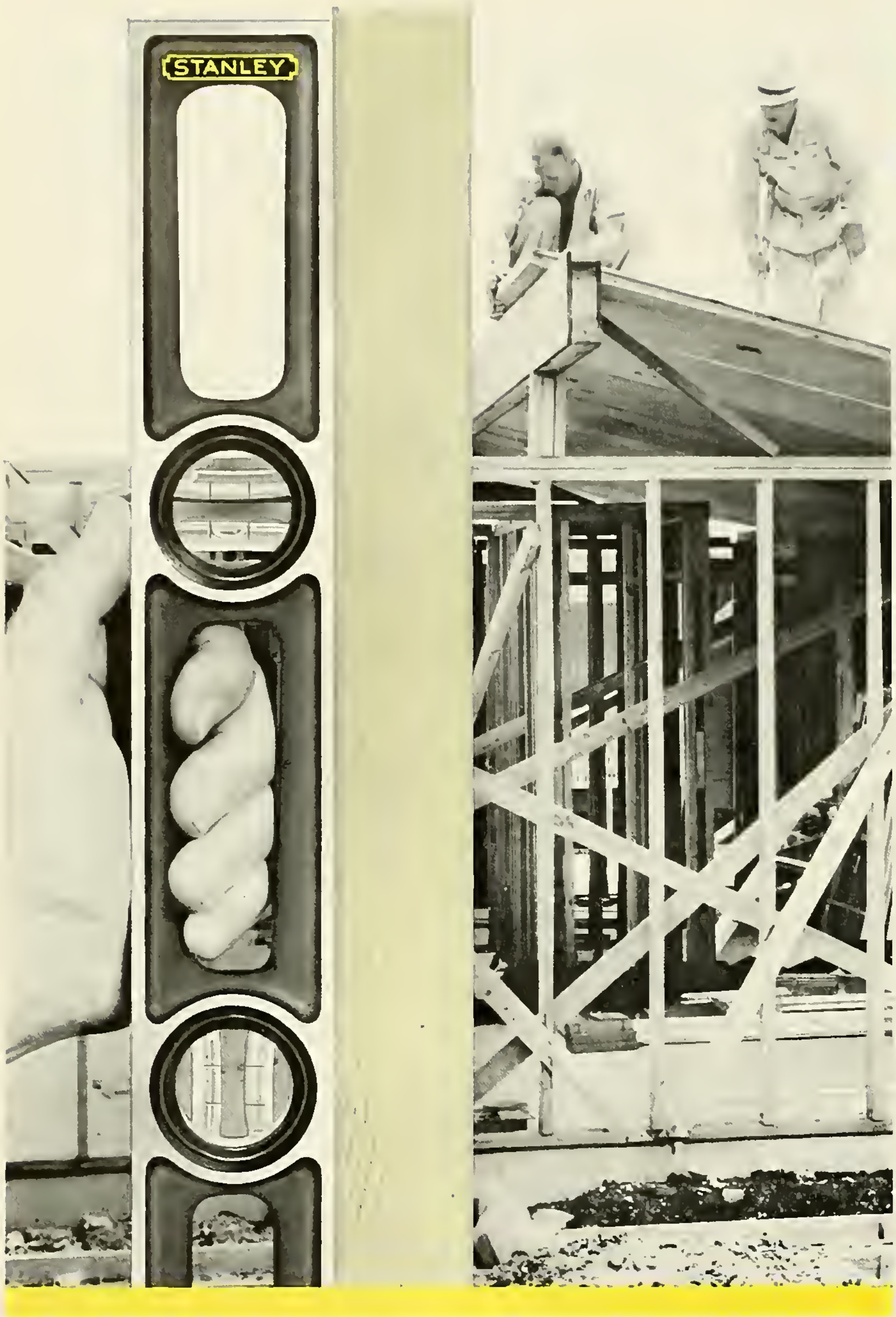
UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Good Sound Advice

Mrs. Robert Epps of Winton, Calif., tells how to discourage a neighbor who plays a television or radio too loud to about 2 a.m.: Wait until 4 a.m. and then call to say how much you enjoyed the program!

Persuasive Appeal!

"Sir, please help the War on Poverty. All I have to my name is this gun in my hand!"



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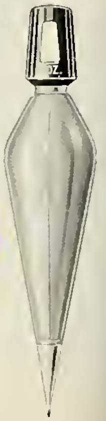

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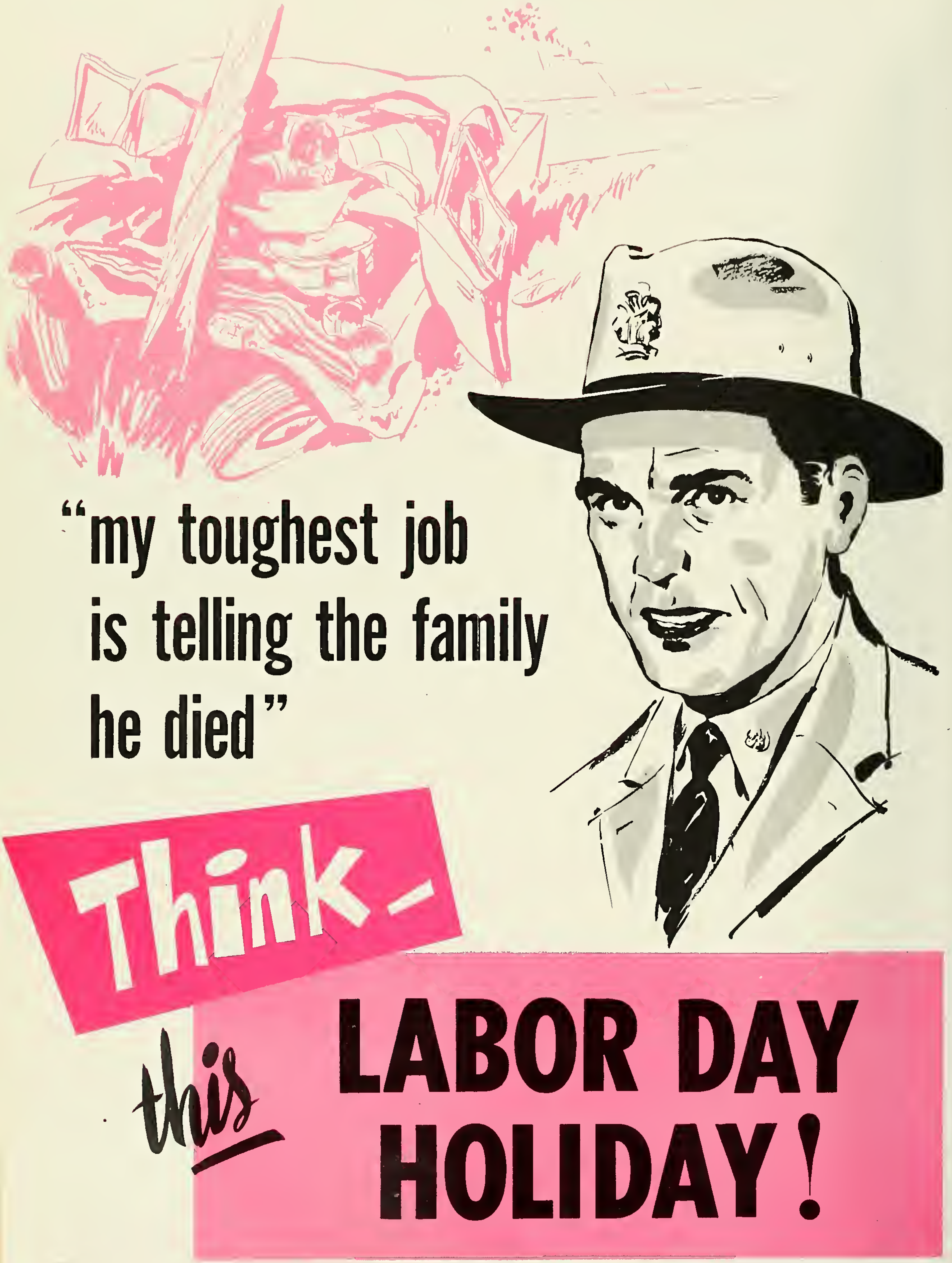

Poster, Courtesy National Safety Council

THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIV NO. 8 AUGUST, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Nuclear Explosives May Build New Panama Canal 2
Lakeland Home Groves Exempted by Internal Revenue 6
First General Vice President Stevenson Retires 8
Davis-Bacon Amendments Protect Fair Contractors 11
President's Conference on Occupational Safety 13
The Wonderful World of Animalmation 14
Boys' Clubs, Carpenters Build Juvenile Decency 16
Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund 19
Top Craftsmen Win Construction Industry Awards 20

DEPARTMENTS

Editorials 10
Washington Roundup 12
Canadian Section 22
Outdoor Meanderings ....Fred Goetz 24
Official Information 26
Local Union News 27
In Memoriam 36
Lakeland News 39
Index of Advertisers 39
In Conclusion ....M. A. Hutcheson 40

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THE COVER

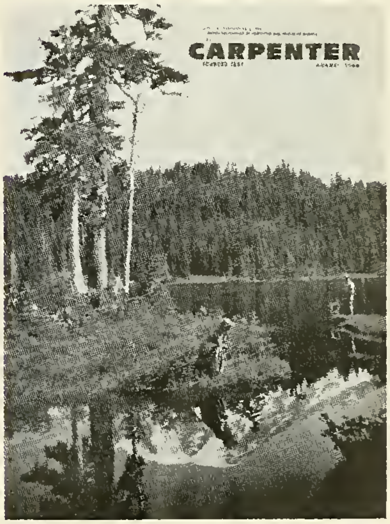
Mount Rainier, in America's Mountain Glacier Wonderland, Mount Rainier National Park, in the heart of the Great Pacific Northwest, rises 14,408 feet above sea level and is a sentinel landmark to be seen 200 miles in all directions. From its very summit emanates the largest single-peak glacial system in the United States—26 glaciers of solid ice, up to 500 feet in thickness, and covering more than 40 square miles.

Whatever one wants to do, in outdoor sports and recreation, can be found on the mountain or in the immediate vicinity. Hiking and mountain climbing, fishing, saddle horse riding, easy walks through wild flower meadows, and evening entertainment at several lodges are just a few of the pleasures which are offered.

Fishing in lake or stream, ocean or Puget Sound is easy in the Pacific Northwest. Trout, spiny ray fish, salmon, smelt, bottom fish, crabs, oysters, and clams are all available close at hand.

An old west thrill awaits you when you take a genuine packtrip in the alpine country of Washington State. Many pack trails lead into wilderness country where you see nature untouched by civilization.

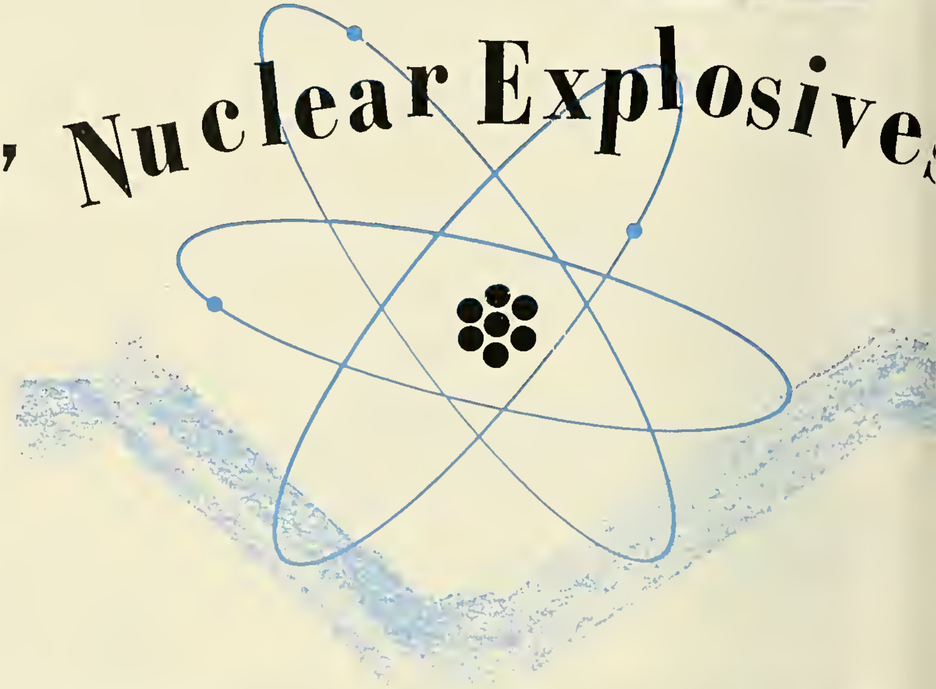
All this is yours when you visit the Mount Rainier National Park and Washington State—a memorable and never-to-be forgotten adventure.



By SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON

Democrat, Washington; Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee

'Peaceful' Nuclear Explosive



THE new sea level canal planned for Central America will be as much different from the present Panama Canal as a home or office building constructed in 1914 from one built today.

Tools and technology have advanced. That's why a canal 1,000 feet wide, 250 feet deep is now possible. The peaceful atom can help build it, provided that nuclear experts keep their perfecting efforts apace of engineers surveying the sites and diplomats dealing with the nation where the canal will ultimately be built.

Six routes are being considered. Each has certain advantages. President Lyndon Johnson didn't wait for my Senate measure (S. 2701) authorizing him to name a seven-member Cabinet-level Commission to reach his desk before acting. In fact, only the Senate had approved, sending it to the House of Representatives, when President Johnson had a Defense team pack bags, fly to Colombia, begin studying the route which might bring Atlantic and Pacific waters—and the world's commerce—through that country one day.

This move should help our negotiations with Panama. Panama offers the shortest routes. But, right now at least, Panama might be the longest route, diplomatically, considering the heated words, rising tempers over the present Canal, even though the waterway constitutes Panama's largest single payroll.

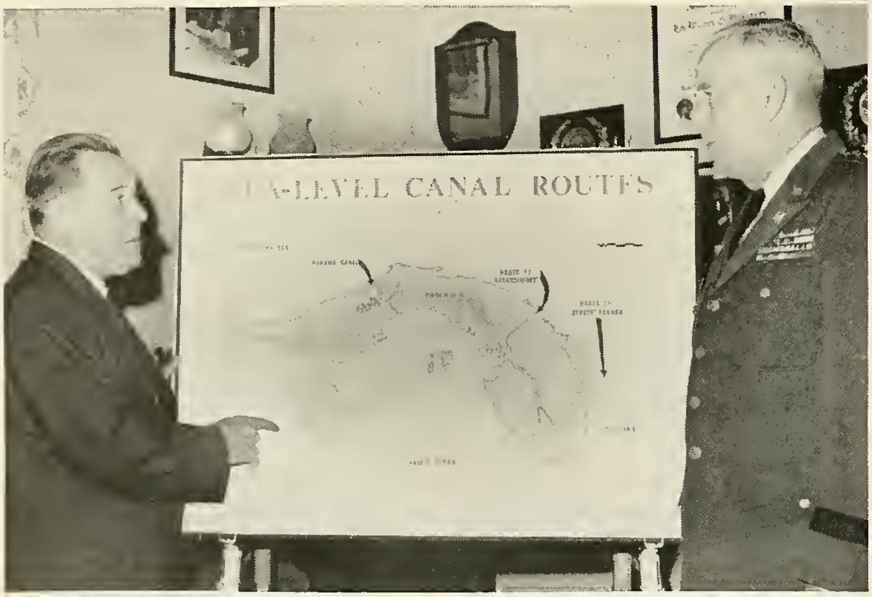
Why is a new canal needed? For both commerce and defense.

While 1,000 feet long, the locks in the present waterway are only 110 feet wide. A number of ships are much wider than that today. Most of them carry cargo destined either to or from the United States. In fact, 70 per cent of the tonnage transiting the Panama Canal today involves our goods, either going or coming.

Statistically, 24 U. S. naval vessels and 50 commercial ships cannot pass through the canal. Another 556 vessels must proceed with partial loads. This raises shipping costs. These costs are ultimately borne by the consumer. Most of the consumers are Americans.

Even if all the vessels could be accommodated by the present canal, we'd need a new one. The world's fleet is growing. Often long lineups are necessary at Panama.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus R. Vance and Secretary of the Army Stephen Ailes testified before Senate Commerce Committee regarding the need for the new sea level canal. So did Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas C. Mann.



Chairman Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., of the Senate Commerce Committee comments on a chart showing three of the possible sea-level routes for the proposed new Panama Canal to Lt. Gen. W. K. Wilson, Jr., Chief of the Army Engineers.

August 15th marks the 50th anniversary of the Panama Canal. Is it still doing the job it did a half century ago? Would a sea level canal somewhere else in Central America be more serviceable to commerce today?

May Build a New Central American Canal

Lawrence Jones, Acting General Counsel, submitted a letter from the Department of Commerce:

"During 1962, the Panama Canal transited approximately 11,000 ocean-going vessels at the average rate of 30 vessels per day; 377 U. S. flag vessels made 1,788 transits. There were about 2,800 different vessels bearing foreign flags, chiefly Norwegian, British, German, Liberian and Japanese, in that order.

"Despite the preponderance of foreign-flag vessels, approximately two-thirds of the 65 million cargo tons were of intercoastal, U. S. export, or U. S. import nature.

"A sea level canal would enhance the U. S. intercoastal commerce and could very well effect a growth in the U. S. maritime fleet."

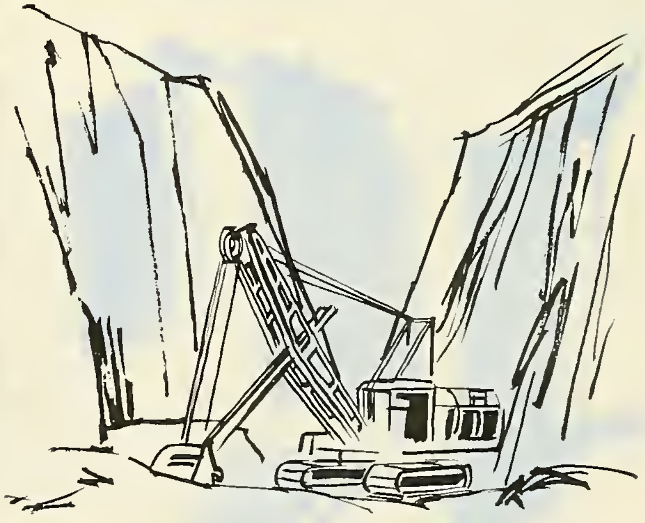
The need established, our Committee considered the massive, impressive gains in know-how available today but lacking during the construction of the present canal, which opened August 15, 1914.

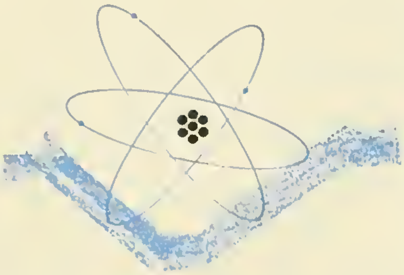
The most demanding engineering, medical, and labor skills were intermixed, interwoven to produce this waterway. None who sighted across Contractors Hill, originally 410 feet high, thought it would be easily ditched. It wasn't. The same with Gold Hill, which rose 662 feet above sea level. From Contractors Hill since 1954 alone we've removed 2.5 million cubic yards of material so its face would retreat 250 feet from the canal. This has been part of the task of widening the channel from 300 feet to 500 feet. The new canal envisioned would have 1,000 feet width and a depth of 250 feet at any point.

The Gaillard Cut with its eight-mile course through solid rock was a challenge for any age, but especially so for the technology of the early 1900's. Think what the use of the peaceful atom could have meant in reducing costs, speeding the cut, widening the channel, had it been available as a tool to those engineering giants called upon to perform so

This aerial view of the present Panama Canal suggests the lush, tropical jungle through which construction would be pushed. A naval dreadnaught prepares here to negotiate narrow passage.

General Wilson describes the sea-level canal as 1000 feet wide and 250 feet deep. He and Senator Magnuson are joined by Lt. Col. Robert W. McBride, nuclear expert of the Corps of Engineers, who suggests means of employing atomic explosions for safe and rapid construction between the Atlantic and Pacific.





Systematic placement of peaceful atomic charges could achieve these dramatic results in low cost excavation of a second Panama Canal, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, told Chairman Magnuson. The AEC's Plowshare Program, being perfected through underground testing permissible under the International Test Ban Treaty, is ever reducing the amount of radioactivity released by such charges.

long and well.

Probably the canal we survey and build will have its Gold Hill, its Contractors Hill, its Gaillard Cut, of course with different names, but just as formidable.

This time, however, the peaceful atom is available.

J. S. Kelly, Director, Division of Peaceful Nuclear Explosives, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, discussed such a moment when he testified before our Commerce Committee March 4:

"Atomic Energy Commission has an agreement with the Corps of Engineers, and as a matter of fact nearly two years ago the Corps of Engineers established a nuclear cratering group which is physically located at our laboratory at Livermore, Calif., and working directly with the AEC laboratory scientists on these (nuclear excavation) projects."

At that point I asked Kelly what he had learned from Project Sedan, major preliminary nuclear excavation experiment.

Kelly replied:

"It was a very interesting experiment. As a matter of fact, it was a 100-kiloton detonation. It was buried—the device was buried 635 feet underground—produced a crater that was a little over 1,200 feet in diameter, and 320 feet deep. You can see this could be a piece of canal. The water level might well be another thousand feet. Obviously the depth is sufficient."

I had another question. "Would this type of explosion be, in your opinion, prohibited under the (Nuclear Test Ban) Treaty?"

"If we use the device and so on that was used in the Sedan event, yes. I think that there is some hope that we could, using cleaner devices, do an experiment of a similar magnitude under the test ban," he replied.

"Then you have hope of making a cleaner explosion than the one in Project Sedan (made in 1962 prior to the Test Ban Treaty)?" I pressed.

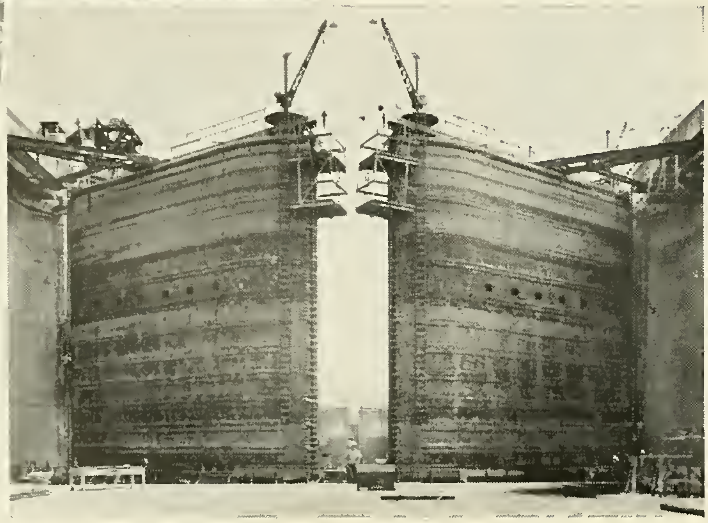
"As a matter of fact we have already made considerable progress in that. We recently tested a device, successfully, that we believe that if we were to do the Sedan experiment now, using that device, that would have a fallout pattern resulting in only one-tenth roentgen 50 miles downwind, 0.5 roentgen at 30 miles."

Both Dr. Glenn Seaborg, Chairman, Atomic Engery Commission, and Kelly went on to assure us that there will be no letup on development of the cleaner nuclear explosives and that these can be developed without hindrance under the Test Ban Treaty.

Later, Lt. Col. Ernest Graves, Jr., Director, U. S. Army Engineers Nuclear Cratering Group, submitted this additional statement:

"The Panama Canal Company, the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers working jointly have developed preliminary plans for on-site surveys of two sea level, interocean canal routes. One is in the Darien region of Panama in the general area of the Sasardi-Morti Route (Route 17) and one in northwest Colombia along the general alignment of the Atrato-Truando Route (Route 25). These routes are the two which appear most favorable for nuclear excavation of a sea level, interoceanic canal based on preliminary engineering analysis. The

The need for constant maintenance compounds the problems of the badly over-strained facilities of the old Canal. Here a mucking gang cleans up sump at a gate of the Pedro Miguel Locks.



Periodically, the great lock gates must be closed to allow for general overhaul of the facilities. These mighty gates must be jacked up and away from the walls to permit work to proceed.

preliminary plans envisage a three-year survey program, including two years to obtain field data concurrently in Panama and Colombia and a final year for data evaluation and preparation of reports. The estimated cost of this on-site survey program is $17,500,000. Final detailed planning, mobilization of survey personnel and equipment, and initiation of survey work in the field await congressional authorization and appropriations for the on-site survey program.

The preliminary survey plans call for collection and evaluation of data on the following features: topography, geology, hydrography, meteorology, hydrology, seismic propagation, population, ecology and economic resources. Accurate data on these aspects of each site are essential in order to determine the feasibility, safety and estimated cost of building a sea level canal using nuclear explosions to do the main excavation."

The route proposed through Colombia, although 95.4 miles long, would parallel the Atrato River for about 25 miles. Eighty miles of this route would be located where ground surface elevation is less than 100 feet above sea level. Estimated cost of this route now is $1.2 billion, although that could change as a closer look is had by the military engineering team now on the ground making the study as President Johnson has directed.

The second route which Colonel Graves discussed, that near Sasardi-Morti, Panama, would be about 58.5 miles long. Estimated cost of this route now is $770 million, but those figures, too, are subject to change, dependent upon what the survey team finds.

Another route under consideration would be shorter, that at San Blas, Panama. It would be about 40 miles long, seven miles of which have an elevation higher than 400 feet. Highest elevation, at the Continental Divide, would be 1100 feet. Southern terminus for this route would be about 25 miles from Panama City. Construction cost by nuclear means is estimated to be $620 million.

Other routes under study lies in Mexico and Nicaragua. The Nicaragua-Costa Rica Route would be about 139 miles long. The Mexican Route, near Tehuantepec, would have a length of 170 miles. Both would have a much higher cost, even with nuclear means, than the others under consideration. The Mexican Route would probably cost $2¼ billion. The Nicaragua-Costa Rica route, $1.9 billion.

Chairman Seaborg of the AEC made another important point in his testimony: the whole world will look on as we use the peaceful atom in this way to push man and his commerce ahead. If it works well here, then it will be used similarly elsewhere, in fact, in a good many places.

Seaborg said:

"Basically, we are examining two broad categories of application in our Plowshare program. In the field of industrial application, it appears that nuclear explosives can be used in mining, in oil and gas production, and in water resource development, as well as excavation.

"Many of the potential projects of this type would be either too costly or infeasible unless the tremendous and relatively inexpensive energy available from nuclear explosives can be used.

"Secondly, we are using nuclear explosives to conduct scientific research.

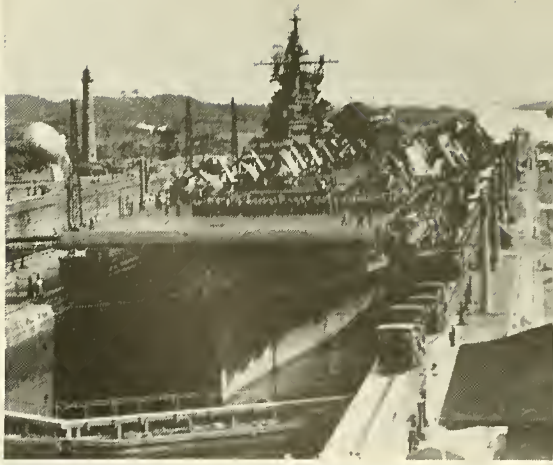
"Also, our Plowshare program (begun in 1957) involves the development of nuclear explosives with special characteristics for use in these various applications. In excavation, for example, we want to have explosives which produce the least possible radioactivity. . . .

"Since 1957, when we began the Plowshare program, and with it consideration of using nuclear explosives for excavation, we have received well over a hundred suggestions for projects requiring large-scale earthmoving.

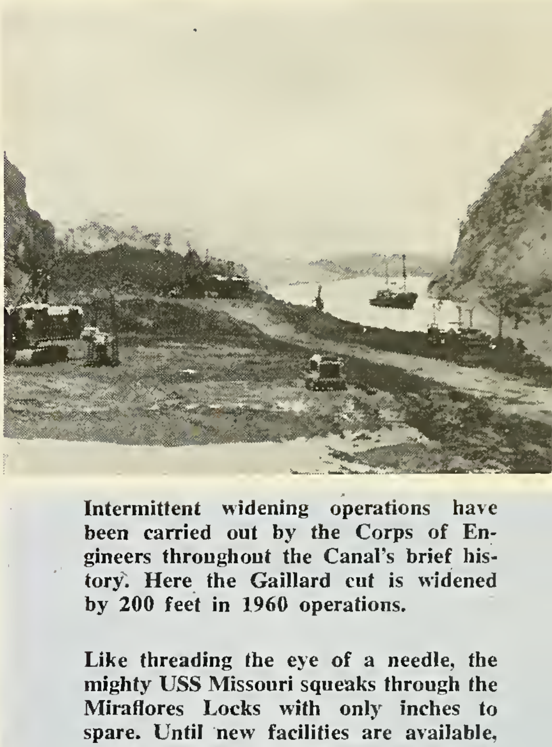
"Although only a few of these suggestions were accompanied by sufficient information to permit the development of feasibilities and cost estimates, it does appear, in those cases where information was available, that savings over conventional excavation methods could range from 50 to 90 percent."

Those savings are worth achieving. Nor will our overseas image suffer, providing leadership in use of the peaceful atom in such industrial applications as mining, oil and gas production, water resource development, as well as excavation.

In fact, those pioneering giants who sweated, struggled and fought nature to wrest our first Panama Canal for the world to use would applaud our efforts now, I am sure. Certainly they would see the need and grasp at the new tools which have been given to us to accomplish this present-day miracle which our nation's defense, commerce and engineering pride can achieve for the world to see, to learn from and, better yet, to use.



"Now hear this! All hands hold your breath," would be an appropriate order from the bridge of the USS Bunker Hill as she eases through the last of the Gatun Locks. The Canal cost Uncle Sam $525,000,000 upon its completion, an all-time good investment.



Intermittent widening operations have been carried out by the Corps of Engineers throughout the Canal's brief history. Here the Gaillard cut is widened by 200 feet in 1960 operations.

Like threading the eye of a needle, the mighty USS Missouri squeaks through the Miraflores Locks with only inches to spare. Until new facilities are available, the breadth of the Missouri is an absolute maximum for naval architects.

Lakeland Home Groves Exempted From Internal Revenue Taxation

A HOST OF CONGRESSIONAL FRIENDS PUSH THROUGH BILL, AND THE PRESIDENT SIGNS IT INTO LAW

When President Johnson affixed his signature to HR-6455 at 1:33 p.m., Friday, July 17, 1964, the long struggle to have our Lakeland Home groves exempted from the Internal Revenue Department's ruling came to a successful conclusion.

HR-6455 now is the law of the land. In fact it is Public Law 88-380. Under it, any profits derived from our groves at Lakeland, Florida, are no longer considered taxable income.

It took two years of concerted effort to get the law adopted by both the House and Senate. However, with the help of a great many Congressmen and Senators in both parties the job has been done. The President's signature made the measure an official part of the legal structure of the nation.

When the Internal Revenue Department first determined in 1962 that grove profits were taxable income because they were derived from activities not directly connected with the primary functions of our organization, it was the unanimous feeling of the General Executive Board that Congress never intended that an operation such as ours should be taxed.

The matter was discussed with Congressman James Haley, who represents the Florida district in which our Home is located. He agreed that our cause was a just one. In the waning days of the 87th Congress he introduced a measure which would grant us exemption. A companion bill was introduced in the Senate by Senators Holland and Smathers of Florida. There was no time to work on these bills; consequently, they died when the 87th session adjourned.

Early in the present session, Congressman Haley and Senators Holland and Smathers re-introduced their bills. Calls were made on many other Congressmen and Senators in both parties. Support for our cause was pledged by many members of Congress on both sides of the political aisle. In fact, quite a number introduced bills of their own or attached their names to existing bills as co-sponsors.

Senators Keating of New York and Kuchel of California, both Republicans, added their names to the Senate measure as co-sponsors. In the House, Congressman Steven B. Derounian, 3rd District, New York, presented a bill of his own. So did Congressman James G. Fulton, 27th District, Pennsylvania; George P. Miller, 8th District, California; Charles E. Bennett, 2nd District, Florida; Arnold Olsen, 1st District, Montana; John Fogarty, 2nd District, Rhode Island; John W. Byrnes, 8th District, Wisconsin; Spark Matsunaga, Hawaii.

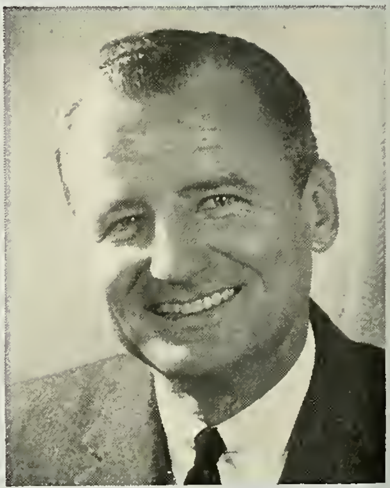
Some of these bills differed in language from the measure originally introduced by Congressman Haley, but they all served the same purpose —to grant us relief from the Internal Revenue ruling.

Last April, HR-6455, the bill introduced by Congressman Byrnes, was brought up by the Ways and Means Committee. After considering all the measures introduced, the committee placed its stamp of approval on HR-6455. Shortly thereafter the measure passed the House

HOLLAND
Florida

HALEY
Florida

SMATHERS
Florida



MILLS
Arkansas

KEATING
New York

DIRKSEN
Illinois

HERLONG
Florida

KUCHEL
California

without a dissenting vote. The measure then went to the Senate. First the bill had to be considered by the Senate Finance Committee. Early last month, the committee voted out the bill. The following day it was brought up on the floor of the Senate and passed without a nay vote.

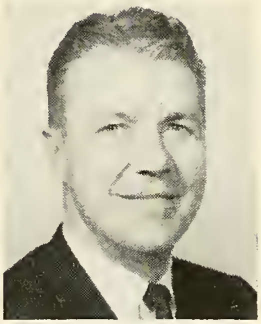
The measure then went to the White House and at 1:33 p.m. on July 17, the President attached his signature to make the measure law.

Some of the Congressmen and Senators who helped to steer the bill through both Houses have already been mentioned. Many others gave a great deal of help. Congressman Mills of Arkansas, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee helped tremendously by calling up the bill even though the committee was snowed under with other legislation.

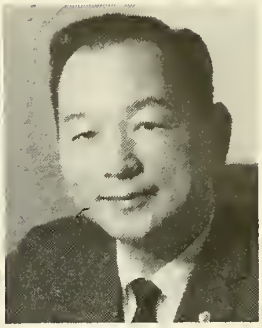
Senator Dirksen of Illinois played a very important part in steering the bill through the Senate. So did Senator Humphrey of Minnesota. Both of these men, the former a Republican; the latter a Democrat, made contributions without which success would have been very dubious.

Congressman Sid Herlong of Florida also gave our organization tremendous help by working for the bill. Others too numerous to mention naturally were involved, and to all of them our Brotherhood owes a debt of gratitude.

Getting a bill passed through both Houses of the Congress and signed by the President is a tremendously difficult job. The hurdles that must be overcome are almost without number. That our bill cleared them all can only be construed as an indication that the prestige our organization enjoys on Capitol Hill is not insignificant.



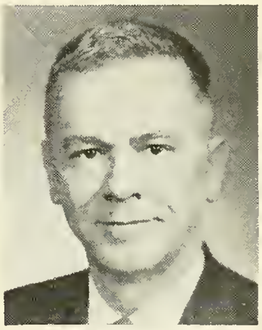
OLSEN
Montana



MATSUNAGA
Hawaii

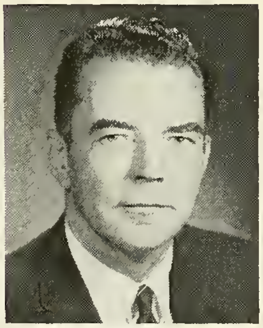
MILLER
California

DEROUNIAN
New York



BENNETT
Florida

FULTON
Pennsylvania



BYRNES
Wisconsin

FOGARTY
Rhode Island

First General Vice President John R. Stevenson Retires

After more than a half century of service to the Brotherhood of Carpenters, John R. Stevenson, First General Vice President, is taking his retirement.

AFTER 57 years of dedicated service to the United Brotherhood, First General Vice President John R. Stevenson has decided to retire, effective August 1.

He leaves behind him a record that may never be matched. For practically all of his 57 years of membership he has held elective office either in his local union, district council, or International Union.

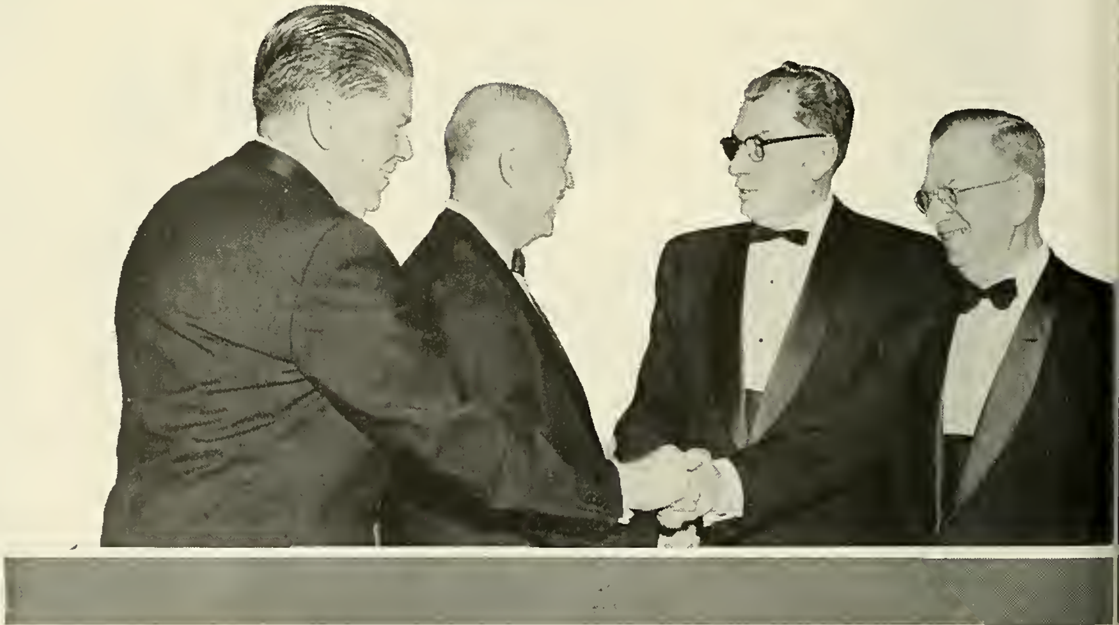
John R. Stevenson, first general vice president, has been a professional union leader in every sense of the title. Occupying important positions in the United Brotherhood gave him a keen understanding of the American labor movement and firmly fixed in his mind that unions are a vital part of this nation's social and industrial life.

When Brother Stevenson assumed the office of first general vice president in 1952, he brought with him nearly half a century of trade union experience on two continents. Since that time his valuable knowledge has helped the United Brotherhood in an immeasurable way to become a leading union.

The distinguished service Brother Stevenson has rendered over the past 57 years was summed up by General President M. A. Hutcheson. "In the office of first general vice president, Brother Stevenson injected a vast abundance of practical experience in trade unionism, plus a steady temperament, and a cool head—for all of which we are indebted deeply to him. On behalf of the entire membership, I sincerely thank Brother Stevenson for all he has given our union."

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, some 77 years ago, Brother Stevenson attended public schools in that country. With a strong desire to begin making a living on his own, he became apprenticed to the carpentry trade at an early age. In Scotland, he received his first taste of organized labor when he joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, an organization which significantly influenced the development of the American labor movement.

While still a very young man, he migrated to Chicago after the San Francisco earthquake and deposited his card with the First Branch of the Amalgamated Society. On April 1, 1907, he became a member of Local No. 80 of the United Brotherhood in Chicago.



A four-way handshake was shared among Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, Brotherhood President Hutcheson and Vice President Stevenson at the International Convention in 1956.

In Washington, D. C. ceremonies, everyone seemed greatly pleased with the results as the cornerstone of the International Union's headquarters was laid by President Hutcheson, then Vice President William O. Blaier and Vice President Stevenson.

The rise of Brother Stevenson in the United Brotherhood has been slow, but steady. Starting with his chest of tools in Chicago, he quickly was elected trustee. After serving in the capacity for several years, the membership elevated him to vice president. By 1916 his ability was recognized so widely that the union elected him president.. In 1941 he still was serving as president of Local No. 80, with only a short break during the 1920s when he acted as recording secretary.

Local No. 80 was not the only group to recognize his abilities, for the Chicago District Council singled him out for its business agent in 1927. For the next 10 years the Council re-elected him to that post, and then he served as the Council's president for three more years.

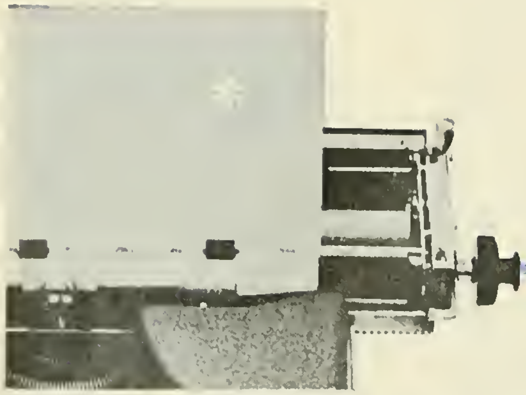
While serving the Chicago labor movement, Brother Stevenson gained widespread reputation as a man devoted to the workers and their welfare. During the "Roaring 20's" he challenged the anti-union demagogues and the post-prohibition racketeers, who were making themselves known in the Chicago labor picture. He became famous for his "down-to-earth" speeches, which focused attention upon issues of vital concern to labor.

Brother Stevenson's desire to help his fellow craftsmen and to bring about a better social and industrial order has been a strong motivating force in helping him to gain top offices in the United Brotherhood. When the office of second general vice president became vacant in 1941, the late General President W. L. Hutcheson, with the approval of the General Executive Board, selected Brother Stevenson to fill the office. Then, in 1952, the high point of his career came with his elevation to the office of first general vice president.

Chicago will become Brother Stevenson's home during retirement. Golf and croquet, two of his favorite pastimes, will get more attention than he was able to give them for 50 years. He retired officially August 1, 1964.

Our late International Secretary A. E. Fischer casts an admiring glance at the eskimo parka modeled by Brother Stevenson at the 27th General Convention in Cincinnati in 1954. President Hutcheson smiles his agreement.

Always strongly interested in apprentice training, Brother Stevenson presents a plaque to Apprentice Robert A. Stevens.



EDITORIALS

Hazards In Our Jurisdiction

The problems of industrial safety are becoming increasingly difficult as modern techniques are introduced. Nowhere is this fact more evident than in many of our Brotherhood's jurisdictions.

Insurance statistics reveal that, of all lines of endeavor—from selling ladies' shoes to test-piloting new airplanes—one of the most dangerous of all lines of work in the United States and Canada is lumbering. Working in the deep words, often far from all but the most-primitive forms of medical aid, loggers must labor in all kinds of weather. Not only the elements but nature herself often conspires against our brothers in this jurisdiction. Lumbering employers, who must pay increased premiums for industrial compensation insurance, should be more receptive than they are to labor-management safety programs.

Then, there are those imperiled in our manufacturing jurisdictions, where power-driven machinery whirrs on all sides and materials-handling devices travel in close proximity to the workers. Here, especially, "good housekeeping" is vital to safety.

The construction carpenter works in another of our jurisdictions, where the hazards have been increased by modern evolvements. Once there was no hazard from power tools; the electric saw and the powder-actuated tool were not even dreamed of! Every man built his own scaffold and he built it (if he was wise) solidly, to his own satisfaction, and patent scaffolds were non-existent. Big trucks and motorized construction equipment were unheard of, and the greatest hazard might well have been that of being kicked by some ornery mule hitched to a wagon-load of lumber.

Workman's compensation is a poor substitute for a full week's paycheck, to say nothing of the suffering and pain attendant to job mishaps. It certainly is to the benefit of every member and to every employer to put full safety measures into practice on the job each and every day, from starting time to quitting time.

The AFL-CIO Political Platform

In his opening statement to the Republican Platform Committee, President of the AFL-CIO George Meany indicated that the "modern labor movement long ago outgrew the role of 'special interest group' in the narrow sense. The AFL-CIO is made up of 13.5 million men and women who live in every state of the Union; who are engaged in virtualy every occupation except business proprietorship; and whose interests, not only as union members but as citizens, embrace every facet of American life."

Mr. Meany concentrated on two issues:

"There are," he said, "first, the security of the United States and the rest of the free world in the continuing struggle against totalitarian communism; and second, the progress of our own American society toward universal abundance and unqualified social justice."

Meany said that he "welcomed every practical approach toward a peaceful accommodation, in the military sense, with the Communist powers; every step that reduces the risk of war without compromising the nation's safety."

He also urged restrictions on trade with the Communist bloc when such trade would be used "strictly as a political weapon for the benefit of the regime in power. The AFL-CIO is not willing to help perpetuate a dictatorship in the name of corporate profits—or even to make jobs for American workers."

The AFL-CIO submitted to the Republican Convention, last month, a detailed statement in printed form of programs reflecting the "broad range of Federation interest." The identical document will be submitted to the Democratic convention in Atlantic City.

The AFL-CIO platform proposals dealt not only with military security and on the clash between the U.S. and other democracies and the Communist nations, but also on key domestic issues.

Among those which the AFL-CIO considers "extremely important examples" are:

- Revision of the federal wage-hour law to extend coverage to presently exempt low-paid workers, increase the minimum wage to $2 an hour, reduce the standard workweek to 35 hours, and increase the overtime penalty to doubletime pay.

- Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements in the guise of so-called "right-to-work" laws.

- Enactment of a hospital insurance program for the aged under the social security system, a program of federal aid to education at all levels, and expansion of federal housing and urban renewal programs.

Certainly these are Labor goals which both political parties would be wise to give earnest and immediate consideration.

New Davis-Bacon Amendments Protect Fair Union Contractors

THE Davis-Bacon Law has been amended in a manner to protect fair union contractors and their employes against the undercutting efforts of non-union contractors who might otherwise underbid such fair employers on government construction contracts.

The recently enacted legislation, called the Davis-Bacon fringe benefits bill, makes it mandatory for successful bidders on federally-financed construction projects to match prevailing area wage standards and the prevailing fringe benefits or add the cash equivalent of such fringes in hourly pay.

This has been one of the major legislative goals of the AFL-CIO for the past decade.

The original Davis-Bacon Act was introduced in Congress by Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania and Rep. Robert L. Bacon of New York, both members of the Republican party. The law, as passed in 1931, made it mandatory for successful bidders on government construction projects to pay "the prevailing area wage" to workers employed on construction sites. As noted recently by President Johnson at the ceremony where he signed the amendment into law, there were virtually no "fringe benefits" in existence in the construction field in 1931.

Today, thanks to the continuing efforts of organized labor, fringe benefits are a valuable part of the wages paid to construction workers. These may include such items as hospitalization, life insurance, paid vacations, pensions, and other such benefits not reflected by money in a pay envelope.

Unscrupulous and opportunistic non-union employers have increasingly seized on this loophole as a method of underbidding union employers for government construction contracts. In order to protect both union members and their fair employers, the AFL-CIO and the Building and Construction Trades Department have carried on a program of promotion of such legislation for the past several years.

The successful result of such promotion came with the passage of the recent amendment. Valuation of fringe benefits, as well as the determination of the fair area wage standards, is a matter to be decided by the Labor Department.

The new amendment was passed by the House of Representatives last January by a 357-50 margin but had been delayed in the Senate by the three-month civil rights filibuster. The bill was sponsored in the House by Rep. James Roosevelt (D.-Calif.) and in the Senate by Democratic Whip Hubert Humphrey (Minn.) and Republican Whip Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.). Similar legislation had been unsuccessfully introduced in every other Congress since 1955.

George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, pointed out that in 1931, when the Davis-Bacon Act was adopted, "fringe benefits such as health, welfare, insurance and pension plans scarcely existed." Currently, he said, there are "more than 5,000 health, welfare and pension funds covering more than 70 per cent of the building and construction trades workers. . . . These fringe benefits are as much a part of the wage structure as the cash payment itself."

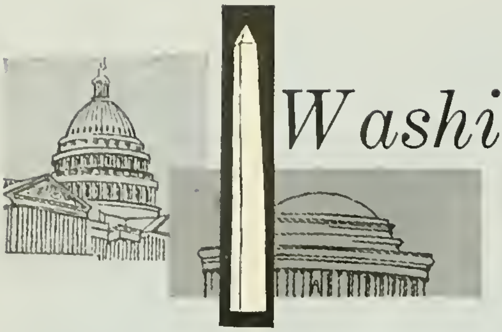
Pres. C. J. Haggerty of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Dept. hailed the fringe benefit bill's final passage as "the greatest legislative victory for the building trades in the past decade."

Willard W. Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, is instructed, by the new legislation, to include in prevailing wage determinations the area pattern of employer costs for benefits. These are to include: pensions; life, disability, sickness and accident insurance; unemployment benefits, and apprenticeship or similar training programs; vacation and holiday pay; and medical and hospital care. Other benefits may be included if they are the pattern in the area. This legislation will take effect gradually over a 12-month period.

If benefits are not matched in kind, their cash value is added to the hourly wages for straight time, although not overtime, work.

The Davis-Bacon bill had strong bipartisan support. However, two members of the Senate Labor Committee, Senators John G. Tower (R-Tex.) and Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) filed a minority report objecting to any liberalization of the Act unless the Secretary of Labor's wage determinations were made subject to judicial review. There was no attempt made to attach a judicial review amendment to the bill on the Senate floor, since the House had previously beaten down such an amendment, 297-105.

On July 2, 1964, President Johnson signed into law the Davis-Bacon Bill. In the foreground were, from left to right: Peter Terzick, General Treasurer of the Carpenter's International Union; Rep. Roman C. Pucinski, (D-Ill.); President Johnson; Rep. James Roosevelt, (D-Calif.); Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, (R-Calif.); Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, (D-Minn.); and Willard W. Wirtz, Sec. of Labor.



Washington ROUNDUP

SENIOR CARPENTERS . . . The Department of Commerce reports that there are 468,000 men and women 75 years or over who are still on the job in the United States. Of these, 340,000 are men, and 6,000 of the total are carpenters. Highest total of senior citizens still working after age 75 are in farming—79,000 in all.

HIGHER MINIMUM WAGE . . . The Federal minimum wage was first set at 25 cents an hour in June, 1938. Since then the rate has gradually risen to the current $1.25 per hour. Recently the first bill to raise the rate to $1.50 per hour was introduced in Congress by Rep. William F. Ryan, Democrat of New York. He said passage of his bill is a necessary step in the eradication of poverty.

MOVIE CONSUMERS . . . In her new role as Special Assistant to President Johnson for Consumer Affairs, Mrs. Esther Peterson has taken a healthy swipe at TV commercials and the advertisements of motion pictures. She declared that children who attend the Saturday afternoon cartoon festivals at neighborhood movie houses are all-too-often treated to the coming attractions, described by a golden-voiced narrator as "raw," "forbidden" and "adult" and the film clips shown are not suitable for a juvenile audience. "Americans are not emotionally immature people attracted only by the erotic, the peep show and the sneak-peek into a world of supposed depravity," she said. Speaking before the Association of National Advertisers, she urged them to clean up the advertising "clutter" on TV and the promotions which advertise movies, themselves often more objectionable than the movies themselves.

ANTI-TRUST SUIT . . . One of the smallest trade unions in America is engaged in a court battle to prove it actually is a trade union, not a trade association, and thus liable to the anti-trust laws. There are only 300 union horseshoers in 22 locals in the U. S. and Canada. Horse owners and trainers contend that the horseshoers are independent contractors inasmuch as they are not on the payrolls of the owners and trainers. As such they would be subject to price-fixing laws. Presently the price of shoeing a horse in Maryland is $16, which includes the $4 the horseshoer pays for the shoes. The members of the union insist they are trade unionists and, as such, are not subject to the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. The question is now before the Fourth Court of Circuit Appeals in Richmond, Virginia.

LADY WOODCHOPPERS . . . The U. S. Census Bureau gave the final death blow to the ancient notion of women being the "weaker sex." Today in the U. S., according to the Bureau, there are nearly 100 female lumbermen and woodchoppers, 85 lady locomotive engineers, 301 woman stevedores, 101 distaff blacksmiths, and even 266 lady coal miners working underground.

UNIONIZED GOVERNMENT WORKERS . . . One of the big labor stories of the year is the advance being made in unionization of Government workers. The late President John F. Kennedy signed an Executive Order, No. 10988, touching off a big drive which appears to be maintaining or gaining in organization momentum. Some experts say that about one-third of the civil service employes are now in some sort of union. Currently the program, in addition to organization, is to plump for the dues check-off. One of the interesting aspects of Government employe unionization efforts may be found in the growing number of white collar workers who are being signed up. This development could have some impact on white collar workers in private industry where the going gets pretty tough for this class of workers.

Better Safety Codes and Better Enforcement Called for by Delegates . . .

PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY

Author Paul Connolley, safety representative of the Brotherhood, discusses the agenda of the Safety Conference with John D. Connors, Executive Secretary to the Safety Committee of the AFL-CIO. Representatives of state labor departments, industry, labor, and manufacturers of equipment participated in the Washington sessions. The conference is held every two years.

REPORT BY PAUL CONNELLEY

The 1964 President's Conference on Occupational Safety was held in Washington, D. C., on June 23, 24 and 25. These Conferences have been held every two years since 1948. They are sponsored by the President of the United States to focus national attention on the importance of occupational safety to all of us.

As is customary, the opening session of this year's Conference was featured by an address from President Johnson.

At a later general session, some of the world's outstanding authorities in the fields of medical research, communcations, and rehabilitation discussed the application of their research and experience to the problem of reducing accidents. These men in their different ways are all working to find out more about why human beings behave the way they do; and nowhere can such information be put to better use than in safety. This session also heard from a British industrialist who discussed accident prevention from the British point of view.

Most of the Conference activities took place in workshop sessions which dealt with specific problems or specific industries. These are relatively informal programs with a good share of the time allotted to questions and comments from the audience. From our point of view, two of the most interesting workshops were those on Construction Safety and on Standards and Codes.

ACTION AT ALL LEVELS

The object of the Construction Safety workshop was to stimulate new action at all levels of the industry to achieve a major breakthrough in the high accident frequency and severity rates now prevailing. President Cornelius J. Haggerty of the Building and Construction Trades Department presented labor's views as to how best to reach this objective. There was some consensus on the necessity of a combined effort by management and labor to improve the construction industry's record. We hope that more and more contractors will see the wisdom of a real joint effort to protect the craftsmen of our industry.

Labor's current efforts to secure good safety standards for workers employed on government contract work under the Walsh-Healey Act have made us particularly aware of the importance of safety standards and codes. Under present conditions, most workers have to depend on their states for decent safety codes and enforcement; and with few exceptions the states are doing a very poor job of providing this basic protection for workers. Recognizing the need for better codes and better enforcement, we feel that the workshop on Standards and Codes was a very timely one. The question of how safety standards can help to achieve greater safety was discussed by representatives of state labor departments, industry, labor, and manufacturers of equipment. Although American industry is active in using standards on a voluntary basis, management generally is at best lukewarm in backing the use of standards as legal and enforceable codes. It was interesting to note that the British industrialist mentioned above seemed to accept the use of codes as quite natural and desirable.

On June 22 the AFL-CIO took advantage of the opportunity to hold a conference of its own for labor people attending the President's Conference. Here the delegates were brought up-to-date on such current labor safety problems as Walsh-Healey Safety revisions, radiation safety, and ASA standards. The delegates were also informed on the work of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council and on plans for labor's annual Labor Day Safety Campaign. We feel that this AFL-CIO meeting helped labor delegates to get more out of the President's Conference and will help them to do a better safety job back home. A preliminary meeting of this type should be a regular introduction to future President's Conferences. Incidentally, anyone interested in attending future Conferences should drop a line to the General Office. We will see that you receive an invitation to the next President's Conference on Occupational Safety.

the wonderful world of Animalmation

. . . where employes work for peanuts, pigeons peck at pills, and a monkey becomes a tax deduction

AUTOMATION is a word American workers are all too familiar with. It haunts the dreams of millions although it is only 10 years old.

"Animalmation" is a brand-new word, but it, too, may have sinister implications for working people. Animalmation is the art of training animals to perform useful work by developing their special physical attributes, such as keen eyesight, sensitive sense of smell, etc.

Cackling geese guard Scotch whiskey. Pregnant pigs snuffle truffles. An agile monkey drives a tractor.

These creatures are in the vanguard of what may be a tiny trend toward "animalmation." Within limitations, animal workers do their jobs as well as man or machine, and seem happy to work for peanuts or chickenfeed, as the case may be.

In Dumbarton, Scotland, a gaggle of 18 geese patrols the sheds storing thousands of barrels of aging whiskey. At the sight of an intruder, presumably thirsty, the geese start cackling, and guards come running.

Perhaps a million geese waddle

A gaggle of geese guards thousands of barrels of aging Scotch whiskey.

through southern cottonfields, destroying weeds more efficiently than man, mechanical weeders, or herbicides, the National Geographic Society says. Geese are credited with reducing the cost of growing an acre of cotton from $124 to $98. Said the owner of a 10,000-acre Louisiana plantation with 4,500 geese: "If it weren't for them, I couldn't stay in the cotton business."

In Washington and Oregon, thousands of geese weed peppermint fields. They are retired after two seasons, having by then developed a taste for young mint plants.

SENSITIVE FEMALE

Trained French pigs detect underground truffles, a small black fungus indispensable to the highest of the high cuisine. Oddly, the female's sense of smell is sharper than the male's, and expectant sows are the keenest snufflers. The pigs are denied the pleasure of eating the truffles they unearth, but are rewarded with acorns, beans or corn.

An Australian sheep rancher claims that his nine-year-old rhesus monkey can drive a tractor, herd sheep, and spread hay for feed. "Johnnie is a careful driver," said his boss. "He never presses the starter button while the tractor is in gear." The master switches chores with the monkey during the day to break the monotony.

In the dark of night trained French pigs search out delectable truffles.

Australian tax authorities have ruled that the monkey is a bona fide employe, and allow the rancher a tax deduction for him. Johnnie works for room and board; his favorite meal is a peanut butter sandwich and soda pop.

DRINKING ON THE JOB

In Malaysia, working monkeys drink up their wages. They are paid off in soda pop for scrambling up coconut trees and throwing down the fruit. A Thailand bank employs a monkey to test coins. The strong-jawed simian is trained to bite into suspect pieces. Phony coins dent; good ones don't.

Elephants are widely used as beasts of burden in Asia and in circuses everywhere. One has even turned up in English country lanes. Named Baby, the beast serves as a tow truck for a garage. "Baby is more powerful and reliable than a truck," the owner explained. "There are no starting troubles, and she doesn't use petrol, though she likes an occasional bun."

Two white mice played a vital role in a construction project. An electrician could not thread a cable through an 80-foot length of pipe which had four bends and was imbedded in concrete in a new building.

Inspired, he bought two white mice, one male, one female. The electrician tied a length of string to the male and stationed him at one end of the conduit, and placed the female at the other. The electrician squeezed the female, she squeeked, and the male raced through the pipe to find her, pulling the string behind him. The string was then used to draw the cable through.

SOME GO IT ALONE

A ferret saw similar service at a South Dakota air base, but he worked alone in a conduit without female incentive.

The elite among animal workers are actors. In 1963, more than 21,000 animals appeared in the movies. Of these 28 per cent were horses and 39 per cent cattle—a testimonial to the popularity of the horse opera.

A Manx cat recently was appointed the official mouser of Great Britain's Home Office. She is classified as an industrial civil servant, and her annual salary of $36.40 goes to feed the kitty.

The National Zoo in Washington, D. C., put a resident anteater named Tommy to work cleaning out a nest of termites from a wooden filing cabinet. Zoo officials don't recommend the practice to homeowners, however, because anteaters don't particularly like people, and they smell bad.

When a Canadian dam developed a leak that engineers could not locate, a pair of beavers were turned loose in the vicinity. In less than a week, the beavers found the leak and repaired it.

The cat, anteater, and beavers were doing what comes naturally, but psychologists now are training animals to see how well they can do human jobs, according to the National Geographic Society. The technique is known as reinforcement theory, or operant conditioning.

The animal first is deprived of something it wants, usually food, then is given small amounts of food as a reward, or reinforcement, for doing a simple task. Gradually, the tasks are made more difficult until the animal learns a rather complicated job.

A Thailand bank employs a strong-jawed monkey to test its suspect coins.

Pigeons—which have excellent visual acuity, as well as color vision—were trained to inspect drug capsules and reject discolored, dented, or misshapen pills.

Some psychologists envision a brave new world where animals displace men in some tedious jobs. They believe, for instance, that a chimpanzee can be trained to feed chemicals into a processing vat—a triumph of animalmation.

Non-union employers must be watching these experiments with unusual interest.

●

For a report on "Animalmation" and trade unionism, turn to page 35.

BOYS' CLUBS AND CARPENTERS HELP BUILD JUVENILE DECENCY

By A. L. COLE

A. L. Cole, for more than a decade president of the Boys' Clubs of America, is largely credited with much of the progress made by the organization in recent years. He is also vice president and general manager of the Reader's Digest.

OVER the years, for many people, particularly those in labor's ranks, the phrase "a labor of love" has come to have many meanings—not all of them pleasant.

Fortunately, however, both the true meaning and real significance of this sometimes overworked phrase have been vividly demonstrated to the Boys' Clubs movement in scores of locations and on hundreds of occasions. At such times and places, we have been privileged to work with members of the United Carpenters and Joiners, who have given countless hours, high skills and great affection to our cause.

In cities and towns throughout the country, this dedication to the common good has made possible the construction of many new Boys' Clubs, the expansion, remodeling and renovation of others. Without this invaluable aid, thousands of deserving youngsters would not today be enjoying the benefits of Boys' Club membership.

Of equal, if not greater, importance is the fact that, while giving new sense and purpose to the phrase, "a labor of love," these unselfish men have also given material assistance to the building of a rather precious commodity. While not so tangible as timber, boards, planks and shingles, this product is far more valuable.

We call it "Juvenile DECENCY." It is the key plank in our platform for building better citizens and supports our philosophy that building boys beats mending men. We who have been working hard for many years to "build Juvenile Decency" are proud to list the Carpenters Brotherhood so prominently among our supporters.

Today, in some 410 cities and towns, more than 635 Boys' Clubs provide daily guidance for well over 600,000 deserving youngsters. At these Clubs, which are staffed by full-time, paid, professional youth workers, boys are given a chance to learn the things that count. There are literally no limits to the opportunities offered Boys' Club members. We like to say that Boys' Clubs provide everything "from science to swimming, from camping to cooking and from marbles to music."

More specifically, it should be reported, that prominent among scores of Boys' Club activities are what we call "wood shops." At last count, more than 90 per cent of our Boys' Clubs had well equipped and supervised shops. Most of these shops, which are extremely popular with the boys, have a good variety of power tools. After they have mastered the basics of working with hammer, saw and plane, boys are gradually introduced to power equipment.

Most Boys' Club members demonstrate a surprising ability to master the essentials of carpentry, and many soon progress to more advanced work. Some clubs are fortunate enough to have a member of a Carpenter's Local volunteer his services as an instructor. Others, not so fortunate, employ on a part-time basis a local shop teacher or some similarly qualified instructor.

Basics in carpentry are taught young Boys' Clubs members by volunteer instructors throughout the country. Ninety-five percent of the 635 Boys' Clubs have wood shops.

In every case, we are well satisfied that an old Boys' Clubs motto, "It is not important what a boy does to the wood, but it is important what the wood does to a boy" is as true today as it ever was. It is also true that many thousands of Boys' Club members have gone on from this early training to become journeymen and master carpenters. So, in a sense, we have a working partnership with the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Actually, there is nothing truly new or novel about this partnership. Our records indicate that members of your union have been strong supporters of the Boys' Clubs movement for well over three decades. In fact, we can trace some affiliation back to our earliest days, when the first Boys' Club was opened in 1860 at the manufacturing center of Hartford, Conn.

For many years, our growth, like yours, was steady and solid. It has also, as has yours, largely followed the flow of population, originally finding much to do in larger Eastern urban centers, then riding the crest of the Westward-bound, post-war tidal wave of humanity which so quickly engulfed the Pacific coast.

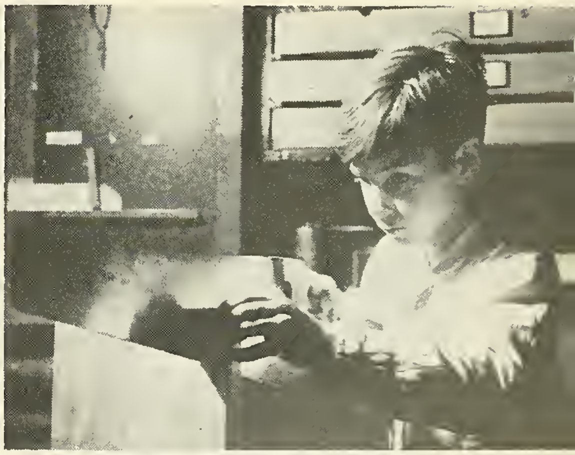
Today our growth rate has vastly accelerated, to the point where we are presently opening new Boys' Clubs on the average of one every twelve days. With this expansion have come many problems, with particular emphasis on the need for new and larger facilities, more and better qualified workers and, consequently, a great need for funds.

Some idea of the fiscal size of the Boys' Club organization can be gained from a review of current operating figures. Operating budgets, for example, are well over $20,000,000 while the estimated replacement value of Boys' Club buildings, playgrounds and camps is $143,500,000. At the same time, in excess of $10,000,000 is now being spent annually for new Boys' Clubs and for additions, improvements or renovations to existing facilities.

Fortunately, most of these funds are provided by individual citizens in those communities in which Boys' Clubs are located. All our Clubs are privately supported. No municipal, state or federal funds are involved. Almost without exception, Boys' Clubs are participants in their Community Chest, United Fund or similar agencies.

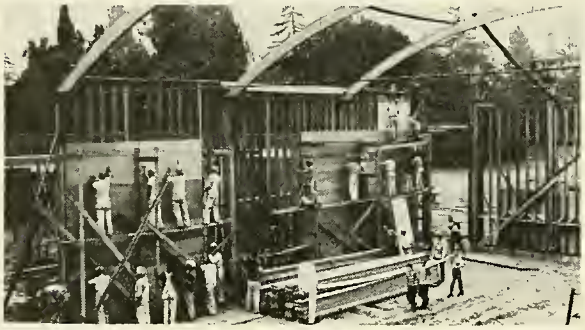
Even more fortunate is the fact that a great many clubs also receive support from civic, service, fraternal, veterans and labor organizations. Very prominent among these supporters are various Carpenters Locals. Last year, this assistance ranged from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where Local 1337 built a football stand, repaired floors and built walls and partitions, through Huntington, W. Va., where Local 302 donated skills to build the entire Boys' Club building. Similar donations of time and skill were made by Local 1987 at St. Charles, Mo.; Local 751, Santa Rosa, Calif.; Local 1445, Topeka, Kans.; Local 2212, Newark, N. J., and scores of others. Many other locals, notably Locals 261 in Scranton, Pa., 642, in Richmond, Calif., and 493 in Mt. Kisco, N. Y., provided sizable financial assistance to their local Boys' Clubs.

Over the years and throughout the country, Boys' Clubs nationally and locally, have remained constantly grateful to the Brotherhood of Carpenters—and to many other segments of organized labor who give so generously of their time, talent, and funds to the cause of Juvenile Decency. Whenever possible we have tried to make our gratitude known. Some years ago we were proud to welcome to our National Board of Directors, Mr. George Meany. Soon afterward, we were pleased to present to him, on behalf of all those members of the AFL-CIO whose support we value, a coveted "Man and Boy


"It's not important what the boys do with the wood but it is important what the wood does to the boys," is an ancient axiom of Boys' Club workers. Constructive pleasure rather that destructive impulses has worked wonders for more than a century for young Club members.

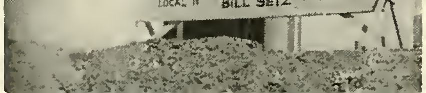
In San Francisco at Columbia Park Boys' Club a carpenter volunteers instruction for two "nosy" young club members who may soon be "nose-less" unless they learn the lessons of safety on the job.

Former President Herbert Hoover, who has served for 28 years as Board Chairman of the Boys' Clubs of America, describes the movement as "the greatest character building institution in our country today." During his chairmanship, the number of members quadrupled.



Voluntary labor has completely built, remodeled or enlarged scores of Boys' Clubs throughout the country.

Community service is strongly emphasized at all Boys' Clubs. Club members work on "get out the vote" campaigns and help your community betterment projects such as this.



Award," which is now displayed in your magnificent Washington, D. C., headquarters.

More recently, our National Director John M. Gleason journeyed to San Francisco, where he presented to the San Mateo County Building and Construction Trades Council a special bronze scroll in recognition "of their invaluable support." But, while similar salutes have been and will be delivered, we fully recognize they can in no way attest to the real value of labor's contribution to our organization.

Unquctionably, we could not have come as far as we have and as fast as we have without the support of organizations such as the Carpenters Brotherhood. Just as surely, much remains to be done, and there remain many ways in which our joint efforts can help those deserving youngsters who make our work so worthwhile.

We in the Boys' Club movement, for example, have long been aware that many, if not the majority of the youngsters we serve, will not have the benefit of a college education. We have been successful in securing hundreds of college scholarships for exceptionally well qualified Boys' Club members, but these are only a relatively minor number when compared with the hundreds of thousands of boys we serve each day.

Might it be possible for the Carpenters Brotherhood to help in this regard by establishing an annual college scholarship for a deserving Boys' Club member? Or might it be possible to establish some sort of apprentice training program for older Boys' Club members to qualify them for eventual membership in the Carpenters Brotherhood?

These are only two possibilities which come quickly to mind. I'm certain that many more could be developed through a pooling of our resources. We have the raw materials. We know from long and happy experience that the Carpenters Brotherhood has the "know-how." Together, I know we can meet and accept any challenge.

Too often today we hear people say, "Thev don't build things the way they used to."

If this is so, we take courage from the fact that—together—we began to build our rewarding friendship back in the so-called "good old days" and that, for us, it will always remain an old, cherished and very rich association.

The scenes at left typify the many local efforts by volunteers to make the Boys' Club headquarters an attractive and efficient means of reaching as many boys as possible.

Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Needs Continued Support

Contributions Fall Short of Mark Set for July

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Kennedy-Roosevelt Memorial Fund dwindled to a mere $2,323.28 for the month of July, although the labor movement is pledged to raise two and one-half cents per member per month for 20 months. Our pro rata allotment is $17,500 per month. During May and June contributions reached the allotment. In July, however, they fell more than $12,000 short of the mark.

Under the program adopted by the AFL-CIO and approved by our General Executive Board, a voluntary assessment of two and one-half cents per month per member for 20 months is in effect. This amounts to a total of 50 cents per member. Some of our Local Unions have collected the 50 cents per member all at one time. Others have been collecting two and one-half cents per member per month. Any method of raising the money—including appropriating it from the treasury—is acceptable.

Some International unions already have fulfilled their entire quota. So far our contributions are lagging badly and this is reflecting no credit on our Brotherhood.

The contributions of President Kennedy and Mrs. Roosevelt to the welfare of the little man need no recounting here. The programs they initiated need to be carried on, and the purpose of the Fund is to make this possible.

Therefore the Fund merits our support.

All worthy causes seem to have the idea labor unions are loaded with money and are easy touches for donations. Scarcely a day goes by without an appeal of one sort or another. But the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund is a cause dear to the heart of all working people. It is a cause to which the labor movement is deeply committed. Let's hold up our end.

Make all the checks payable to the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund. Mail them to General Secretary R. E. Livingston, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

The following is a list of contributors received since the July issue of THE CARPENTER:

Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 900, Altoona, Pa.	$ 5.16
L.U. 180, Vallejo, Calif.	45.39
L.U. 648, Pana, Ill.	25.00
L.U. 1672, Hastings, Nebr.	46.00
Donald W. McKay, Lake Carmel, N. Y.	5.00
L.U. 2881, Portland, Ore. ..	20.00
L.U. 1580, Milford, Conn. ..	$56.00
L.U. 2621, Coos Bay, Oreg. .	33.00
L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y.	50.00
L.U. 623, Danielson, Conn. .	36.50
L.U. 2846, Little Rock, Ark.	12.00
L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio ..	20.00
L.U. 176, Newport, R. I. ..	10.00
L.U. 67, Boston, Mass.	1.00
L.U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex. ..	17.95
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	43.75
L. U. 129, Hazleton, Pa.	50.00
L.U. 2921, Shippigan, N. B., Canada	10.00
L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif. .	30.00
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.	5.00
L.U. 43, Hartford, Conn. ...	200.00
L.U. 3119, Tacoma, Wash. .	60.00
L.U. 385, New York, N. Y. .	675.00
L.U. 900, Altoona, Pa.	1.70
L.U. 1217, Greencastle, Ind.	5.50
L.U. 1059, Athol, Mass. ...	20.00
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa. ..	10.00
L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y.	50.00
L.U. 275, Newton, Mass. ..	200.00
Harry P. Hogan, Springfield, Mass.	$50.00
L.U. 246, New York, N. Y. .	155.00
L.U. 124, Bradford, Pa. ...	50.00
L.U. 741, Beardstown, Ill. ..	29.50
L.U. 2056, Clearlake Park, Calif.	21.50
L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif. .	30.00
L.U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.	67.63
L.U. 176, Newport, R. I. ...	10.00
L.U. 561, Pittsburg, Kans. ..	57.50
James S. Whyte, Quincy, Mass.	1.00
L.U. 1135, Port Jefferson, N. Y.	7.20
L.U. 347, Mattoon, Ill.	100.00
Total for July	$ 2,323.28
Previous contributions	30,480.46
Special Kennedy Library check	1,000.00
1962 Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation	6,373.60
United Brotherhood	12,322.66
TOTAL to date	$52,500.00

'His Words Will Live On'

On the Presidential Coat of Arms, the American eagle holds in his right talon the olive branch, while in his left he holds a bundle of arrows. We intend to give equal attention to both.

State of the Union Address to Congress
Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1961

. . . This country is moving and it must not stop. It cannot stop. For this is a time for courage and a time of challenge. Neither conformity nor complacency will do. Neither the fanatics nor the fainthearted are neeed. . . . So let us not be petty when our cause is so great. Let us not quarrel amongst ourselves when our nation's future is at stake. Let us stand together with renewed confidence in our cause—united in our heritage of the past and our hopes for the future—and determined that this land we love shall lead all mankind into new frontiers of peace and abundance.

To Have Been Delivered in Austin, Texas,
Nov. 22, 1963

. . . I grew up in a very strict house, and one where there . . . were no free riders, and everyone was expected to . . . their best to what they did . . . There is no sense in trying to do anything unless you give it your maximum effort. You may not succeed, but at least the effort and dedication and interest should be there.

Television-Radio Program, "Presidential Countdown:
'Mr. Kennedy: A Profile,'" (CBS), Sept. 19, 1960

TOP WOODWORKING CRAFTSMEN in the Washington, D. C. area, include from left, Lewis T. Gowin, Charles P. Mahonsky, John Oakley, William McVeigh, and Charles Esak.

PROUD EMPLOYER Everett Lank looks on as J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, right, commends William McVeigh.

Top Woodworking Craftsmen In the Nation's Capital Win Construction Industry Awards

THIRTY-TWO top men—architects, builders, and union representatives—inspected the outstanding construction jobs in the nation's capital during the past year, as the Awards Committee for the Washington Building Congress.

They visited such Washington landmarks as the National Institute of Health, the new Museum of History and Technology of the Smithsonian Institution, and the National Archives. They went into several private buildings—churches, banks, schools.

They were searching for the best workmanship by building tradesmen . . . and they found some outstanding winners.

Twenty individual building trades mechanics and one team of three men were formally recognized at an awards dinner, July 13, at the Mayflower Hotel. It was the Washington Building Congress's 8th Annual Craftsmanship Awards Dinner, and, as in the past, it offered an outstanding display of woodwork among the portrayals of other craft skills.

Featured speaker at the dinner was Karel Yasko, Assistant Commissioner for Design and Construction, General Services Administration. Roger E. Allard, chairman of the Craftsmanship Awards Committee, read the citations, and J. C. Turner, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council, presented certificates and lapel buttons.

In the field of woodworking, five craftsmen received certificates for superior work. They included:

Charles Esak of the Lank Woodwork Company, Inc., for shopwork on paneling and woodwork for a Washington branch bank.

Lewis T. Godwin, employed by Knipp and Company, Inc., for the installation of doors, side panels and transoms, and in the French walnut paneling in the executive area of the new National Geographic Society building.

Charles P. Mahonsky of Lank Woodwork Company for the installation of intricate teakwood stile and rail paneling in a branch bank. The award winner, a foreman working with his tools, was responsible for the entire operation, starting with installation of the rough furring and producing a final result of unusually high quality.

William M. McVeigh of Lank Woodworking Co., Inc., for his work "from beginning to end" in the oval main banking room of an area branch bank.

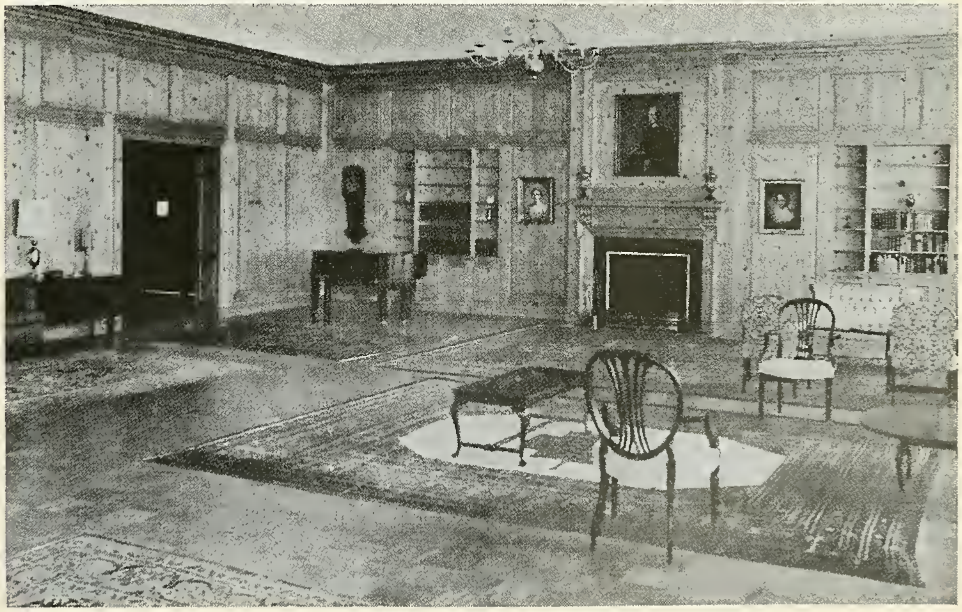
John Oakley of Lank Woodworking Co., Inc., for the layout, machining, mortise and tenon work in the reception room of the Holton-Arms School in Bethesda, Maryland.

LABOR AND MANAGEMENT SHARE THE SPOTLIGHT with the 1964 award winners in the Washington Building Congress competition. Left to right in the picture below are: Lou Rhodes, International Representative of the Carpenters; Pat Hogan, Assistant to President, Carpenters; Lewis T. Gowin, Knipp & Co., Inc.; Franklin Knipp, Knipp & Co., Inc.; Ben A. Sanford, Carpenters' District Council; John Oakley, Lank Woodwork; Charles Mahonsky, Lank Woodwork; Everett S. Lank, Lank Woodwork; William M. McVeigh, Lank Woodwork; Charles Esak, Lank Woodwork; W. Jordan, Carpenters; Jack Seabright, Carpenters District Council; and Fred Zimmers, Carpenters District Council.

CHARLES ESAK AND CHARLES MAHONSKY shared honors for their work at the Lincoln Branch of the Riggs National Bank—Esak "for exceptional work performed in producing teakwood paneling and adjacent millwork with flawless accuracy and care in the selection of materials, "and Mahonsky" for the installation of intricate teakwood stile and rail paneling and related woodwork . . ."

WILLIAM M. McVEIGH won praise "for excellence in placing of the grounds in the main banking room of the Riggs Bank's Lincoln Branch. It was a complicated procedure, because the room was oval-shaped, and the panels were installed with concealed fastenings. Grounding out for this job was considered by the judges to be as important as the finished surface.

LEWIS T. GOWIN "executed a difficult job with extreme care" when he installed doors, side panels, and transoms in the executive area of the new National Geographic Society Building. The doors were hung directly on the side panels without rough bricks or grounds.



JOHN OAKLEY was commended "for the highest standards of precision employed in the shopwork fabrication of a completely paneled room and related woodwork in the reception room of Holton-Arms School. The work was made more difficult with the use of Knotty Idaho Pine.

Canadian Section

Trade Union Stand on Medicine Vindicated by Commission

ORGANIZED labor in Canada has again had its position on a major issue vindicated and this time by no less a source than a Royal Commission.

Too often Royal Commission investigations are set up by governments as a means of delaying action on, or sidetracking an important issue altogether.

But the Royal Commission on Health Services, established in 1961 under Justice Emmett Hall of the Supreme Court of Canada, has turned in a verdict virtually endorsing the labor movement's longtime contention that Canada needs a national health plan, that a government-sponsored plan is both practicable and economical, and in fact the only way of providing adequate health services for all Canadians, regardless of income or geographic location.

Hit-and-Miss

In particular the Commisison's report knocks on the head the argument that this country cannot afford a national prepaid, comprehensive health program. By 1971 the present hit-and-miss system of health services with all its limitations and inadequacies would cost an estimated $179 for every man, woman and child. The comprehensive system it recommends would cost only an additional $20 per person. The total cost would be well within the nation's means.

Speaking on behalf of the Canadian Labor Congress, Secretary-Treasurer Donald MacDonald endorsed the Commission's main proposals. The report was more warmly welcomed in trade union circles than any other major set of recommendations in recent years.

The Commission's thinking goes beyond the medicare plan already in effect in Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan public plan includes doctors' services which, when added to the provincial hospital scheme and free TB and cancer and mental treatment, provides a reasonably adequate budget of health care, far ahead of that in any other province.

But the Hall Commission takes the position that prescribed drugs, dental and optical services for children, organized care of crippled or retarded children and home care programs should also be included. This can be done far more easily on a national basis than on a provincial basis, even though the Commission would leave the administration of the national scheme to provincial jurisdiction.

It also recommends air ambulance services as well as nursing stations for remote areas. Topping the package is a plan for a crash program to train 7,100 more doctors, 2,130 dentists and 20,000 nurses by 1971.

The report stresses that the system that the Commission is advocating is not "state medicine" but a program "based on freedom of choice and free and self-governing professions and institutions." Patients could choose their own doctors and doctors could pick their patients.

Finally the Commission, made up of reputable citizens, a cross-section of professional and consumer groups, advocated a federal-provincial conference within six months to get the plan underway.

As the CLC's Donald MacDonald said, "The faster an adequate health service is provided, the faster Canadians now suffering from ill-health will receive some measure of relief."

And, he might have added, the easier it will be on many people's pocketbooks.

Residential Construction

Starts on the construction of new dwellings in urban and rural areas in Canada in the first quarter of the year numbered 23,297 units, a sharp rise from last year's first-quarter total of 17,091, while completions in these areas advanced substantially (76.9 per cent) to 44,385 units from 25,093 a year ago. Units in various stages of construction at March 31 totalled 73,495, a rise of 6.7 per cent from the corresponding total of 68,903 units a year earlier.

Starts in centres of 5,000 population and over numbered 5,525 in March, placing the January-March total at 19,853 units, up by 39.4 per cent from 1963's first-quarter total of 14,239. The month's completions in these centres numbered 21,996 units, putting the three-month total at 36,263, substantially (84.1 per cent) above the figure of 19,695 units for a year earlier. Units under construction in these centres at March 31 aggregated 62,535 units, a rise of 13.9 per cent from 54,890 units a year ago.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Sound of the Salmon

When the sound of "FLOB, FLOB, FLOB" fills the air, it means little to anyone but the oldtime anglers who fish the mystic waters of the Seesach river in Idaho for salmon. Charlie Anderson of New Plymouth, Idaho, a union carpenter for over 20 years, presently a member of Local 426, describes it in poetic fashion thisaway:

'Twas a frigid summer evening
And the usual crowd was there
At that well-remembered campground
Where the Seesach flows so clear.

There was Whitey, Chuck and Cecil,
And a guy known only as "Red."
I guess there'd been a dozen others,
If they hadn't all been dead.

They were gathered 'round the campfire,
And it cast it's ruddy glow
On their solemn, intent faces,
Telling tales of long ago.

Quick they rise and girt for battle
Fast they grasped the reel and rod
While from out the gathering darkness
The air was shattered by a "Flob."

Now the action is fast and furious,
And sounds rise to a mighty din.
One guy has hooked a might salmon
While the third has netted him.

Comes at last the mad crescendo,
From four tired, wet frozen slobs
While from yonder distant riffle
Comes the triumphant "Flob, Flob, Flob."

Please pardon my trimin' your lines, Chuck, but here from my cubby hole overlookin' the Willamette river I too have been awed by the sounds of "Flob, Flob, Flob," the flobbish thumping of the Chinook as it smacks the river sideways after a leap for the sky. I can hear 'em right now and it's maddening, ain't it Chuck?

Flack Lake Lunker

Paul Piippo and 25-lb. lake trout

Mrs. P. Piippo, wife of Paul Piippo, a member of the Carpenters' Union, Local 446, Sault Ste. Marie, throws some more fuel on the trout fire with a letter and photo on the subject. Says Mrs. Piippo:

"One of the finest lake-trout fishing spots in Canada is Flack lake, district of Algoma. Paul nailed a good one there recently and I'm enclosing a photo of same. Paul is on the right with his partner on the left. The lunker they are holding here tipped the scales at 25 pounds, 14 ounces, and the pic was snapped and sent us by the Sault Star newspaper of this city."

(I'd say that was a lot of lake trout in any man's pot.)

Some Lakeland Luck

James Holland of Lakeland, Florida, tells about the great fishing for largemouth bass at the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland. James also submitted a pair of photos as proof of the pudding but, unfortunately, they were too faint for reproduction. They depicted nice catches of bass by Brother John Athgras of Albuquerque, New Mexico, and himself.

The "Home" faces Lake Gibson and offers a mile of shoreline where the "beeg ones" come in to feed along the bank. Brother Holland is from Passaic, New Jersey.

Walleye Weather

A frozen walleye

Mrs. F. B. McCluskey and husband Fred, a member of Local 1252, Farmington, Minnesota, holds no fear for those chill winter winds. Here's a pic of the duo taken outside their ice-fishing house on Lake Mille Lac's. Both gaze fondly at a five-pound walleye—frozen to the backbone.

Piscatorial Prowess

Getting back to the West Coast saltchuck, we're reminded of a letter from Ralph H. Gardner, business representative for Local 721, Los Angeles, California. Says Ralph:

"For ten years, I faithfully fished the mouth of the Columbia and the Pacific off Ilwaco, Washington and it was always the same old story: 'The big one always got away.'"

This year I finally hit piscatorial paydirt—in these deep sea acres—a 49 pound chinook.

Ralph submitted a pic of the brute which, unfortunately was a color print and too faint for reproduction.

South Dakota Hunting

Fred Payne and partners

Fred J. Payne of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, a member of Local 783, and his hunt partners, Roy Prang, Bus Sutler and Earl Rathesham, also members of Local 783, filled out on buck deer this past season not too far from home. Another target for Fred was the wily pheasant. Here's a pic of Brother Payne (left) and a couple of his buddies holding some nice ringnecks after a few hour's hunt.

Fred says he'll stack up South Dakota against any state in the union for pheasant hunting and says the Black Hills offer top hunting for trophy bucks.

Blackie Brings Bunnies

George Herkimer, without Blackie!

George Ira Herkimer of Rochester, New York, expresses his love of the outdoors:

"I suppose it is inherent that I love the fishing and hunting pastime, being an American Indian and a member of Local 72 for over 38 years.

"Since retiring I have more time for the participating sports and I thought my fellow members might like to see the five rabbits I downed in the wild woods not too far from my home but quite a few years ago. My faithful dog "Blackie," a Labrador retriever, pointed every one of them."

Half-And-Half Pike

Joe Kadlec and His String

Joseph F. Kadlec of 1632 Cuyler Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois, a member of Local 54 in Chicago, is a well-rounded angler. When one method fails to produce he switches to another.

Here's a pic of Joe with a bowed-in-the-middle stringer of northern pike taken from the Sheboygan river out of Kiel, Wisconsin. Half was taken via the still fishing method with roach for bait, the other casting with a dare devil spoon.

Tag Veteran Taken

We hear that an eight-pound catfish taken from Clear Lake, California, by A. A. Sherrick of Clear Oaks, California, has been declared a national record for length of time a tagged fish has remained at liberty.

After Sherrick can, therefore, lay claim to catching the "beeg one" that got away, or rather almost got away.

After the tag was processed by the California Fish and Game Department, they advised Sherrick that it was released as a half pound, 10-inch specimen and remained at liberty for nine years and five months before its capture.

Another "beeg one" that didn't get away was taken by 13-year old David Fekishazy of Newburgh, New York.

David on the opening day of the trout season in the Empire State, dived fully clothed into the creek to capture an 18-inch trout with his bare hands after it had squirmed from the hook.

Fishing Double Take

When a guy catches a fish, an ordinary fish, like a bass, trout, pike or sea perch, its great sport but unless said catch tops the prevailing record for that species it probably won't rate the daily headlines.

Ah, but there are exceptions to every general rule, like the time James Canby of 830 West Micheltorena Street, Santa Barbara, California caught an enchinoderm, a member of the Asteroidea family otherwise known as starfish.

"Big deal, Jimmy caught a starfish, I've caught plenty of 'em," you might say.

And your comments might be justified; even I have picked up a few in my day, but never by Jim's method—on hook and line off Stern's Wharf. And never have I picked up one with a bulging wallet clutched in its grasp. Jimmy did, and he rated a special story in the local gazette.

The wallet was loaded with greenbacks, credit cards and some pics of an attractive young lady.

By the way Jim, did the police ever find out who the wallet belonged to?

Light-Tackle Lulu!

Chalk up a light-tackle feat for M. H. Martin of Bandon, Oregon. Easing out over the bar at Coos Bay, Oregon coast, he hooked and landed a 66 pound halibu from the Pacific saltchuck—on 20-lb. line.

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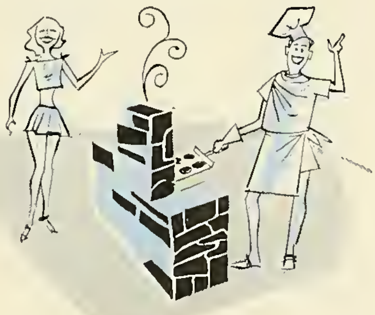
LOCAL UNION NEWS

Three of the four carpenters who sang with Met opera star, Ingrid Bjoner are seen here, warming up for their performance under the guidance of Norwegian Singing Society music director, Norman Myrvik. (Left to right) Thorvald Thompson, Arthur Andreassed, Peer Waardal and Norman Myrvik. The performance took place on July 3rd at The New York Hilton Hotel.

Four Carpenters Sing with Metropolitan Opera Star

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lars Obrestad of New York Local Union 1657, Peer Waardal of New York Local Union 608, and Arthur Andreassen, Thorvald Thompson, both members of Dockbuilders, Shorers and Pile Drivers Union Local 1456 (Arthur and Thorvald are carpenters, too), joined Ingrid Bjoner, leading soprano of New York City's Metropolitan Opera Company to perform in a concert July 3rd at the New York Hilton. Lars and Thorvald are basses, Peer and Arthur are tenors with The Norwegian Singing Society of Brooklyn which is one of the 36 all-male choruses participating in the July 3rd concert, a Norwegian-American SANGERFEST. The other 35 choruses came from all parts of the United States, some as far west as Oregon. When they all assemble in New York City, they will join to make a 1,000 man chorus.

When asked how they felt about singing with Mme. Bjoner, carpenters Obrestad, Waardal, Thompson and Andreassen said, (in chorus), "We're very pleased . . . of course, since there will be 996 other men singing along with us, we do not think Mme. Bjoner is going to notice that we are not Met Opera stars, too."



A summertime reminder: Play it safe when you're cooking outdoors. Keep the fire under control and watch the kids.

Brother Ed Robertson Receives 50-Year Pin

A milestone was reached by Brother Ed Robertson, Local No. 1564, Casper, Wyo., this year, as he received a 50-year pin for continuous membership. Brother Robertson, as patient at Veterans Hospital in Cheyenne, was awarded the pin in ceremonies there by Ward Lewis, Clyde Brewer and H. P. Johnson of Local No. 1564.

Brother Robertson joined the Carpenters Union in Billings, Mont., in 1902. He changed his membership to the Casper Local when he moved there in 1917. Brother Robertson is the oldest member of the Casper Carpenters Union and was one of the few to have received a 50-year pin.

'Old-Timer' Celebrates 63 Years of Membership

Brother George W. Finch, a continuous member of the Brotherhood for 63 years, recently celebrated his 95th birthday. He was born April 16, 1869, and was initiated in Local Union No. 29, Baltimore, Md., on March 11, 1901.

When Local No. 29 was consolidated with Local No. 101 in March, 1964, his membership was transferred and he continued to pay his dues until pensioned, at which time Local No. 101 took over the responsibility.

The President of Local No. 101, Ralph M. Thomas, reports that Brother Finch is very alert for his age and is able to get around his Baltimore home quite easily.

Awards Dinner Held

Local Union 665, Amarillo, Texas, recently honored 47 of its members with 25 years or more service in the brotherhood, by presentation of pins at a banquet.

Recent Pin Presentations by Local Unions Across the Country

UNION CITY, N. J.—Local 299 recently presented service pins. Seated, left to right: William McAndrews, president; Thomas Pettit, 50-year member; Karl Signell, 50-year member; Santi Sammataro, 50-year member. Standing are Business Agent Albert Beck, Business Agent Thomas Bifano, and President of the District Council, Thomas Posey. Also receiving their 50-year pins, but not present due to illness, were Alfred Nelson and Emilio Gibilino. This makes a total of 18 members who have 50-year pins in Local 299.

ATTLEBORO, MASS.—Four members of Local 327 were given service pins at a dinner held in Plainville, Mass.

Bro. Charles Battersby received a 50-year pin along with Alfred Baril, who was unable to attend.

Pins for 25-year service were presented to Raymond Tousignant and Vernal Colomb. Pres. William C. Schaefer of Local 327 was master of ceremonies.

In photo, from left to right are: James Beily, International representative who presented the awards; Raymond Torsignant; Vernal Colomb; and William Schaefer, president of the local.

Receive Service Pins — William Gray, right, President of Local No. 1743 of Wildwood. New Jersey, presents pins for 25 years of service to, from left, Fred Yocum, William Sinclair and Jesse Steelman at the Local's 59th annual banquet.

WILDWOOD, N. J.—The 59th Anniversary Banquet of Local 1743 was held May 9th. There was a presentation of 50 and 25 year pins. Those honored were: George Dolby, 50 years; William Griner, Robert Kennedy, Thomas Moss, William Pancoast, Frank Reign, William Sinclair, Harry Steelman, Jesse Steelman, William Steelman, and Fred Yocum.

BOSTON, MASS.—Recently Local 40 had the pleasure of awarding two of its members their 50-year pins. Both men joined the Union in Scotland, entered the old Amalgamated here in this country, transferred into Local 40 together and on several occasions worked as partners while building the Old Boston.

In the photograph, left to right, are Archie Neilson, born April 7, 1884, in Glasgow, Scotland; indentured at Paisley, Scotland, on June 3, 1907, and still with his original card. He then joined the U. B. of A. and J. May 15, 1912. The second man is Harry Hogan, General Representative. Third man from the left is Tom Fale, born in England on February 1, 1883; indentured for seven years; joined the union in Scotland in 1905; then the U. B. on August 20, 1912. The man on the far right is Robert J. Stevenson, president of the local union.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of Local 1285, Allentown, Pa. On April 24, 1964, a banquet was held to celebrate the occasion. Brother Charles Slinker, left above, state council president and general representative, presented 50-year pins to Brothers William F. Worseck, and Edward L. Ellitot, shown with him.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—Receiving 25-year pins at the Allentown ceremonies were the men shown above, from left: Martin L. Zanders, with 48 years of service; Jonas O. Heller, 47 years; Charles D. Ealer, 48 years; Robert A. Lichtenwalner, president of Local 1285; William F. Kochner, 46 years; and Harry J. Schleicher.

The length of service of all the Local 1285 veterans totals 336 years of membership in the Brotherhood.

NEW JERSEY MEMBERS ARE DADDIES FOR THE DAY

More than 7,500 orphaned and underprivileged children of all races, colors and creeds were guests of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at their first annual Kiddy Day Outing at Palisades Amusement Park, N. J., Monday, June 29. The carpenters acted as "daddies for the day" to the orphans and underprivileged children for a day of fun in the sun as they enjoyed the eight midways, chockfull of 175 thrilling rides and attractions. Members of the New Jersey local unions enjoyed the fun as much as the kids, it's reported.

VIEWING THE SIGHTS—Left to right, Lou Petrie, of Hackensack, N. J.; Fred Nusbaum, of North Plainfield, N. J.; Sig Lucassen of Red Bank, N. J., and David Hedlund, of Florence, N. J., stroll midway of Palisades Amusement Park with youngsters of the Sons of Italy Home of Nutley, N. J.

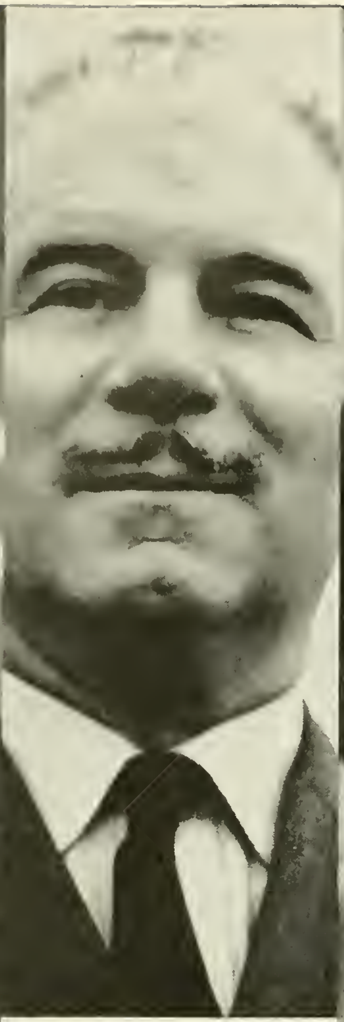
ON A BRIGHT charging horse of a carousel Terry Latko, 3, and Elizabeth Roberts, 5, of "Volunteers of America" of Camden, ride with Carpenter Thomas Ober, of Ashland, N. J.

FUN FOR ALL—Sister Gina Maria, of Sons of Italy Home of Nutley, N. J., enjoys an ice cream cone with Anna Murrone, 4, of the home.

EUGENE O'HORO, vice president of the Carpenters Union, of East Orange, N. J., Lou Petrie, of Hackensack, N. J., co-chairman of outing, and Fred Nusbaum, chairman of Carpenters Kiddie Day Outing (from front to back) joined orphaned and underprivileged children on "giant" coaster.

A HOUSEWIFE FROM GEORGIA

The symptom: unusual bleeding or discharge
The diagnosis: cancer of the uterus
The cure: signified by five years without further cancer symptoms.
Thousands of others could be cured as this woman was cured. If you have any symptom that could be cancerous, don't wait, don't delay, don't panic. See your doctor at once. Only he can tell if it is cancer.



A LT. COLONEL IN THE AIR FORCE

The symptom: persistent hoarseness
The diagnosis: cancer of the larynx
The cure: signified by five years without further cancer symptoms.
What has he lost? The ability to speak? No, for even without a larynx, he was retrained to speak. This sort of rehabilitation work is one of the ways the American Cancer Society spends its funds.

"CATHY" OF NORTH CAROLINA

The symptom: a swelling in the abdomen
The diagnosis: a cancer of the kidney
The cure: signified by five years without further cancer symptoms.
Her mother's alertness to a cancer symptom saved Cathy. The unceasing search for further cures must go on. The American Cancer Society supports research with $12,000,000.

A LABOR LEADER IN MINNEAPOLIS

No symptoms: detected through an annual health checkup
The diagnosis: cancer of the rectum
The cure: signified by ten years without further cancer symptoms.
Fight cancer with a checkup and a check. Only you can see that a doctor has a chance to detect your cancer in time. Only you, and millions like you, can speed the day when this monster is conquered for good. Send a check now to CANCER, c/o your local post office.

ALL ARE CURED OF CANCER

TO CURE MORE—GIVE MORE

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

San Francisco Carpenter Turns Math Hobby to Good Advantage

JOHN H. GEIGER

A California carpenter, who likes to get his hands into other things than just sawdust, is keeping alive the age-old tradition of carpenters being quite versatile people.

John H. Geiger, Local 483, San Francisco, Calif., received a hernia injury last January while working on the new Hartford Insurance Building. Unable to work for a few months, Geiger took up one of his hobbies in a full-time manner, namely, mathematics.

At the age of 52, still single, this self-educated, versatile member centered his life around two mathematical problems that have puzzled man for centuries—trisecting an angle and squaring a circle by the compass and ruler method. And he believes he has solved both of them.

"I purchased a book entitled Mathematics for Self Study several years ago, and it was the best investment I ever made," he states. From this book of basic mathematics, Geiger dug deeply into the subject.

Trisecting an angle is no more than dividing it into three equal parts. He solves the problem by relying on the principle that if a line can be trisected, then an angle can be drawn easily from the trisected line. He claims that he has found a method for trisecting a line by the compass and ruler method. Advocating that the medians of an isosceles triangle trisect each other where they meet, Geiger constructs the trisected angle.

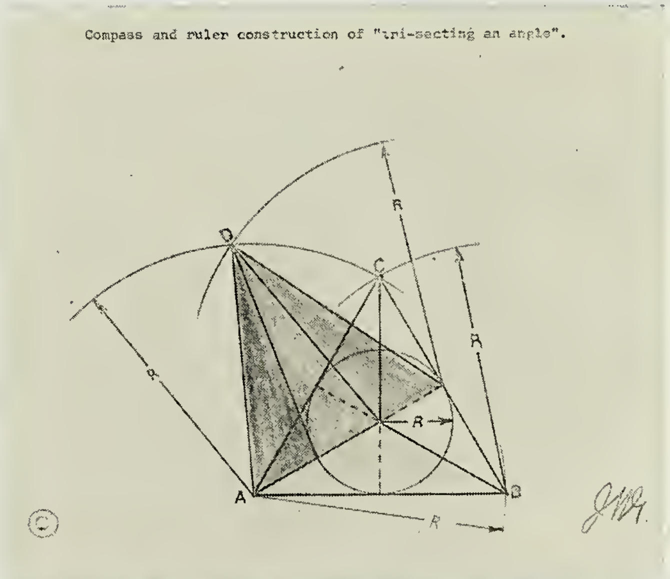
The second problem facing him was that of squaring a circle, or in layman's language, constructing a square of equal area to that of a given circle, or vice versa.

Countless attempts have been made at a solution. The Greeks labored diligently in futile attempts. Hippias of Elis was the first to solve the problem, but he did it without using pure geometric methods. Squaring a circle by compass and ruler has been called impossible.

Geiger claims that he has found the answer to this one also. If the ratio between the diameter of a circle and the side of a square could be found, then the problem of squaring a circle could be solved: He says that he has found this ratio and hence solved the second problem. Two articles on the mathematical formulas were written by Geiger, and he has applied for copyright on both of them.

Once again he is back with his company, Dinwiddie Construction, working as a carpenter, this time on the new Standard Oil Building. However, being a carpenter and studying mathematics are only two of his loves. He also is an ex-draftsman and a full-time inventor. He holds patents on a hydraulic master cylinder and on a steam injector. On special occasions he likes to change atmospheres by dressing up in Western clothes.

Beyond a doubt, more great scientific discoveries and mechanical inventions have been made during the past century than in all previous centuries combined. And that the end is not in sight has been proven well by this combination carpenter, inventor, and mathematician.



The drawing above is one of several submitted by Geiger to the U. S. Patent Office to explain his method of tri-secting and angle.

Helping Hands Complete Home for Montana Member

Clyde Conn, a member of Lumber & Sawmill Workers Local 2581, Libby, Mont., knows first-hand about union brotherhood.

He had been ill for some months when some 25 members of the local decided it was time to give him a helping hand. They pitched in and completed the construction of his home. A local lumber company furnished 2,000 feet of plywood.

Members of the local union, working in the evenings and the week-ends, finished the job.

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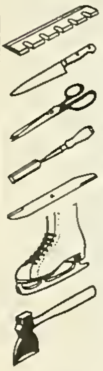

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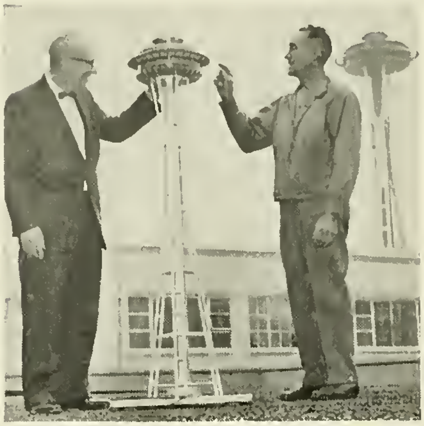
Seattle Member Creates Space Needle Replica

SEATTLE, WASH.—At the 1962 World's Fair, held in Seattle, Washington, the Space Needle Corp. spent six months and more than $4 million raising its Needle 607.88 feet above the ground.

Louis E. Kupka, of Local 1289 Seattle, Washington, also spent six months (of spare time) building his exact replica; however, his is only 6.4 feet. Kupka gathered his materials from scrapyards and the 10-cent store. He fashioned its legs of aluminum channel iron, its ribs of flexiglass. He scrounged around for old copper kettle tops to form the eye of his needle. He took his tower out of an old umbrella. His beacon light is the ruby pendant from an earring. His elevators are feeding troughs for birdcages. He converted little friction cabinet catches into rollers for his turntable and used an old mechanical sign motor to set the Space Needle Restaurant revolving twice every two minutes.



Merlin Brown and Louis Kupka

When 65-year-old Kupka showed his Needle, made with experience of half a century as a carpenter, to Merlin Brown, financial secretary of Local 1289, its immediate location was picked out—the roof of the Carpenters Building in Seattle. In the above photo, Merlin Brown and Louis Kupka inspect the small version of the real Needle, in background.

Machine for Red Cross Was Los Angeles Gift

The July issue of THE CARPENTER reported on page 36 that a new microfilm machine recently presented to the Red Cross was a gift from the Boston District Council. We learn, belatedly, that it was actually the Los Angeles District Council which made the donation. Our sincere apologies to all concerned.

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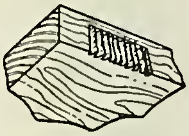

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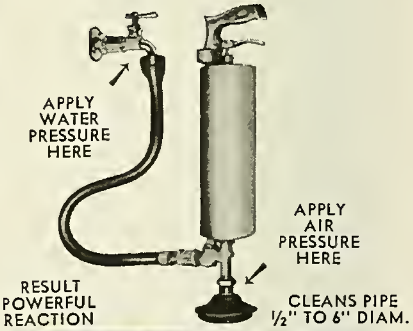

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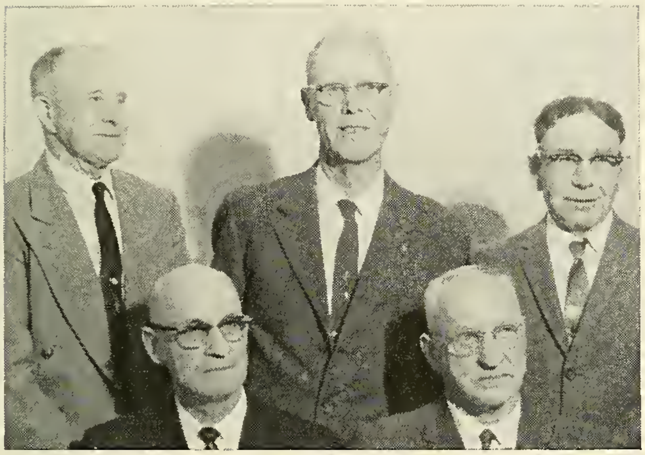

Montana Local Honors Veteran Members at Recent Banquet

GLASGOW, Mont.—Senior members of Carpenters' Local 1211 of Glasgow—one of whom has been a member in good standing since the local union was chartered 30 years ago—were honored at a recent banquet and presented with service pins.

Oldest veteran in the group was C. O. Christensen, the charter member still active in the union. He was presented with a pen and pencil set in addition to his 30-year service pin.

Eight 25-year pins were awarded.

The local union also paid tribute to the faithful performance of duty of Recording Secretary Claude Propper; he was also presented with a pen and pencil set.

Nine members with at least 20 years of service were recognized.

To round out the evening of testimonials, the local members also extended words of thanks to Jim Umber, executive secretary of the Montana AFL-CIO, who helped to organize the local union three decades ago.

TOP PHOTO: A view of some of the participants in the Local 1211 banquet, as they enjoyed the festivities.

BOTTOM PHOTO: Twenty-five year members honored included, front row, Ted Parker and C. O. Christensen, and, back row, George Hallett, Tom Leedham, and Harold Wiley. Twenty-five-year pins also went to Ernest Olson, Lewis Belzer, Frank McMillian, and Robert Dazell.

This 95-Year-Old Member Still Comes to Meetings

CINCINNATI, O.—Last March 3, Herbert Meyer, an officer of Local 2, Cincinnati, went to the home of Member Frank Ebright and presented him with a birthday cake on behalf of the members of the local union.

The local union has been honoring Brother Ebright in this way since he reached his 90th birthday, five years ago. Local members have a high regard for their oldest fellow Carpenter, for he has been a member in good standing for 62 years, and he still attends meetings at least twice a year.

Hannibal, Mo., Local Loses Oldest Member

HANNIBAL, Mo. — Clarence A. Snyder of Local 607, Hannibal—oldest member of his local by age and by length of service—died early this year at the age of 86. He had held several offices in the local union. He was at one time a school master and was at times a building contractor. He was presented a 50-year pin at a meeting of the Missouri State Council of Carpenters several years ago.

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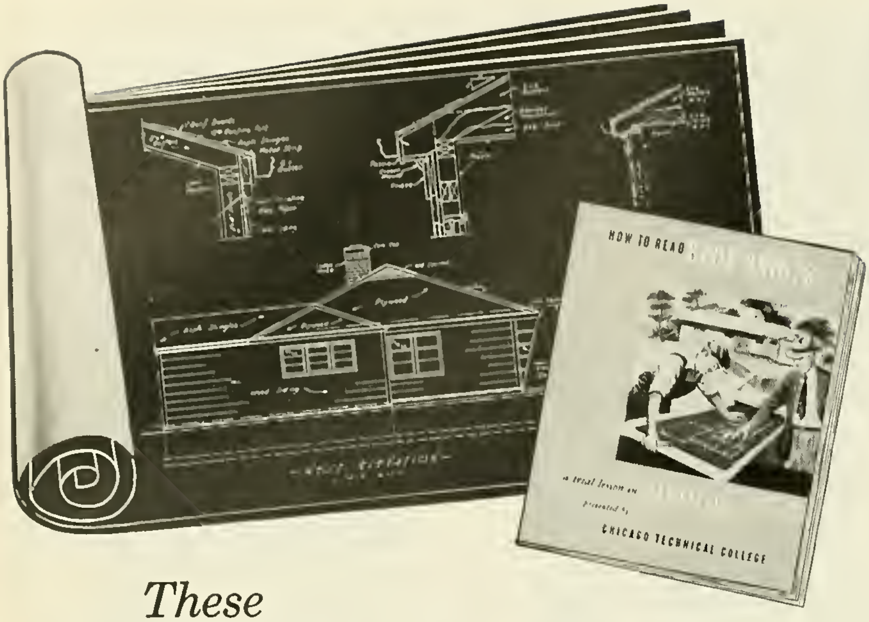

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YOUR Social Security QUESTIONS

Here are some typical Social Security questions asked by covered workers. These questions and answers are supplied as a public service by the Social Security Administration.

Q. If a disabled person fully recovers and his disability benefits are stopped because of that, what happens to those years that fall within the disability period? Are they counted when the individual files for regular retirement benefits?

A. No. The years in which a person is disabled are not counted (or used) when he files for his regular retirement benefits at age 62 or 65.

Q. I was born in 1926 and have worked under Social Security a total of eight years. If I do not work any more, will I be insured at age 62?

A. No. A woman born in 1926 needs 37 quarters or 9¼ years' work to be insured under social security.

Q. I was born in 1902. I will be 62 next July. How many quarters do I need to be eligible for social security?

A. A male born in 1902 needs 16 quarters, or four years work, to be insured under Social Security.

Q. My mother is 58 years old and is unable to work. Father died this year at age 68 and was covered under Social Security. Mother has no Social Security credits. Is there any way for her to receive Social Security benefits now?

A. No. At present there is no provision in the Social Security Act to make payments to widows under age 62 with no minor children.

Q. Due to diabetes, my husband stopped work in 1960 and will not be able to work again. At that time he was 52. What can I do to protect his benefits?

A. If your husband's condition is so severe that it prevents him from doing any substantial work, there is a possibility that he could qualify for disability insurance benefits now. He should visit his nearest Social Security office as soon as possible.

Q. I started receiving my Social Security at age 62. If Social Security benefits are ever increased, would I receive a raise or will the benefits always be the same, since I elected to receive the reduced benefit at age 62?

A. If Congress voted a general increase for all Social Security beneficiaries, your benefit would be raised. However, at present no general overall raise is planned.

Animalmation Meets Trade Unionism

(FOR A DEFINITION OF ANIMALMATION, SEE PAGE 14)

In Milwaukee, Wis., the owners of a large cheese warehouse suddenly found they were losing tens of thousands of dollars a year as the result of an invasion of mice that nibbled away relentlessly at the profits. For three months the owners employed an exterminating firm but fired the outfit when the mice population failed to decline. Finally a union shop steward told one of the desperate owners that he would guarantee to get rid of all the mice if the management would guarantee to pay his assistants union wage scales. For his part, the steward said that if he didn't get rid of the mice the company wouldn't have to pay him a cent.

The frantic bosses agreed and the steward advised them that he and his assistants would work at night so that business wouldn't be interrupted. At the end of three weeks the two owners were jubilant. The nibbling at their cheddar, camembert and limburger had completely stopped; obviously the mice had disappeared. They called in the union shop steward and told him they were prepared to pay off on their agreement. "How much for three weeks' work?" they asked. "Well, there were 11 of us," said the steward, "me and my 10 assistants. And you agreed to pay the standard union scale."

One of the owners grumbled a bit about 11 workers seeming to be quite a few, but eventually they told him to bring his crew to the treasurer's office for their checks. An hour later the steward appeared in the treasurer's office but turned up alone. Where were his assistants, the owners wanted to know. Oh, they were home with his wife, the steward explained. "What the hell do you mean they're home with your wife?" demanded one of the owners. "They'd better get in here and sign their pay vouchers or they're out of luck." "Oh, they can't sign," explained the steward with a smile, "they're Siamese cats and my wife owns all of them."

At first the outraged owners shouted and bellowed that they'd blow up the warehouse before they'd pay union rates to a bunch of four-pawed mousers. "Go yell to the union if you want," screamed one of the owners. "Oh, I won't go to the union," said the steward, "the cats haven't paid their dues or initiation fees. Instead I'll go to the newspapers and tell them the whole story of how you promised to pay my wife's 10 cats straight union scales—not even overtime—and then welshed on the pussies after they had fulfilled their part of the contract."

Once again the two owners blew their tops; but a half-hour later they not only forked over regular union rates for the 10 cats but a 10% bonus in addition—on the union steward's promise he'd stay away entirely from the newspapers!

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Moore, Esau

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Yilek, Fred T.

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Dowd, William J.

3 Members 'Very Much Alive', Locals Report

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two recent letters to the International Brotherhood Offices correct errors in our "In Memoriam" listing in THE CARPENTER. The financial secretary of Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz., tells us that Mark Keltner, listed in the June issue as deceased, is still hale and hearty.

Likewise, the recording secretary of Local 950, Lynbrook, N. Y., tells us that Roger Olsen and Ostap Pohorecky, who were reported by the local as deceased in July, are "very much alive."

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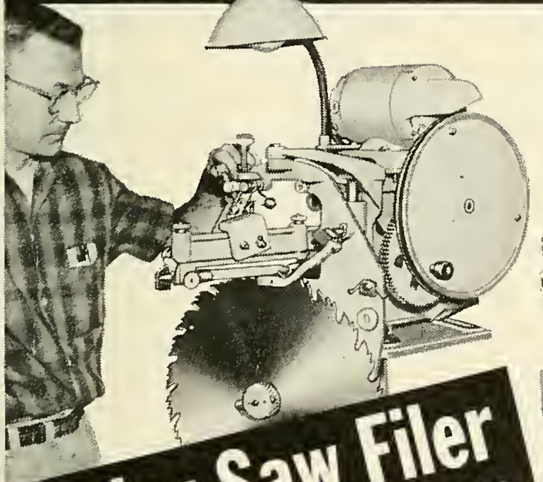

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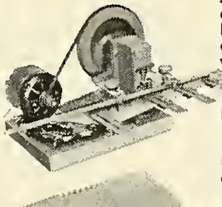

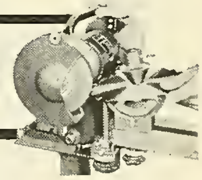

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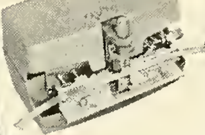

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Post-Formed Kitchen Cabinet doors are maintenance-free, laminated plastic. Available in both stock and custom units, there is also a choice of four tasteful WOOD GRAIN finishes—Oriental Walnut, Imperial Walnut, Honey Birch, and Cherry.

Magnetic catches, drawer guides and 2" chrome "sunburst" knobs are all standard. Quality construction features individual mortised tendon joints on hardwood frames, cabinets grooved, glued, and corner braced, painted and finished interiors, and concealed drawers on nylon guides. From: Northern Wood Products, Paterson, N.J.

Underwater Safety Lighting

A complete 24 page guide for planning underwater lighting installations has just been isued by Stonco Electric Products Company, Kenilworth, New Jersey. Included are diagrams and charts on wiring methods, circuit sizes, and voltage supply, as well as layouts and application ideas for the complete line of Stonco standard and low voltage cast bronze swimming pool and fountain lights, deck boxes, and low voltage transformers in up to 1000W sizes. Write manufacturer for catalog UM62.

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- ACCURATE TO 1/32"
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LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Lynn Moran of Local Union No. 183, Peoria, Ill., arrived at the Home June 9, 1964.

Brother Henry J. Kempker of Local Union No. 1224, Emporia, Kansas, withdrew from the Home June 4, 1964.

Brother Robert L. Hawks of Local Union No. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., passed away June 4, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. His wife, several friends and relatives attended services.

Brother Peter Adams of Local Union No. 182, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away June 9, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Frank Moster of Local Union No. 165, Pittsburg, Pa., passed away June 12, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Thomas R. Davis of Local Union No. 132, Washington, D. C., passed away June 27, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Ray Davis, L.U. 2375, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Warren E. Beach, L.U. 290, Elkhorn, Wis.
David Kaser, L.U. 1138, Perrysburg, Ohio.
James S. Loney, L.U. 43, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Norman P. West, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill., now living Sebring, Fla.
N. H. Spillman, L.U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark.
Floyd Parker, L.U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Carl H. Olson, L.U. 58, Park Ridge, Ill.
Thomas Carrosco, L.U. 1554, Miami, Fla.
J. A. Heckenberger, L.U. 433, Belleville, Ill.
Rober G. Pittman, L.U. 1590, Germantown, Md.
John B. Connell, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Don Vocalls, L.U. 618, Sikeston, Mo.
Alfred Fredericksen, L.U. 91, Racine, Wis.
Lemuel Hatten, L.U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.
Carey W. Roberts, L.U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Edwin Wiltsey, L.U. 929, Hawthorne, Calif.
Albert T. Ackermaun, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Clifford Heitz, L.U. 1406, Louisville, Ky.
Virgil F. Powell, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Floyd Hursh, L.U. 1913, San Fernando, Calif.
Wm. Lowrie, L.U. 1571, San Diego, Calif.
Wm. L. Hedrick, L.U. 174, Joliet, Ill., now living in Wilmington, Ill.
John A. Martinson, L.U. 80, Park Ridge, Ill.

Financial Secretaries, Please Take Note

The General Office desires to process and dispose properly and as expeditiously as possible of all applications for funeral or disability donations. In this endeavor Financial Secretaries can assist greatly by seeing that each claim is filled out completely and correctly and mailed—promptly and directly—to Peter Terzick, General Treasurer, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim the General Office must have either Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is. This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband.

Where there are unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. This eliminates unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel Publishers 38
Belsaw (Sharp-All) 32
Chicago Technical College .. 34
Construction Cost Institute .. 39
Craftsman Book 38
Eliason Stair Gauge 25
Estwing Manufacturing 35
Foley Manufacturing 37
Goldblatt Tool 33
Hydrolevel 38
Kant-Slam Door Check 25
Lee, H. D. 32
Locksmith Institute 35
Miller Sewer Rod 32
Rumbold, R. M. 32
Siegele, H. H. 38
Stanley Works ..... Back Cover

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If you have the ambition to become the top man on the payroll—or if you are planning to start a successful contracting business of your own—we can teach you everything you need to know to become an expert construction cost estimator. A journeyman carpenter with the equivalent of a high school education is well qualified to study our easy-to-understand home study course, *Construction Cost Estimating.*

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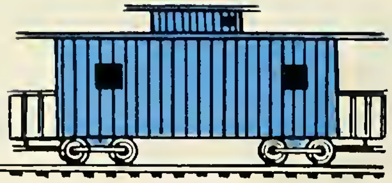
IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, ***General President***

The Law of the Land And Civil Rights

IN this so-called "summer of discontent," when racial violence has reached a stage in several cities far surpassing anything this nation has seen in a century (if then), we find a new law prevailing in the land.

What was once Senate Resolution No. 1732—Public Accommodations Bill—is now a part of the overall Civil Rights Law. What was once a plank in a political platform or a resolution in a convention has now been sawed, hammered, resawed, and planed down into an omnibus series of legal provisions which, in effect, offer greater legal protection for the Negro people of the United States in their pursuit of full citizenship.

Some maintain that this is a second Emancipation Proclamation. Others call it an unconstitutional usurpation of power by the federal government. But one hard fact remains, it is now the law of the land and will remain so until such time as it is repealed or amended. Every citizen—including every U.S. member of this International Union—must face up to the challenges inherent in the law.

President Lyndon Johnson told a group of labor leaders at the White House last month: "America's agenda is long, but at the head of it is one imperative matter—assuring the rights of all our people under the law and assuring respect for the law from all our people."

There are many provisions to the new law, but those which particularly affect our organization lie in the field of job discrimination. Effective one year from the date of passage of the Civil Rights Bill, employers will be barred from discrimination in hiring, employment agencies in job referrals, and unions in admittance to membership or apprenticeship programs. At first this would apply to establishments (or contractors) with 100 or more employes, dropping after three years to firms with 25 or more employes.

Court action would face violators only after state fair employment laws, or voluntary compliance failed.

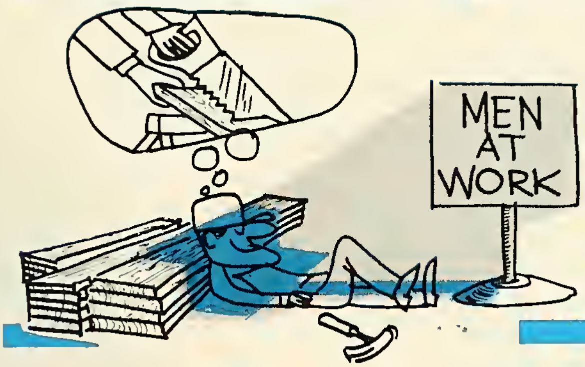
I know that within the ranks of our great craft brotherhood there are divergent opinions about intergration and segregation, just as there are in most major national and international organizations.

All of us are Americans first and union members, lodge members, or church members second. There are those Americans who in the months ahead will be claiming rights above and beyond those accorded by the new law. There will be others who will seek to circumvent the clear-cut provisions of the law by legal chicanery.

The issue of civil rights has plagued this nation for a hundred years. It has been debated endlessly in the Congress and in the various state legislatures. Three months of concerted discussion preceded the passage of the present bill. All the arguments and all the partisan viewpoints were presented in the Congress. In their wisdom, those who represent us there passed the present Civil Rights Bill by a vote of 73 to 27 in the Senate. The House vote was equally emphatic.

Perhaps the best summation of where we now stand on this controversial piece of legislation was made by Georgia's Senator Richard B. Russell, who fought vigorously against its passage.

"[The Civil Rights Act] is now on the books and it becomes our duty as good citizens to learn to live with it for as long as it is there. The constitutionality of some of the provisions will be tested immediately in the courts. While it is being adjudicated, all good citizens will learn to live with the statute and abide by its final adjudication, even though we reserve the right to advocate by legal means its repeal or modification. . . . Ours is a government of laws, not of men, and our system cannot tolerate the philosophy that obedience to law rests upon the personal likes or dislikes of any individual citizen, whether he supports or opposes the statute in question."



PLANE GOSSIP

No Pop's Swap!

The auto salesman's 5-year-old son was crying bitterly and, when asked why, replied:

"Well, I heard Momma and Daddy talking about getting a new baby . . . and I don't want to get traded in!"

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Creekside Critics

"Young man," said the stern moralist to the boy fishing on the creek bank, "your time must not be very valuable. I've been watching you two hours and you have'nt had a single bite."

"Well, stranger," the lad replied, "I consider my time too valuable to waste two hours of it watching another guy fishing when he ain't catching anything!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Our Q & A Department

Q. Why do cows wear bells?
A. Because their horns won't blow.
Q. Why won't their horns blow?
A. Because all the juice is at the other end.

Q. What do you get when you cross a peanut with an elephant?

A. Either peanut butter that never forgets or an elephant that sticks to the roof of your mouth.

Q. What is big and gray, has a long trunk, big ears and sings folk songs?

A. Harry Elephante.

Q. Why do elephants paint their toenails red?

A. So they can hide in cherry trees.
Q. Does it work?

A. Certainly . . . did you ever see one?

Q. What's black and white and red all over?

A. That's an old one . . . a newspaper is black-and-white and read all over.

Q. Wrong. It's a sunburned zebra.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Two Hard to Figure

Why a man would want a wife is a mystery to some people. Why he would want two is a bigamistery.

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Some Switcheroo!

The carpenter had been injured on the job and was in the doctor's office to sign the medical report. The doctor reached across the desk and said:

"Here . . . just sign at the bottom" and handed him what he thought was a pen.

"But, Doc," replied the carpenter, "I can't sign with this . . . it's an oral thermometer!"

"Well, I'll be danged," replied the sawbones. "Some loudmouth's walking around with my ballpoint pen!"

This Month's Limerick

There was a young lady from Maine
Who had a young man on her brain.
He swore he was true
But, between me and you,
He fooled her again and again!

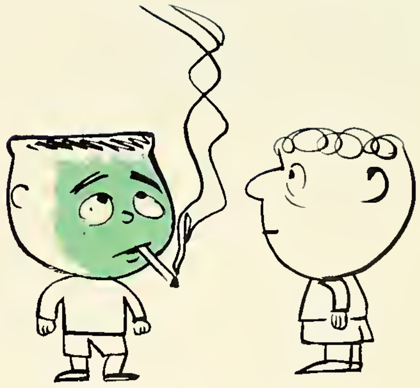
How to Succeed, Etc.

For those who like to figure ideas to "get rich quick," J. E. Howerton of Atascadero, California, sends in this dilly of an idea for a cat ranch.

You start a cat ranch with a hundred thousand cats. Each cat will average 12 kittens a year and the catskins will sell for 30c apiece. You'll need 100 men to skin 5,000 cats a day and your daily profit will be about $1,000. And, in order to feed the cats, you start a rat farm next door with a million rats. The rats will breed 12 times faster than the cats, so you'll have four rats a day to feed to the cats and you will be able to feed the rats the carcasses of the skinned cats.

Thus you feed the cats to the rats and the rats to the cats and you get rich because you're raising your cat skins for nothing!

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS



Cigaret Life

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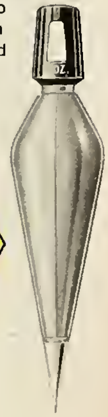

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THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881
SEPTEMBER 1964

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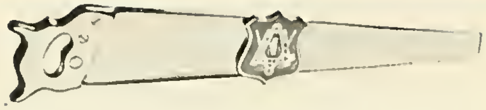

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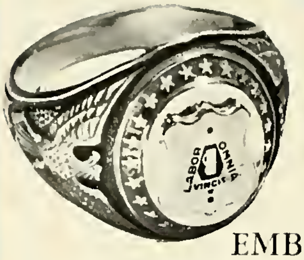

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IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger.

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Wear Them With Pride!

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United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIV NO. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Labor's Stake Is High .... M. A. Hutcheson 2
Peter McGuire—Labor Day Feature .... John Corr 6
Uncle Sam Polices False Advertising .... Paul Rand Dixon 12
Wood Does the Impossible at World's Fair 16
COPE Contribution Coupon-Mailer 21
Stevenson Honored on Retirement 26

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 5
Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Report 10
Editorials 11
Official Information 20
In Memoriam 25
"We Congratulate" 28
Canadian Section 30
Local Union News 31
Lakeland News 36
Index to Advertisers 36
Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 42
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 44

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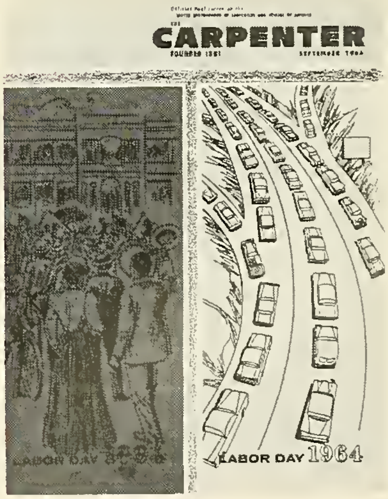
THE COVER

On September 7, we celebrate the 70th birthday of the declaration by the Congress of the United States that the first Monday in September will be known as Labor Day and, henceforth, a legal holiday.

The reasons for the founding of the first unions and this celebration of Labor Day are not hard to understand. Number one on the list are long working hours. "Sunrise to sunset" was the general rule. In some parts of America the average workweek was 75½ hours. Employment of children for long hours and under terrible conditions was common. In fact, in one area of Massachusetts, two-fifths of the mill hands were boys and girls under 16 years of age.

Besides the fact that wages were universally low and working conditions were extremely poor, periodic unemployment caused a great hardship on workers. There were few laws that protected the worker.

Today, the average American union worker enjoys some measure of prosperity, higher wages, shorter hours, and better working conditions—never before has the standard of living been so high. The pictures of cars clogging a superhighway on our cover tells the story well. These goals were attained through organization, through fair and free collective bargaining, and by voting power at the polls.



Labor's Stake is High In the 1964 Elections

Hutcheson Reviews Achievements. Warns "There is No Room for Complacency"

By M. A. HUTCHESON
General President

The address by General President M. A. Hutcheson, August 13, before the New York State Council of Carpenters at the Americana Hotel, New York City, is so timely and important that it is being reprinted here in full.

WE meet at a time when America is immeasurably stronger than it has ever been in history.

The best news that I can bring to the delegates of this Convention of the New York State Council of Carpenters is that the national unemployment rate has dropped below 5 percent for the first time since 1960.

It is a pleasure to convey to you the greetings and good wishes of your fellow carpenters throughout the nation—three-quarters of a million strong—who are determined to work with you and the rest of the trade union movement for economic policies and programs that will build full employment and continuing prosperity for all our citizens.

This may appear to be a selfish goal in a world still stricken with widespread poverty, ignorance, disease and exploitation. But a strong and prosperous America is the one great hope of the hungry and oppressed everywhere. For America. is the least selfish nation on earth. We are happy to share our good fortune, to help weak nations gain self-support, to assist imprisoned multitudes to attain independence. With the help of God, we shall.

The only reward we seek is peace.

I have just come from Chicago where I represented our Brotherhood at meetings of the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department and the AFL-CIO Executive Council. The legislative record of the current 88th Congress was thoroughly analyzed at both of those conferences. I would like to report to you now some of the highlights—the outstanding achievements scored by labor during this Congress and the major advances that we still have to fight for at this session or the next.

Our greatest single victory in the Building Trades was the enactment of the Davis-Bacon Fringe Benefit Amendments. This bill will create many thousands of new job opportunities for union craftsmen because it will permit our contractors to bid on an equal basis with non-union contractors on Government construction projects.

Until now, the non-union contractor who did not have to pay fringe benefits to his employes enjoyed a competitive advantage. Under this new law, all bona fide fringe benefits prevailing in the area will be included in the determination of the going wage rates. If the non-union contractor doesn't pay such benefits, he will have to shell out the equivalent in cash. We know, from our experience, that union contractors, with their skilled labor force, can out-perform non-union competitors, other conditions being equal.

It took a ten-year fight to get this modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act approved. We are confident the results will make that long struggle worth while.

The Mass Transportation Act represents another important legislative victory. It authorizes a program of loans and grants for a total of almost a billion dollars worth of construction of improved rapid transit facilities in the nation's cities in the next three years. I know how acute this problem is here. I also know how alert the labor movement in New York always is to such opportunities. I am sure that the people of the Empire State and its construction workers will reap tangible benefits from this new law.

Let me quickly enumerate some of the other laws passed by Congress that directly affect the Building Trades:

Public Works appropriations of 11 billion dollars for construction.

A Rivers and Harbors Act providing more than 800 million dollars for construction.

The Higher Education Facilities Act, authorizing a two-billion-dollar program for construction of college facilities.

The Medical Facilities Act, containing matching Federal grants of 175 million dollars for building medical schools.

There were a number of other construction programs, including those for military and space exploration purposes, with additional large appropriations, but I think I've listed enough to indicate that Uncle Sam has become the biggest builder in the world.

Yet the Government is still not building enough.

Our country desperately needs a multi-billion dollar program for Federal Aid to Education, to build safe, modern and expanded elementary schools and high schools for our children—schools that local and State Governments don't have the resources to finance.

We need a huge Public Works Acceleration Program to help build vital community facilities. Present funds for this purpose are rapidly being exhausted.

Housing Needed

We need a large Housing and Slum Clearance program to provide decent low-cost homes.

We need a long-range Conservation program to save our forests and other natural resources.

If the present Congress doesn't get around to acting favorably on these measures before it adjourns, labor is going to continue the fight in the next Congress.

We won't quit until we win and we've got to win because we're right. The surest road to full employment is to build what America needs.

Before leaving the area of Building Trades legislation, I would like to mention incidentally a recent significant victory won by our Brotherhood. We succeeded, after long, painstaking and diligent work, in prevailing upon this Congress to pass—without a dissenting vote—a bill which will relieve our Brotherhood from having to pay Federal taxes on the income derived from the citrus groves that are a part of Carpenters Home at Lakeland Florida. All of that income, as you know, goes toward paying the costs of maintaining the retirement home for our elderly members. But it covers only a fraction of the cost. The deficit is made up from our international treasury. We are indeed happy that Congress and the President saw the wisdom of letting us continue this humanitarian project without subjecting us to unjustified taxes so heavy as to jeopardize the future of the Home. Now it is secure.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council considered in depth major legislation of universal importance to all citizens, including our own union members.

Tax Change Helped

We found that the Tax Reduction Law has succeeded in bringing about all the constructive results that labor predicted for it. Business is booming. Sales, production and profits have climbed to all-time highs. Total employment has gone beyond the 72 million figure for the first time. There has even been a small but welcome drop in unemployment, as I reported at the outset. When this happens in the face of automation, higher worker productivity and a rapidly increasing labor force, we know that we are at last making some progress.

However, a little bit of progress is not enough. We cannot afford to become complacent. We cannot relax until we have banished the curse of mass unemployment for good and all.

For that reason, the labor movement continues to push for sound, reasonable and constructive goals.

We want a shorter workweek, as a further step to diminish the ranks of the unemployed.

We want to increase mass purchasing power by raising the Federal minimum wage to $2 an hour.

We want to increase Social Security benefits considerably beyond the modest improvements voted by the House Ways and Means Committee.

We must have Hospitalization Insurance for the Aged under Social Security, a reform long overdue.

We see the need for an anti-poverty program of far greater scope than the one just approved by Congress.

A Look Ahead

When these reforms are enacted, millions of our citizens still at the bottom of the economic ladder will get a break at last. The victims of discrimination will experience an economic lift that will make the Civil Rights Act far more meaningful to them. Business and industry will develop new markets for their products right here at home, without having to do business with foreign dictators or debt welshers.

How are we going to get this job done?

It isn't going to be easy—let's face it.

Yet victory lies well within our grasp in the next year or two.

The great leader of the American trade union movement, George Meany, himself a graduate of the New York Building Trades, has the problem figured out mathematically.

All we have to do, he says, is to re-elect our friends in Congress and gain 25 additional seats in the House of Representatives. This would break the control of the coalition and give the liberal forces clear majorities in both branches of Congress.

Just 25 seats! There are perhaps a hundred marginal districts that swing one way or the other in each election by a comparative handful of votes. If we can get our own members and their adult relatives and friends to register and vote in the November elections, the job can be done.

Today, as from the very beginning of our trade union movement, political education and political action provide organized labor with the passkeys to progress.

The odds were heavy against us years ago. Now the picture is entirely different.

This year the odds are on our side.

We can win and if we have any sense at all, we will.

Those who are solidly aligned against us have made the issues in the coming election crystal clear. They have come right out and boasted that they are against us.

Let me make my position completely clear. I am rejecting the Republican Platform of 1964 as an insult to the intelligence of the voters.

"I am rejecting the Republican Platform of 1964 as an insult to the intelligence of the voters."

I am repudiating the Republican Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates as avowed and deliberate enemies of our trade union movement.

G.O.P. "Impossible"

I am talking as a Republican who finds it impossible to vote Republican this year.

In taking that position I have distinguished company. The two United States Senators from New York State, both eminent Republicans, have disavowed their Party's standard bearer and his extreme, reactionary views; so have progressive Republican officials and members all over the nation. Two colleagues of mine on the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, who have been active Republicans throughout their careers, also have announced they cannot stomach the Party's ticket or platform this year.

Let me spell out the reasons.

On Labor-management issues, the Republican platform comes out for prosecution of unions as well as corporations under the Anti-Trust laws. Labor thought it had that problem licked when the Clayton Act was passed in 1914. That law exempted unions from such prosecution because the "labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." A generation later, an over-zealous Assistant Attorney General sought to overcome this legal barrier by the indictment of our own Brotherhood's leaders as a test case leading to many other prosecutions of unions under Anti-Trust laws. The Supreme Court, in the famous Hutcheson decision, halted that campaign in its tracks. Now the N.A.M. and the Chamber of Commerce are trying to revive it by the passage of new legislation.

The Republican Party supports *them* against *us*.

Take the Republican Presidential candidate's own record. The only piece of national legislation he has sponsored in the 88th Congress is a proposed nationwide "Right-to-Work" Bill, seeking to outlaw all forms of union security. The bill did not get to first base. Neither, we hope, will its author in his quest of the White House.

His votes in Congress have broken all previous records for being 100 percent anti-labor. His Vice Presidential running-mate's record is a close second in that respect.

Now let us consider the qualifications of President Lyndon B. Johnson, who a few days from now will win the Democratic Presidential nomination by acclamation.

Johnson's record as a Congressman and Senator is by no means simon-pure. He voted for Taft-Hartley and other anti-labor bills in his time. But he has proved himself a big enough man to rise above past mistakes.

Friend of Labor

Today President Johnson is not ashamed to be listed as a friend of labor. He is proud of it. He has fought our battles in Congress. And he has won many of them.

As a further example of President Johnson's capacity for growth in understanding and vision, we must remember that he is a Texan, born and bred to racial attitudes reflecting the practices of his home community. Yet as Vice President and now as President he has fought and won the greatest civil rights battle since the one led by Lincoln.

Less than ten months ago, Lyndon Johnson suddenly was called upon to undertake the heaviest responsibilities the world can impose upon any man, when President John F. Kennedy was struck down by an assassin's bullets.

In that short time, he has proved himself supremely capable of national leadership.

He has faced up to every international crisis that has arisen with courage, calmness and effective action.

He has spurred Congress into enacting major legislative programs, winning bi-partisan support of many key bills by exerting the highest qualities of leadership.

He has successfully espoused the cause of the underpriviledged and poverty-stricken, when lesser lights thought he had no chance of winning.

Not an Extremist

He has tried to be moderate, raher than extreme. Business leaders as well as labor leaders admire his political know-how and his sound approach to the nation's problems.

On September 1st, after the Democratic National Party has adopted its platform and chosen its national ticket, the General Board of the AFL-CIO will meet in Washington to go through the formality of making detailed comparisons between the platforms and candidates of both parties. It will then vote an endorsement.

You know and I know what that endorsement will be. You know and I know it will be unanimous for President Johnson. He is going to get it because he has earned it.

Labor is confident that Johnson will win in November. We dare not be over-confident, however. The Republican candidate has a well-organized machine and it will be well-financed. He will receive support from extremist groups, from the hate mongers, from some misguided working people and from the hard core of Republicans who put party loyalty above their better judgment.

If they win, if they elect their man, it will be a calamity for labor, for the national economy and for the cause of world peace. We must do our utmost to produce a landslide victory for Johnson for the sake of our own country and the free world. I say this as an American and as a Republican. I deeply believe that an overwhelming victory for Johnson will not bury the Republican Party but restore it to newer and more vigorous future growth, as a party of all the people, not merely the right-wing extremists.

Here in New York, you have the opportunity of putting President Johnson over the top with a bang on Election Day. I know that the members of our Brotherhood will hammer home the victory resoundingly.

Washington ROUNDUP

INTEREST RATES AND THE TAXPAYER—Representative Wright Patman, Dem., Tex., recently gave the House a lesson in economics in a 9,000-word speech early last month entitled "The A B C's of America's Money System." Banking control and high interest charges which the taxpayer must pay were explored fully. The speech made such an impression that a number of organizations, including labor unions, are distributing copies far and wide. He made a plea to "bring back public responsibility to the Federal Reserve System." His educational effort is likely to have some real repercussions in the economic and monetary community.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL DIGEST—Louis Sherman, general counsel for the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, has written a digest of Title 7 of the Civil Rights Bill signed by the President in early July. This title concerns the prohibition against discrimination in employment and apprenticeship. The digest spells out in easily understood language what the title means both to unions and to employers.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKS ON POLITICS—This is open season on books designed to inform, influence and educate the citizen on matters political. In addition to the frankly propagandistic books, there are several low-cost books which are of interest to the average voter. Among these are some which were geared in part to the national party conventions and some to the continuing campaign. One of the best is "Elections—1964," a National Observer (weekly newspaper) Newsbook ($1); "1964 Guide to Conventions and Elections," prepared by the staff of CBS and published by Dell (50 cents); "New York Times Election Handbook—1964," a McGraw-Hill paperback (95 cents); "Herald Tribune 1964 Presidential Election Guide," published by Whitney Communication Corp. ($1). All the books are good buys with the National Observer's book probably having more permanent value than the others.

'FILMS FOR LABOR' is the title of a new edition of an useful AFL-CIO publication (78 pages—45 cents). The booklet lists the latest films purchased by the AFL-CIO Department of Education Film Library. The films lists ways of using films to spark interest in meetings and discussions. The booklet is a "must" for educational committee chairmen of local unions of district labor groups.

MAN-HOURS IN HOUSE BUILDING—Each $1,000 spent in construction of one-family dwellings results in 204 man-hours of employment, the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates. A 1962 housing survey, just completed by the Bureau, reveals that each $1,000 created 72 man-hours of on-site construction employment and 132 off-site hours of work in supporting industries.

BUILDING TRADES WAGES RISE—Wage scales of union building trades workers rose an average of 2.7 per cent, or 11.0 cents an hour, in the second quarter of 1964. The figures reflect the traditional spring bargaining in the construction industry, as well as deferred increases under contracts negotiated earlier. In the corresponding quarter of 1963, the rise was 2.3 per cent (9.1 cents).

GAINS UNDER JFK AND LBJ—At a recent reception given by President Johnson for the leadership of the American labor movement he outlined the record of his Administration and the Kennedy Administration, noting the "progress we have made together." He listed: Five million more Americans at work at nonfarm jobs; industrial production up 27½ per cent; average weekly earnings up $14.56; personal income up by $83 billion—or one-fifth; and typical family of four has gained $12.00 in after-tax, take-home income.

UNION VOTERS REGISTER—Al Barkan of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education estimated last month that "roughly 65 per cent of our people are registered. Of that, I would say that 80 to 85 per cent vote in a Presidential election. In a primary, in an off-year, it will go down to 60 per cent of those registered." He called for further efforts to get out more union voters.

Carpenter Leader Devoted His Life to Advancing the American Labor Movement

By JOHN CORR

ON January 13, 1874, thousands of jobless men marched into Tompkins Square in New York City. At their head was 21-year-old Peter J. McGuire. Inside the square, a large force of policemen, mounted and on foot, waited in watchful silence.

McGuire and a group of assorted trade unionists had organized the demonstration to protest the refusal of city officials to help the thousands of men and women thrown out of work by the severe depression of 1873.

Peter McGuire

The city had granted a demonstration permit, but almost at the last minute had withdrawn it. McGuire refused to call off the protest meeting. "We will hold it (the demonstration) at 11 a.m., as set. This is a public square. We are the public."

When the workers had proceeded well into the square, the policemen charged. Hundreds of the marchers, including McGuire, were clubbed to the ground. Samuel Gompers was one of the marchers; he barely escaped a mounted policeman by jumping into an alleyway.

The actions of the police only stiffened McGuire's determination to fight for labor's rightful place in society. The resolution that he displayed in Tompkins Square was to be his trademark as he went on to develop into one of the leaders of the American labor movement.

McGuire is known primarily as the founder of our national labor holiday—but this was only one of many accomplishments. In more than three decades of fighting for the rights of wage earners, he founded The Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, led the drive for the eight-hour day and helped lay the foundation of the former American Federation of Labor. Gaining social justice for working people was the central theme of McGuire's life. In his pursuit of this goal, he ranged from rank-and-file organizing, emphasizing political action to economic trade unionism—but still working for his ideals. The course of his career was most strongly influenced by the bitter poverty he knew as a youth.

Peter James McGuire was born on July 6, 1852, in a tenement on New York's lower east side. He was the second of six children born to John J. McGuire and Catherine Hand O'Riley McGuire, whose first husband had died, leaving her with two children. The elder McGuire had emigrated from Ireland in 1847.

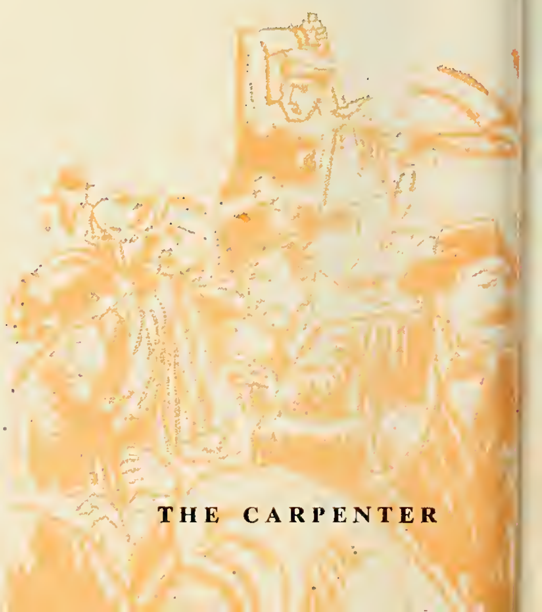
The large McGuire family was hard-pressed to get along on the modest wages of the father, who worked as a porter in the Lord & Taylor department store. The family's financial situation became precarious in 1863, when John McGuire suddenly enlisted in the Union Army. Peter, then 11, left the local parochial school and went out looking for odd jobs to help the family.

For the next two years, the youth sold newspapers, held horses, shined shoes and ran errands.

"I was everything but a sword swallower," he once recalled. "And sometimes I was so hungry, a sword—with mustard, of course—would have tasted fine."

When the elder McGuire returned from the war in 1865, he and 13-year-old Peter went to work at Lord & Taylor. At this time Peter began to attend free night classes at Cooper Union, where he spent many hours in the library studying social, economic and political history.

While at Cooper Union, McGuire



One of the most famous of all Labor Day historical pictures is this illustration showing the first Labor Day parade. The annual parade on labor's own holiday has long been part of the American scene, but in recent years interest has declined markedly.

began a lifelong friendship with Gompers, who remembered him as an "alert, attractive young Irish-American hungry for information and opportunities to discuss current problems."

In 1867, at the age of 15, McGuire became an apprentice wood joiner at a New York piano factory where the carpenters were members of a union affiliated with the International Workingmen's Association. an early organization. With the experience of extreme poverty fresh in mind, McGuire soon allied himself with other worker organizations of the period and worked with them until the Tompkins Square episode in 1874.

McGuire often rode freight cars or walked while preaching the need for political action to workers in New England and the middle west. Many times he ate only once a day in order to travel as far as possible on his limited funds. When he ran out of money, he worked as a carpenter until he had enough to resume his journeys.

On the speaker's platform, he was a commanding figure—well-built, fairly tall, with dark hair, mustache and burning blue eyes. His forceful delivery and his ability to cut to the heart of the matter earned him a large following in many cities and towns.

At that time McGuire emphasized political action as a more efficient way to better the lot of workers than trade unionism. But he changed his mind somewhat in 1877, while he was on a five-day walking tour of New England.

Passing through New Bedford, Mass., he became involved in a bitter strike at the Wamsutta Knitting Mills. Initially merely curious, he was soon directing the strike. He later left New Bedford with a new respect for trade unions.

In 1878, McGuire moved to St. Louis, where he organized for a political party. Recognizing his aggressive ability, the St. Louis Trades & Labor Alliance sent him to the state capital as a labor lobbyist. There McGuire succeeded in persuading the legislature to create the first bureau of labor statistics in the United States. This bureau was vital to labor because it furnished official statistics on unemployment and other matters important to workers. McGuire was appointed deputy commissioner of the bureau.

But that post could not hold him for long. He resigned to return to St. Louis, where he took a job as a furniture worker and began to organize the city's carpenters who, like most of the workers of the day, labored long hours for low pay.

McGuire soon formed a citywide carpenters' alliance and, under his leadership, the wages of the St. Louis carpenters rose from $1.50 to $3 a day.

However, the victory of the carpenters was short-lived. Attracted by the high wage in St. Louis, carpenters from other areas descended on the city in 1881, swelling the labor supply and thereby sweeping away the recent wage gains.

After this disaster, McGuire realized that the carpenters would have to organize nationally if union standards were to be maintained in any one place. He began to work for this objective, drawing upon the many friendships made during his speech-making tours of the middle west and New England.

On August 8, 1881, 12 carpenter unions met in Chicago in response to McGuire's call and formed the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners (which later merged with the United Order of Carpenters and Joiners to form the United Brotherhood we know today.) McGuire was elected secretary, with all the powers usually wielded by a union president, at a salary of $750 a year. He also was named editor of THE CARPENTER, the union's newspaper.

He used THE CARPENTER to explain

An early Labor Day parade in Chicago in the era of the horse-drawn vehicles. Interest was high in the pre-auto era.

the vital labor issues of the day and to broaden the general educational level of the union members. In the 1880s the newspaper published a serialized history of the world, and offered works of Plato, Ruskin and other giants of philosophy at cut-rate prices.

National Order Needed

Recognizing that centralization was necessary not only for the carpenters but also for the entire labor movement, McGuire played a leading role in the organization of a national labor federation. He wrote the call for the convention of national labor unions that met in Chicago on November 15, 1881, and formed the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, which was to become the American Federation of Labor five years later.

McGuire then moved the Carpenters' headquarters to New York and plunged into the battle for the eight-hour day, one of his long-sought goals. As far back as 1873, he had helped to organize an eight-hour parade in New York.

McGuire also was interested in another idea. On May 18, 1882, he rose at a meeting of the New York Central Labor Union and proposed that a day be set aside annually to honor labor. He suggested that the day "should be celebrated by a street parade, which would publicly show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations."

McGuire told the responsive audience that the day should be the first Monday in September because "it would come at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays."

The Central Labor Union enthusiastically took up the idea and sponsored the first Labor Day parade the following September 5. Ten thousand marchers strode up Broadway from City Hall to Union Square and then assembled in Reservoir Park, where they held a picnic.

In 1884, the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions became the first national labor organization to formally endorse Labor Day. In that year, Labor Day parades on the first Monday in September were held in cities throughout the northeast. One year later, the day was observed around the country.

In 1887, Oregon became the first state to legalize Labor Day. That same year similar laws were passed by Colorado, New Jersey, New York and Massachusetts.

Waiting for the Labor Day parade in a small Pennsylvania town. This is a scene that has been enacted thousands of times all over the country as union groups parade and their friends and families line the streets to watch.

After years of lobbying by McGuire and other labor leaders, Rep. Amos J. Cummings (D-N. Y.), a member of Typographical Union No. 6, introduced a bill in Congress calling for a national Labor Day on the first Monday in September. The bill passed Congress and was signed into law by President Grover Cleveland on June 28, 1894.

Speaker for Labor

McGuire's ready grasp of economic theory was one of his strongest points. As a result, he was always in demand to speak for labor before Congress.

In 1883, for example, McGuire explained to the Senate Education and Labor Committee the importance of consumer purchasing power to the health of the economy. He pointed out to that conservative panel that an employer who cut wages to make up for reduced demand for his products only contributes to further demand reduction.

". . . In proportion as those wages are reduced," McGuire said, "he (the employer) curtails the home market for the goods of all other producers."

He remained a bachelor until 1884 when, at the age of 32, he married Christina Wolff, 25, of Staten Island. They were to have a boy and three girls. The newlyweds moved to Cleveland, where they lived for a few years before settling in Philadelphia.

When McGuire proposed Labor Day in 1882, he was involved in building up his union and traveling about the country—usually "riding the rods"—organizing support for the eight-hour day.

"In 1868 the United States passed an eight-hour law (for federal employes)," he told the Carpenters, "and that law has been enforced just twice. If you want an eight-hour law, make it yourself."

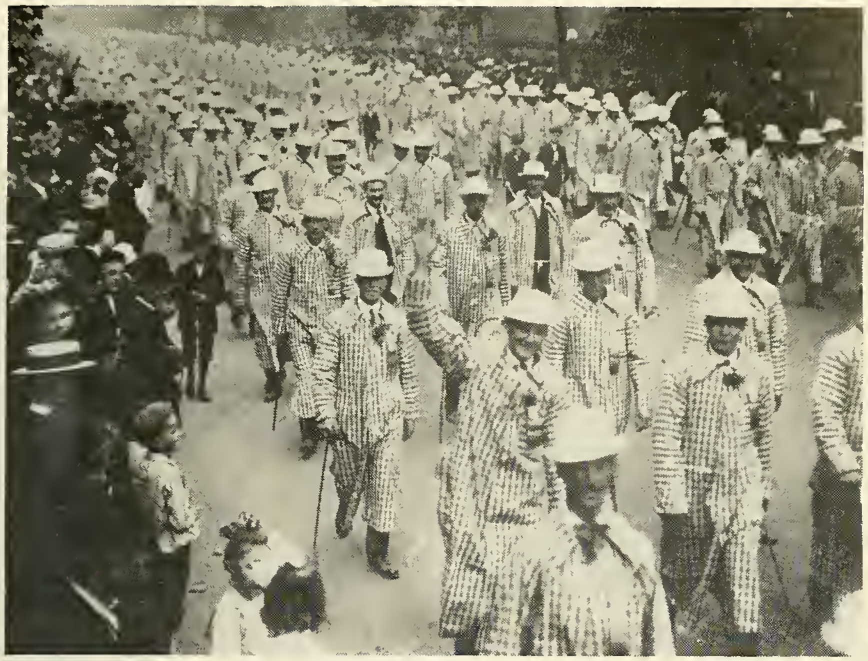
At the 1884 convention of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions, the Carpenters succeeded in getting passed a resolution stating that eight hours "shall constitute a legal day's work from and after May 1, 1886 . . ."

Eight-Hour Action

When the May Day deadline arrived two years later, 350,000 workers across the nation struck for eight hours. In Chicago, 40,000 walked off the job and more than 45,000 won a shorter work day without a strike. Eight-hour parades were held in New York and Detroit.

It is established that more than half of the strikers won eight hours while most of the remainder won a cut of two or three hours daily. An employer counter-offensive following the Haymarket Riot in 1886 forced many of the unions to give up their May Day gains; nevertheless, many workers held on to shorter work days.

The 1886 strike was a demonstration of the great power of the eight-



A uniformed marching group in a Labor Day parade of yesteryear. In many communities it was the custom—and still is—for the various trade unions to outfit themselves in distinctive garb for the big Labor Day celebration.

hour day idea as an organizing weapon. The May Day drive increased the membership of the Carpenters from 6,000 to 28,000. Furthermore, other unions found the eight-hour idea attracted great numbers of workers who had been indifferent to organized labor.

At this time it became clear that an organization stronger than the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions would be needed to give labor an effective national voice.

After a preliminary conference attended by prominent union leaders, McGuire and others who were at the meeting issued a call for a national convention of trade unions to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on December 8, 1886. At this historic meeting, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions was dissolved and the American Federation of Labor was formed in its place.

The AFL elected Gompers president, McGuire secretary and Gabriel Edmonston, a Carpenter official, treasurer. The election of two Carpenters was an indication of the weight of their union as the largest and most ambitious in the Federation.

In the difficult first years of the AFL, Gompers recalled, McGuire was always ready to help him. ". . . The only other officer of the Federation who felt a real responsibility for the work was P. J. McGuire," Gompers later wrote.

Eight-Hour Drive

Following the birth of the AFL, McGuire and the Carpenters stepped up their drive for the eight-hour day. In 1888, the Carpenters' convention directed another strike onslaught for eight hours on May 1, 1890, and the AFL gave its unqualified support.

The eight-hour day also was being sought in the 1880s in Europe. As an 1889 AFL pamphlet stated: "Although there is no international organization, there is a manifest international movement in this direction. Even in Germany the demand for eight hours has been voiced by a strike of nearly a hundred thousand laborers. In England they have already reached nine hours and a half and are now asking for the next step towards eight. The same movement is taking form in France and Belgium."

The Carpenters, as the strongest AFL affiliate, were selected to spearhead the 1890 drive with a strike. The other affiliates were to support the Carpenters with demonstrations and cash contributions.

To gain international support for the eight-hour strike, Gompers sought the support of leaders from many countries who were meeting in Paris in 1889 at the founding congress of the Second International. Gompers asked that May 1, 1890, be celebrated as an International Labor Day.

The Conference agreed and resolved to "organize a great international demonstration so that in all countries and in all cities on one appointed day the toiling masses shall demand of the state authorities the legal reduction of the working day to eight hours. . . ." Thus May Day as an international labor holiday has its roots in part in the American quest for the eight-hour day.

Worldwide Action

May 1, 1890 was one of the most powerful international labor demonstrations in history. Tens of thousands of workers demonstrated throughout the world—in Australia, Belgium, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Peru, Switzerland and the United States.

In the United States, the Carpenters scored a great breakthrough. The union reported that the eight-hour objective was won by more than 46,000 workers in 137 cities and that nearly 30,000 more had reduced their hours from ten to nine. About 22,000 new members joined the Carpenters as a result of the 1890 drive, as compared with an increase of 3,000 members the previous year. Thousands of other union members were able to gain shorter hours because of the impact of the Carpenters' strike.

During the 1890s, McGuire attended to the affairs of his union and spent much of his time helping to explain the AFL legislative viewpoint to Congress. He was especially interested in a 40-hour-week law and was bitterly disappointed when Congress failed to pass one.

His Final Years

McGuire's health began to fail in 1900, when he was only 48. Thirty years of riding the rods, skipping meals and working long hours in labor's cause began to take their toll. Illness forced him to resign as first vice president of the AFL.

McGuire retired to a rented house in a run-down section of Camden, N. J. He had lived modestly all his life; now he was a pauper, suffering with rheumatism, dropsy, and other ailments.

On the evening of February 18, 1906, he wrote to an old friend in New England. "I'm very tired of it all, old boy, and, of late, in looking my past in the face."

Later that night, McGuire died at home. In his last moments his thoughts naturally turned to his union; the dejection he had felt earlier in the evening passed. His last words, spoken while delirious, were: "I've got to get to California. The boys in Local 22 need me."

Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Campaign Reaches $70,000 Mark This Month

Union Support Praised; Contributions Should Come Through General Office

THE total contributions reported to date for the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive has hit the $70,000 mark, figures reported in this issue show.

The funds collected go to two worthy causes: the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library and the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation.

In the funds listed below is one which totals $3,000 (from L.U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.) and one for $728 (L.U. 608, New York, N. Y.). These are generous contributions and help mightily in swelling the total credited to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Members will recall that the campaign by the Carpenters follows action taken by the General Board of the AFL-CIO in making a voluntary assessment on each affiliated national and international union. The suggested assessment was 2.5 cents per member per month for 20 months beginning March 1, 1964 and extending through October, 1965.

The Carpenters' Executive Board followed this action by unanimous approval pledging to cooperate fully with the spirit and intent of the campaign. Carpenters have always been noted for their generous participation in public service and humanitarian drives and the steps taken thus far by the organization is further proof that this is true.

A word of advice is extended, however, to all local unions in the matter of donations. In June through the pages of THE CARPENTER locals were advised that "it is our understanding that some local community drives for contributions to this Fund are underway. While it makes no difference how or where contributions are made, it is important that our Brotherhood get credit for all contributions made by our organization. Therefore, we are requesting that all contributions be channeled through the General Office."

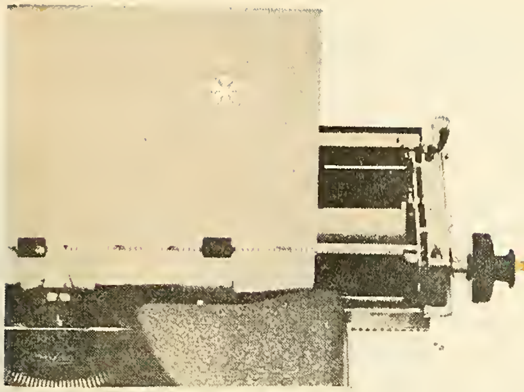
In transmitting contributions all checks should be made out to the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund and should be mailed to General Secretary R. E. Livingston, 101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

JOHN F. KENNEDY
(1917-1963)

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
(1884-1962)

Carpenter Contributions to Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 2765, Nassau County, N. Y.	$ 125.00
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	43.75
L.U. 2751, New York, N. Y.	35.00
L.U. 180, Vallejo, Calif.	22.78
L.U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.	100.00
L.U. 2143, Ukiah, Calif	20.00
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.	5.00
L.U. 1649, Woodhaven, N. Y.	36.00
L.U. 608, New York, N. Y.	728.00
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
L.U. 2189, Madera, Calif.	1.00
L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.	24.40
L.U. 1550, Braintree, Mass.	86.00
Bay Counties District Council, San Francisco, Calif.	100.00
L.U. 176, Newport, R. I.	10.00
L.U. 3119, Tacoma, Wash.	20.00
L.U. 1407, San Pedro, Calif.	200.00
L.U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.	3,000.00
L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif.	30.00
L.U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	$ 18.80
L.U. 314, Madison, Wis.	815.00
L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.	24.40
L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y.	800.00
L.U. 2274, Pittsburgh, Pa.	120.00
L.U. 2189, Madera, Calif.	.90
L.U. 1289, Seattle, Wash.	85.50
L.U. 2577, Salem, Indiana	193.00
L.U. 1633, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	3.50
L.U. 1135, Port Jefferson, N. Y.	3.60
L.U. 39, Cleveland, Ohio	10.00
L.U. 900, Altoona, Pa.	1.70
L.U. 180, Vallejo, Calif.	22.80
Total for August	$ 6,696.13
Previous contributions	52,500.00
United Brotherhood	10,803.87
Total to date	$70,000.00



EDITORIALS

Labor Day 1964

With this issue of THE CARPENTER we pay special tribute to Labor Day, to its founders and to the trade unionists who, through the years, have helped this day to be significant to all who toil. The special article on page 6 and the front cover are reminders of the holiday and what it means. Carpenters have a special pride in Labor Day since one of our members, Peter J. McGuire, is credited with being the "Father of Labor Day."

As we celebrate Labor Day 1964, we should look back in retrospect at the distance we have traveled, the achievements we have won, the obstacles we have overcome. Being a union man not so long ago was not always a healthy matter, but through the years unions have won a decent place in American society. The status achieved has not come easily nor will it be retained without continued efforts. We should remember as we celebrate this holiday that the present broad phalanx of labor has been developed through the unremitting efforts of dedicated men and women through nearly nine decades of organizational struggle. We cannot overemphasize the role those who built our unions have played in winning the rights and benefits we have today.

But we as union people cannot rest on our accomplishments. We have battles today to fight. We must fight to retain our gains on both the economic and legislative fronts. We know that efforts are being made to thwart our further advance, to slow our economic gains and to turn back the clock on legislative progress. We know that today, in union there is strength as true in our day as it was in Peter McGuire's.

We know that as we fight for our continued advancement today we must work with determination and resourcefulness. We cannot slacken our efforts. Every year, every month and even every day we face a challenge to unionism.

We should make Labor Day 1964 one for pausing to rededicate ourselves to the cause for which our union forebears struggled. Only by carrying forward in the future in the spirit which has built solid progress in the past can we hope to overcome the hurdles ahead and keep moving toward a constantly improving standards of working and living.

Needless Deaths

The coming of Labor Day focuses attention on the long travel weekend during which millions of Americans are on the highway. Some are making short intercity trips and some are taking longer journeys for a last fling at a vacation weekend before summers ends. Whatever the reasons may be, we do know that the long weekend sees many on the road.

This year we have had long weekends on Memorial Day and Independence Day and these both have been periods of high accident incidence. Every long weekend allows for extra travel time and extra opportunities for highway tragedies.

Last year almost 44,000 persons met death on the highway. This is a shocking number. The AFL-CIO and the National Safety Council have cooperated for the past few years in seeing to labor's cooperation in bringing down the tragic highway toll. Cooperation has been forthcoming this year and we hope when the returns are all in, there will be some encouraging results.

Much of the highway carnage is preventable—if everyone uses an extra measure of care. We hope that the final figures will show that extra care has been used when all the results are accounted for in 1964.

Improvement, but Still Problems

The national economy is improving, but some deep-seated problems remain, thinks the AFL-CIO Executive Council. Upon adjournment of its quarterly meeting last month it recounted some of the advances being made in the health of the economy, but at the same time it raised some warning flags.

The Council noted increased automation, the growth of teen-agers in the work force and the cuts in defense spending all have grave implications. In its statement the Council called for:

- Increased investment by the Government in human and natural resources in order to create jobs and specifically called for improvements in schools, housing and community facilities.
- Measures to aid the low-wage workers, the aged and the jobless in order to boost the buying power of these groups.
- Steps to increase the job chances and ease the displacement of labor and to reduce working hours.

Special emphasis was placed on housing, a view with which we concur. The Council is aware of the economic needs of the people—let us hope that Congress reads with interest the statement by the AFL-CIO.

UNCLE SAM POLICES FALSE

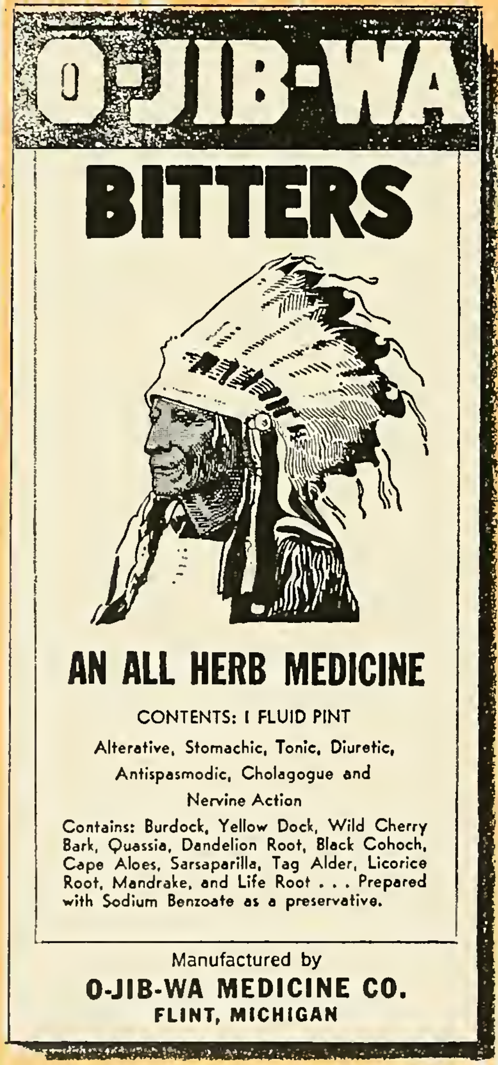
By **PAUL RAND DIXON**
Chairman, Federal Trade Commission

THE old style medicine man, touting his snake oil from the tailgate of a wagon, has disappeared from the American scene. More often than not, we have read, he was a colorful, genial old character. But for all his color and geniality he was a fraud. With full knowledge that his product was utterly worthless for most, if not all, of the ailments he recommended it for, we can be glad that the charlatan has passed into legend.

There are not many real counterparts of the old quack, in the sense that modern purveyors deliberately promote food, drugs, cosmetics and therapeutic devices that are worthless in treating conditions for which their products are recommended. The advertising to the public of products represented as cancer and arthritis cures, rejuvenating drugs, mysterious concoctions to remedy any and every illness from which mankind suffers, and the like, which was widespread only 20 or so years ago, is seldom seen today. Today's advertising is generally more sophisticated in its deception, exaggerating and distorting limited value which the product may possess.

This is due both to self-policing by the individual businessman and to vigorous enforcement of the Federal Trade Commission Act by this Commission, particularly its enforcement of those provisions embodied in the Wheeler-Lea Amendment to the Act, which occurred in 1938. This amendment declared that—

"It shall be unlawful for any person, partnership, or corporation to dissemi-



O-JIB-WA
BITTERS

AN ALL HERB MEDICINE

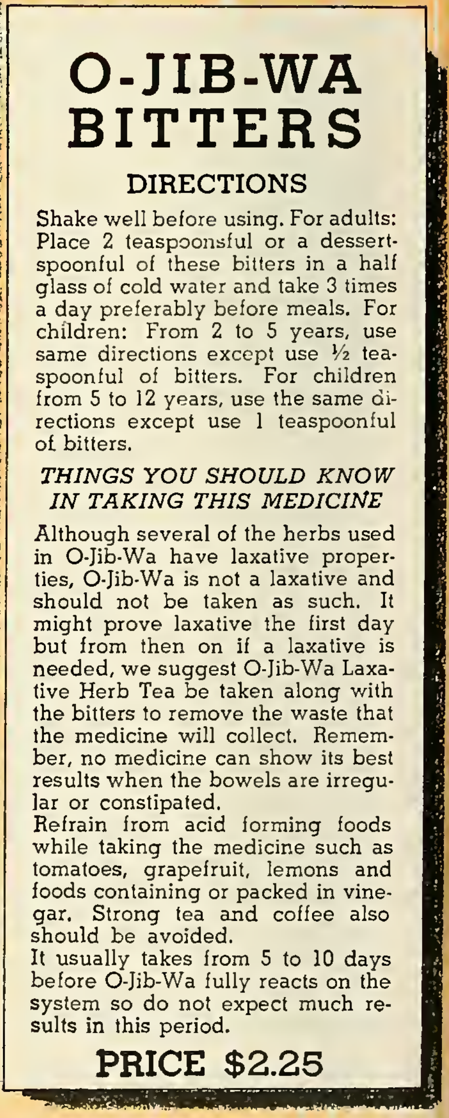
CONTENTS: 1 FLUID PINT

Alterative, Stomachic, Tonic, Diuretic, Antispasmodic, Cholagogue and Nervine Action

Contains: Burdock, Yellow Dock, Wild Cherry Bark, Quassia, Dandelion Root, Black Cohoch, Cape Aloes, Sarsaparilla, Tag Alder, Licorice Root, Mandrake, and Life Root . . . Prepared with Sodium Benzoate as a preservative.

Manufactured by
O-JIB-WA MEDICINE CO.
FLINT, MICHIGAN

The patent medicine field is a happy hunting ground for those who prey on the unsuspecting.



O-JIB-WA
BITTERS

DIRECTIONS

Shake well before using. For adults: Place 2 teaspoonsful or a dessertspoonful of these bitters in a half glass of cold water and take 3 times a day preferably before meals. For children: From 2 to 5 years, use same directions except use ½ teaspoonful of bitters. For children from 5 to 12 years, use the same directions except use 1 teaspoonful of bitters.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW IN TAKING THIS MEDICINE

Although several of the herbs used in O-Jib-Wa have laxative properties, O-Jib-Wa is not a laxative and should not be taken as such. It might prove laxative the first day but from then on if a laxative is needed, we suggest O-Jib-Wa Laxative Herb Tea be taken along with the bitters to remove the waste that the medicine will collect. Remember, no medicine can show its best results when the bowels are irregular or constipated.

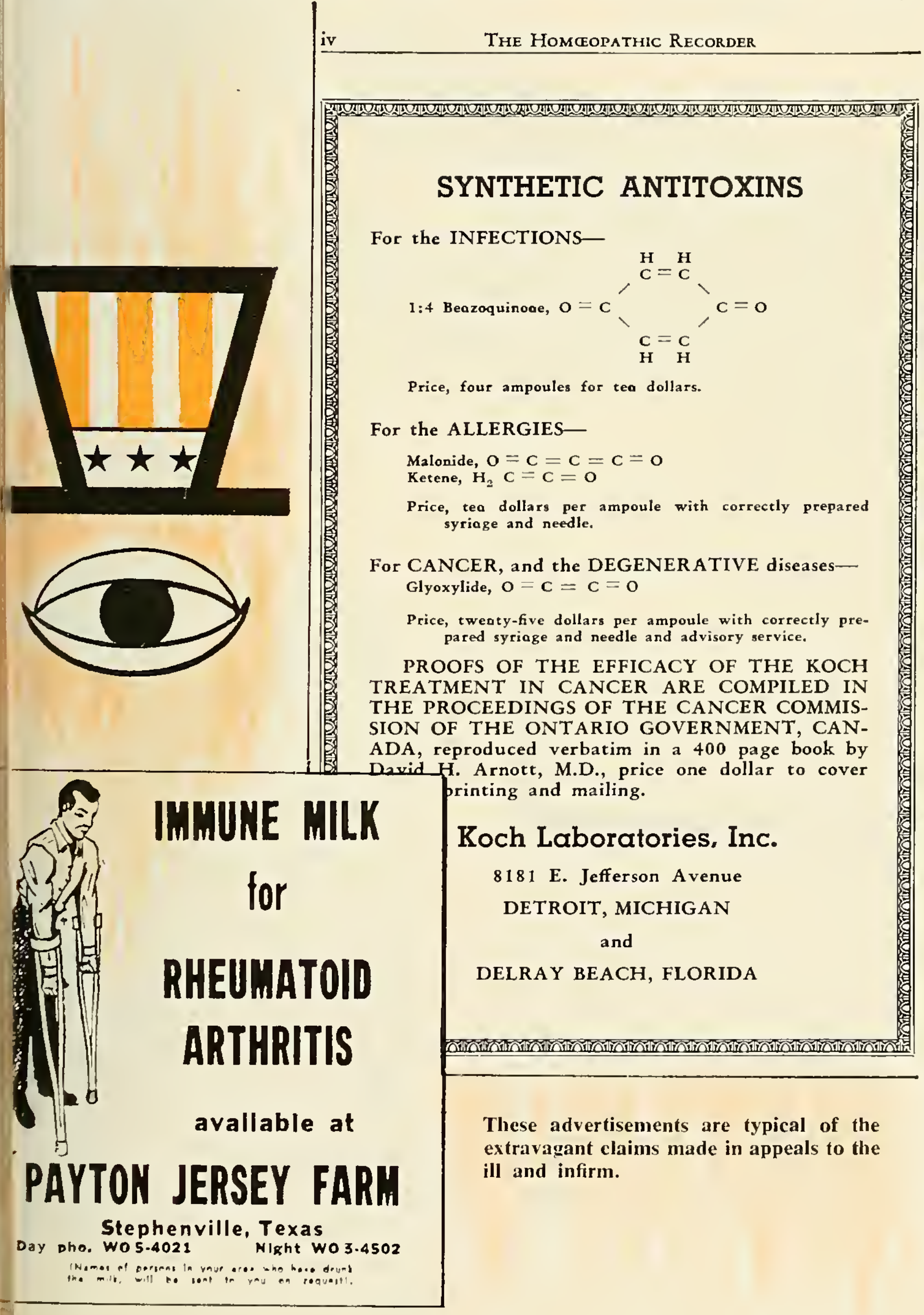
Refrain from acid forming foods while taking the medicine such as tomatoes, grapefruit, lemons and foods containing or packed in vinegar. Strong tea and coffee also should be avoided.

It usually takes from 5 to 10 days before O-Jib-Wa fully reacts on the system so do not expect much results in this period.

PRICE $2.25

Federal Trade Commission is consumer's protector against variety of frauds which the unscrupulous perpetrate in efforts to get rich at expense of the public.

ADVERTISING



iv THE HOMŒOPATHIC RECORDER

SYNTHETIC ANTITOXINS

For the INFECTIONS—

1:4 Benzoquinone, O = C (ring) C = O

Price, four ampoules for ten dollars.

For the ALLERGIES—

Malonide, O = C = C = C = O
Ketene, H_2 C = C = O

Price, ten dollars per ampoule with correctly prepared syringe and needle.

For CANCER, and the DEGENERATIVE diseases—
Glyoxylide, O = C = C = O

Price, twenty-five dollars per ampoule with correctly prepared syringe and needle and advisory service.

PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF THE KOCH TREATMENT IN CANCER ARE COMPILED IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CANCER COMMISSION OF THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT, CANADA, reproduced verbatim in a 400 page book by David H. Arnott, M.D., price one dollar to cover printing and mailing.

Koch Laboratories, Inc.
8181 E. Jefferson Avenue
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
and
DELRAY BEACH, FLORIDA

IMMUNE MILK
for
RHEUMATOID
ARTHRITIS
available at
PAYTON JERSEY FARM
Stephenville, Texas
Day pho. WO 5-4021 Night WO 3-4502
(Names of persons in your area who have drunk the milk, will be sent to you on request).

These advertisements are typical of the extravagant claims made in appeals to the ill and infirm.

nate, or cause to be disseminated, any false advertisement—

(1) By United States mails, or in commerce by any means, for the purpose of inducing, or which is likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase of food, drugs, devices, or cosmetcs; or

(2) By any means, for the purpose of inducing, or which is likely to induce, directly or indirectly, the purchase in commerce of food, drugs, devices, or cosmetics."

Thus the Commission was granted specific authority to protect the public from false advertising of these health products, along with its broader authority to prevent unfair, monopolistic and deceptive practices in commerce.

In the 26 years that have passed since the amendment became law, the Commission has issued orders and accepted stipulations agreeing to cease and desist in nearly 2,700 cases involving food, drugs, therapeutic devices and cosmetics. During the same time countless "assurances of discontinuance" were accepted by the Commission from advertisers of such products who, immediately on receiving an inquiry from the staff, abandoned or corrected their practices.

Evils of Frauds

The false advertising of food, drugs, cosmetics and therapeutic devices is an imposition on the health and purse of the American people. It trades on the sick, the uninformed and the unthinking. It also capitalizes on recent scientific advances in different fields of medicine with extravagant claims for concoctions that do have some slight value. Not only does the advertiser extract the purchase price of his merchandise from those who often can least afford it, but he commonly causes unnecessary suffering through delay by members of the public in seeking competent treatment. The time lost may result in relentless progression of the disease with irreparable damage, and not infrequently may spell the difference between life and death, as in the case of fake cancer cures.

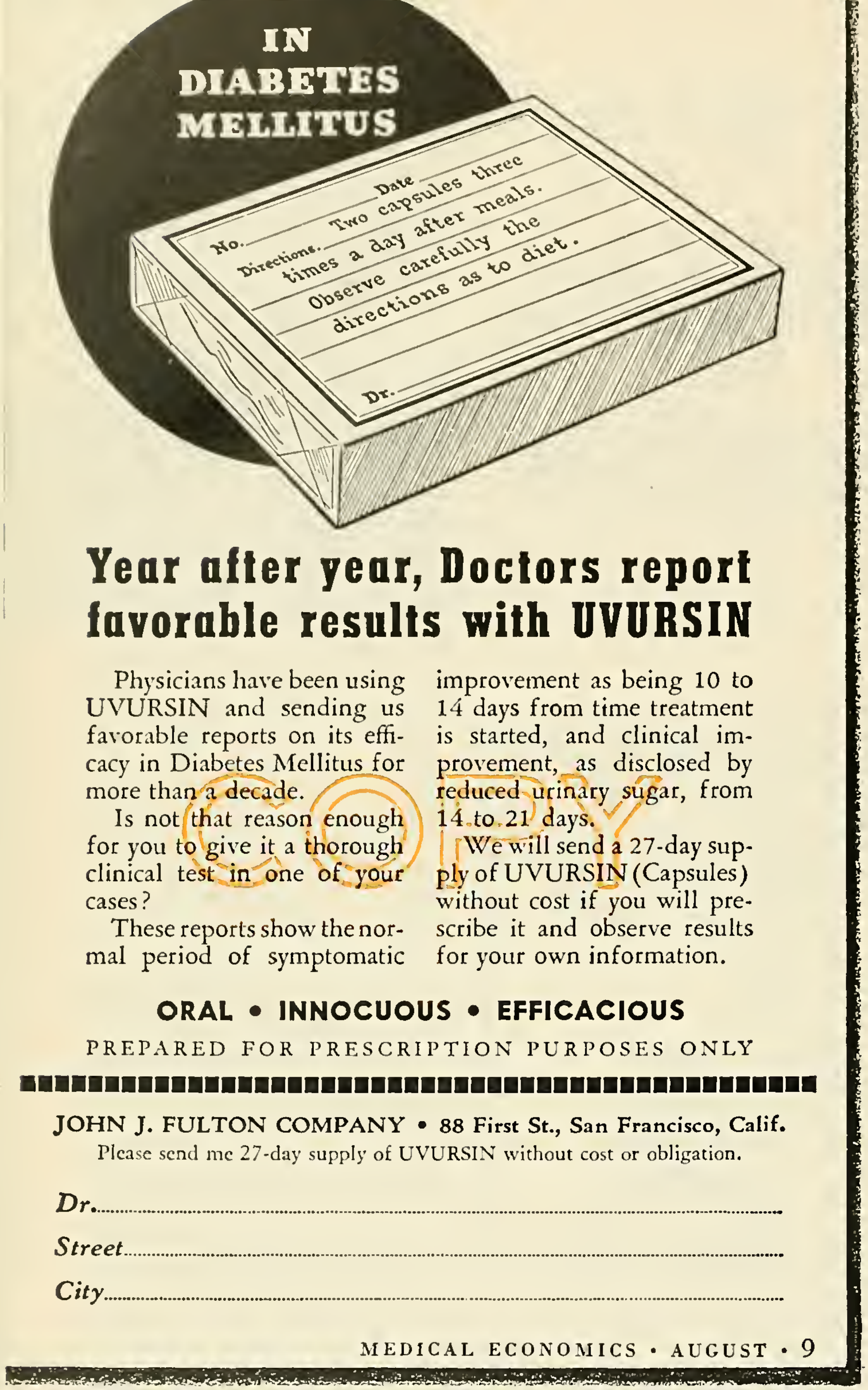
False advertising is uncovered by the Commission as a result of receipt of letters of complaint from members of the public and through its system of monitoring the advertising media of television, radio, newspapers, magazines and other publications. This surveillance procedure enables the Commission to detect unfair promotional schemes in their early stages, and to take appropriate steps to stop them in their incipiency. Unless nipped in the

The advertisements with this article are from the files of the Federal Trade Commission and show the wide range of appeals made for medicines, devices, gadgets etc. with promises to effect miraculous cures or improvements.

bud, false promotions mushroom because of the eagerness of millions of sufferers to try anything whose advertising promises relief.

Proceedings by the Commission, under the law, are not in the nature of criminal actions seeking to punish the violators. The Commission is empowered to stop violations by issuing cease and desist orders which compel abandonment of the unlawful practices. When the alleged violator declines the opportunity to consent to the entry of a cease and desist order, it becomes necessary for the Commission's scientific and legal staff to present evidence of the practices involved. When this occurs the matter is fully litigated much as in a court proceeding before a judge sitting without a jury. Violations of Commission cease and desist orders may result in penalties of up to $5,000 per day for the violation. Whenever a particular health field becomes infested with false advertising, the Commission may proceed against the offenders on an industry-wide basis. This industry-wide procedure combats deception on a broad scale.

Arthritis and rheumatism is one of the most fertile fields for exploitation of the public. It has been estimated that about 11 million people in the United States have some kind of arthritic or rheumatic ailment. Because of the prevalence and chronic nature of these diseases, the public is exposed to a wide variety of so-called "arthritis and rheumatism treatments and cures." In a comprehensive survey made in 1960, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation reported that $250 million is spent annually on products for the relief or cure of arthritis and rheumatism. The Foundation stated further: "Because this painful disease is such a medical mystery, the arthritic victim is the most exploited of all the sick people in the nation. Men and women with twisted backs, inflamed legs and arms, stiffened fingers, and shriveled muscles, are constantly being lured into buying books suggesting cures, inadequate drugs, devices and treatments that are worthless, unduly expensive, and even dangerous."


No.
Date
Directions. Two capsules three times a day after meals. Observe carefully the directions as to diet.
Dr.

IN DIABETES MELLITUS

Year after year, Doctors report favorable results with UVURSIN

Physicians have been using UVURSIN and sending us favorable reports on its efficacy in Diabetes Mellitus for more than a decade.

Is not that reason enough for you to give it a thorough clinical test in one of your cases?

These reports show the normal period of symptomatic improvement as being 10 to 14 days from time treatment is started, and clinical improvement, as disclosed by reduced urinary sugar, from 14 to 21 days.

We will send a 27-day supply of UVURSIN (Capsules) without cost if you will prescribe it and observe results for your own information.

COPY

ORAL • INNOCUOUS • EFFICACIOUS

PREPARED FOR PRESCRIPTION PURPOSES ONLY

JOHN J. FULTON COMPANY • 88 First St., San Francisco, Calif.

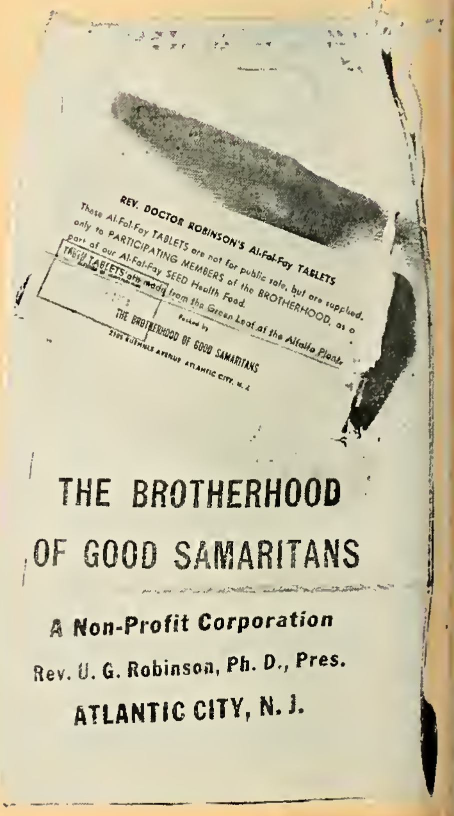
Please send me 27-day supply of UVURSIN without cost or obligation.

Dr.

Street

City

MEDICAL ECONOMICS • AUGUST • 9



REV. DOCTOR ROBINSON'S Al-Fal-Fay TABLETS

These Al-Fal-Fay TABLETS are not for public sale, but are supplied only to PARTICIPATING MEMBERS of the BROTHERHOOD, as a part of our Al-Fal-Fay SEED Health Food.

TABLETS are made from the Green Leaf of the Alfalfa Plant.

Packed by

THE BROTHERHOOD OF GOOD SAMARITANS

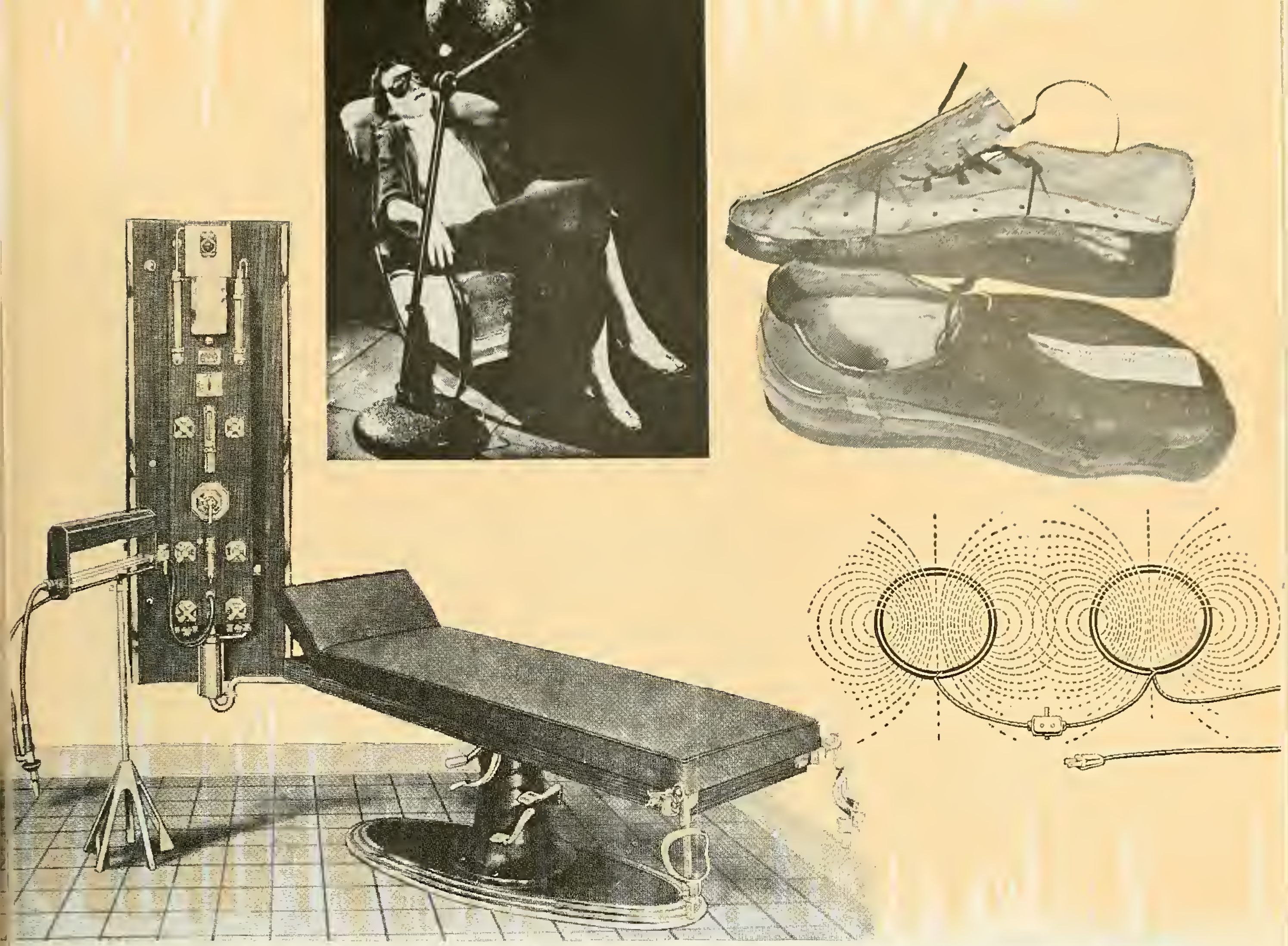
[illegible] AVENUE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF GOOD SAMARITANS

A Non-Profit Corporation

Rev. U. G. Robinson, Ph. D., Pres.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.



The range of appeal to the unwary is apparently endless as the voluminous files and findings of the Government show. In the above photos are several devices designed to capture the fancy—and the funds—of these who are in some health need.

"Chemical action" of a light is the promise of the light (top photo). Special shoes are often praised as cures for a variety of ills. The "magnetized copper bracelets" are other gadgets. Gadgets look convincing.

The Federal Trade Commission has proceeded vigorously against unfounded claims made for arthritis and rheumatism preparations. One of the most widely promoted products against which the Commission acted carried such large, bold type claims in newspaper advertising as "Amazing New Discovery for Rheumatism, Arthritis"—"No Faster Arthritis Pain Relief Known"—"Hospital Tested"—"Stops Swelling, Uncorks Joints, Contains Sensational New Research Discovery." There was nothing sensational about the product except its high price. Each tablet supplied less of the pain-dulling ingredients than the ordinary five-grain aspirin tablet. Other products against which the Commission has taken action consisted of little more than aspirin, and yet their advertising represented them to the public to be an adequate, effective and reliable treatment for arthritis, rheumatism, fibrositis, myositis, neuritis, sciatica, lumbago, bursitis, and that these products would arrest the progress and correct the underlying causes of, and cure these ailments. It is the Commission's position, backed by eminent medical authority, that aspirin and other analgesics will only temporarily relieve the minor pains that are symptomatic of the underlying disease condition.

Pseudo-religious organizations have masqueraded as benevolent purveyors of "health remedies." One such organization advertised and distributed untreated alfalfa seed for arthritis and rheumatism. Typical of the representations made in the advertising for this product were: "I was wonderfully cured of arthritis suffered 20 years! Used drugless Alfalfa Health Diet! Very efficient! Inexpensive!" Safeguard your body against the awful ravages of Arthritis." "You were a long time developing Arthritis by eating a deficient diet. It will require a reasonable time to eradicate it and rebuild the body by utilizing this proven Health Food Diet." Because of the unusual nature of the promotion, clinical studies were conducted to gather scientific evidence as to whether or not these claims had even a kernel of truth in them. These studies were made by administering the alfalfa seed to cooperating patients suffering from various forms of arthritis. The results showed that alfalfa seed was worthless for arthritis and rheumatism. The vendors of the product were ordered to cease and desist from advertising that the alfalfa seed was of any value for arthritis and rheumatism or for any of the aches, pains or discomforts thereof. The alfalfa claims for arthritis and rheuma-

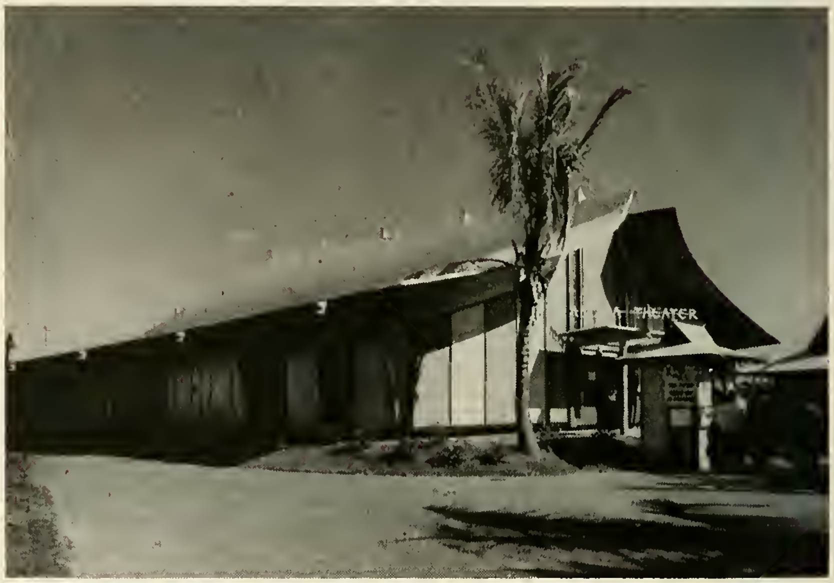
(Continued on page 39)

Wood Does the Impossible At New York World's Fair

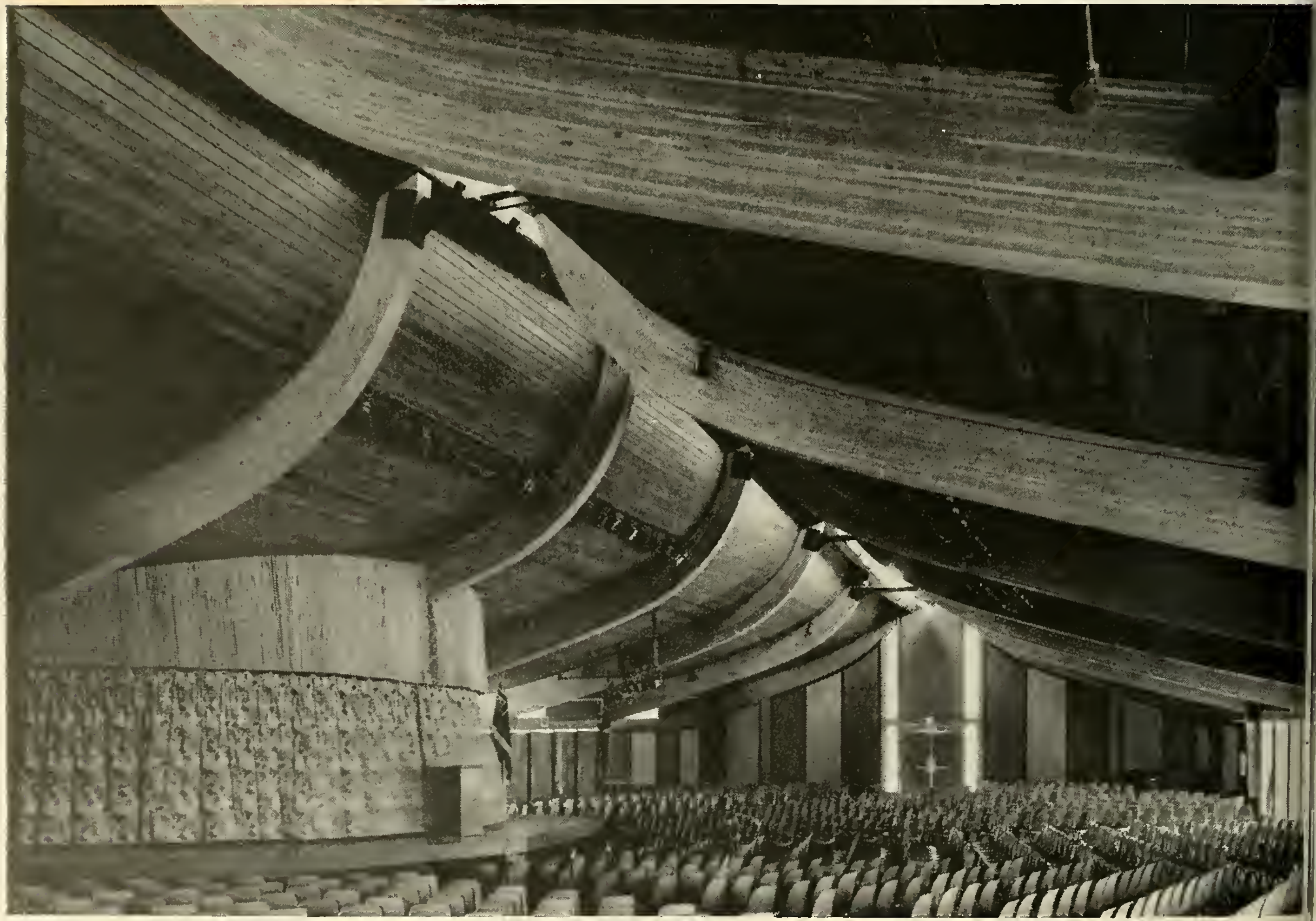
Photographs Courtesy of Timber Structures, Inc.

IN construction at the New York World's Fair, wood has been used in numerous ways—sometimes to obtain appearance and architectural effects which are difficult or impossible with other materials. In many cases the use of wood in the buildings simply is from a practical standpoint of best construction.

But in many other instances wood has been chosen as an aid to architectural beauty. This is most evident in some of the pavilions of foreign countries. The Malaysia Pavilion used all wood beams in its construction. Three stories in height, the Republic of Sudan Pavilion has structural framing of wood and all floors and decks are also of wood. As a building material, wood was used not only for its beatuy, but also for its ability to provide strong, economical structures.



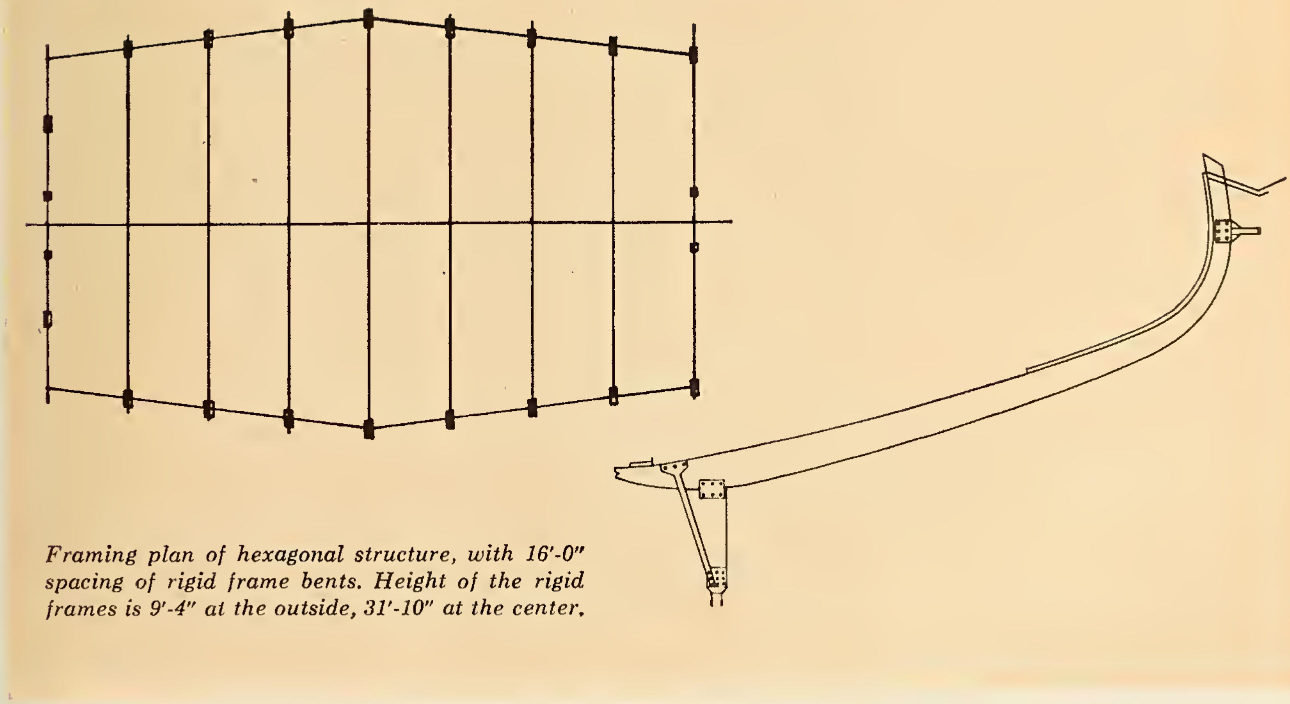
All photos on this and facing page are of the Hawaiian Pavilion.



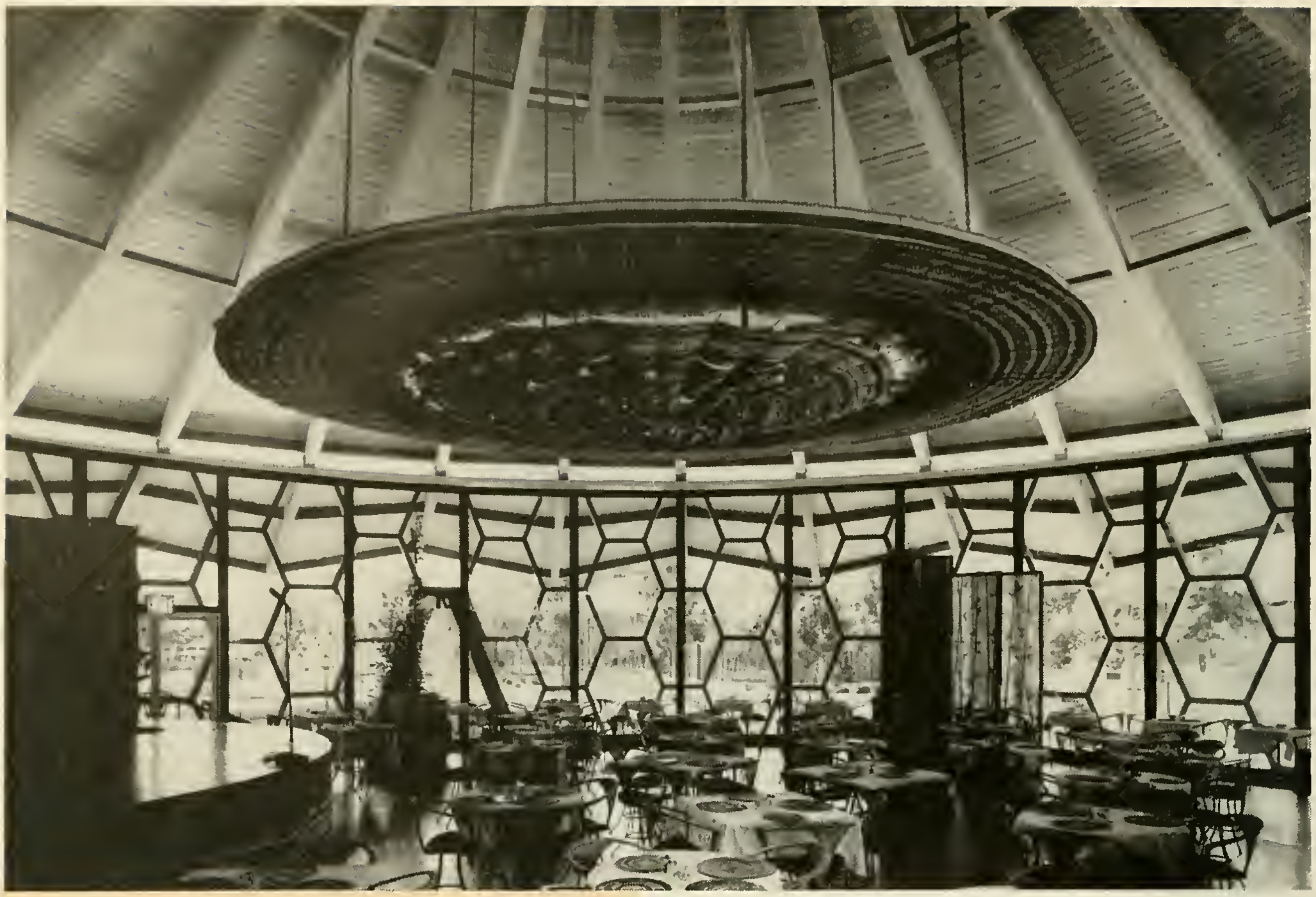
HAWAIIAN PAVILION

One of the most unusual buildings at the Fair, this pavilion is a 6-sided amphitheatre 128 feet in length, with width varying from 51′-6″ at the ends to 81′-6″ at the middle.

Roof framing consists of nine rigid frames, with the arm members spiraling upward, and the innermost portion rising almost vertically. Compression bars join the rigid frame bents at the center, and a plastic skylight is installed between the connected frames.



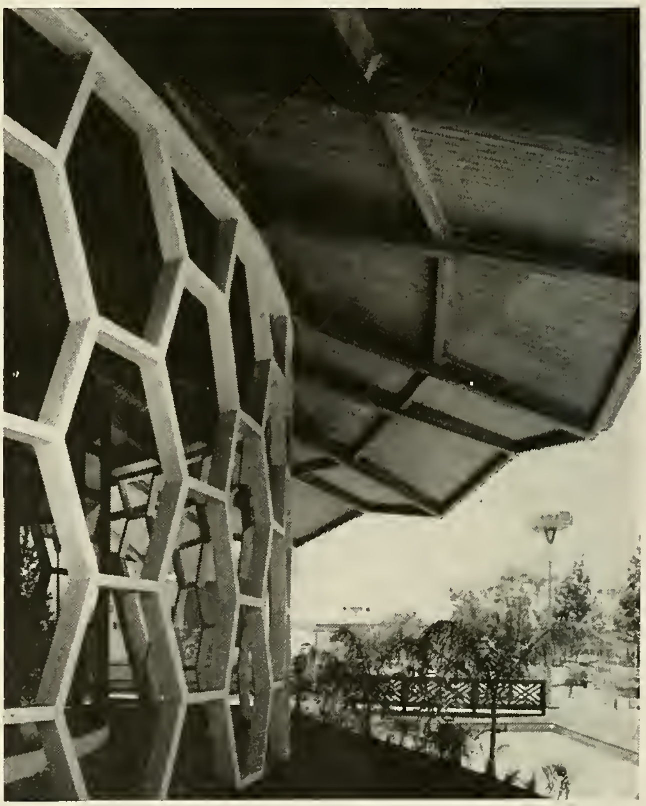
Framing plan of hexagonal structure, with 16′-0″ spacing of rigid frame bents. Height of the rigid frames is 9′-4″ at the outside, 31′-10″ at the center.

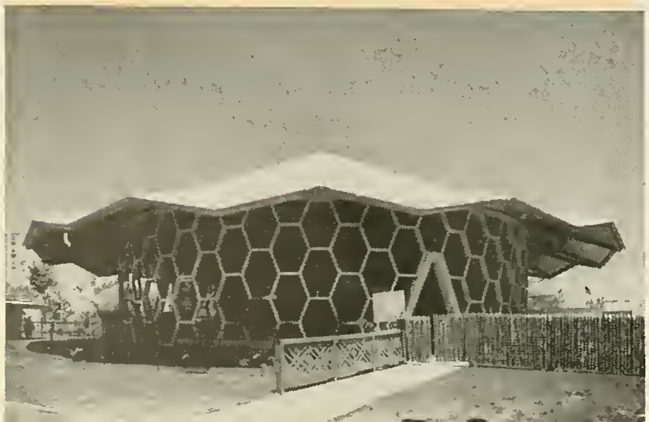


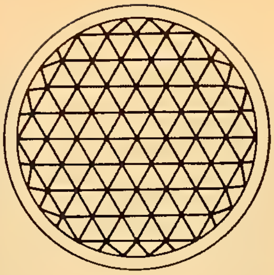
REPUBLIC OF GUINEA PAVILION

One of the most charming buildings at the Fair is this circular pavilion 108 feet in diameter, constructed around 32 radiating wood beams spaced at 11 degrees-15′ and rising in a 5½:12 slope.

The undulating perimeter is achieved by alternate beams being curved upward from the wall support line. Two-inch tongue-and-groove Hemlock decking is applied over the beams. Tables and chairs cover the floor inside the pavilion, where visitors can listen to music from the Republic of Guinea.



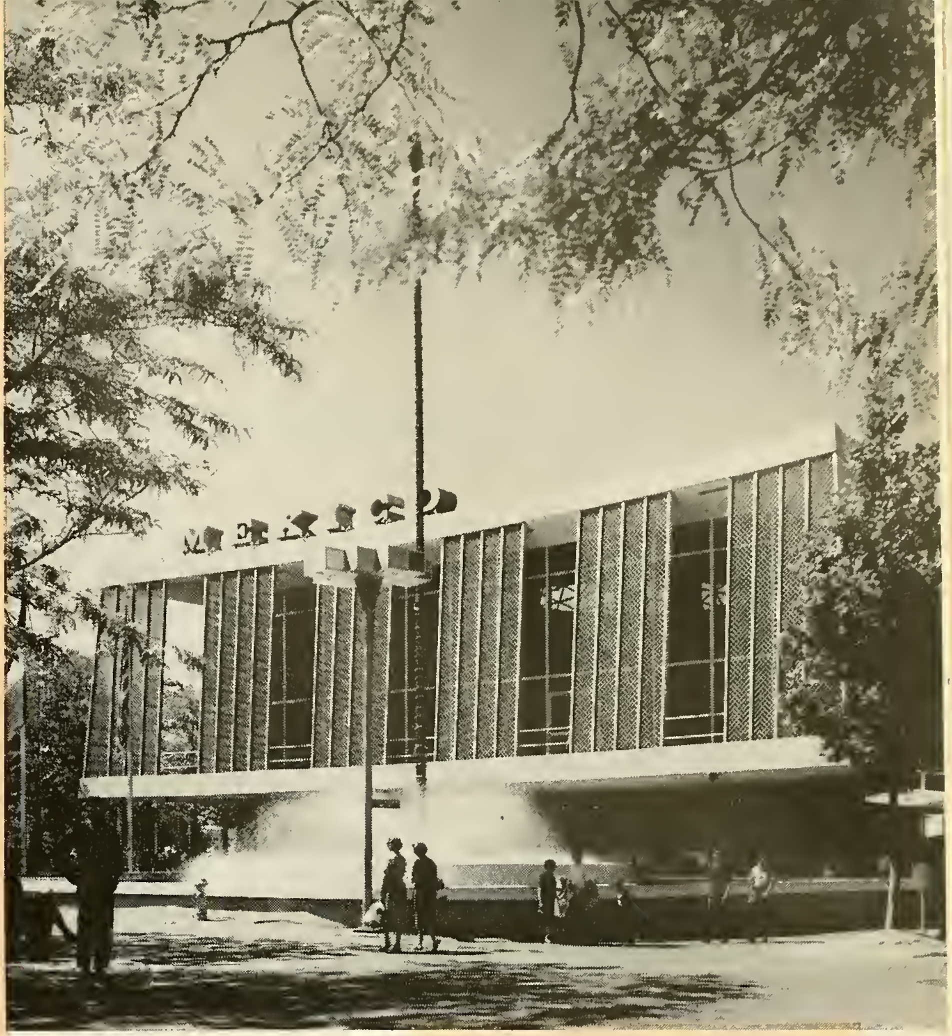


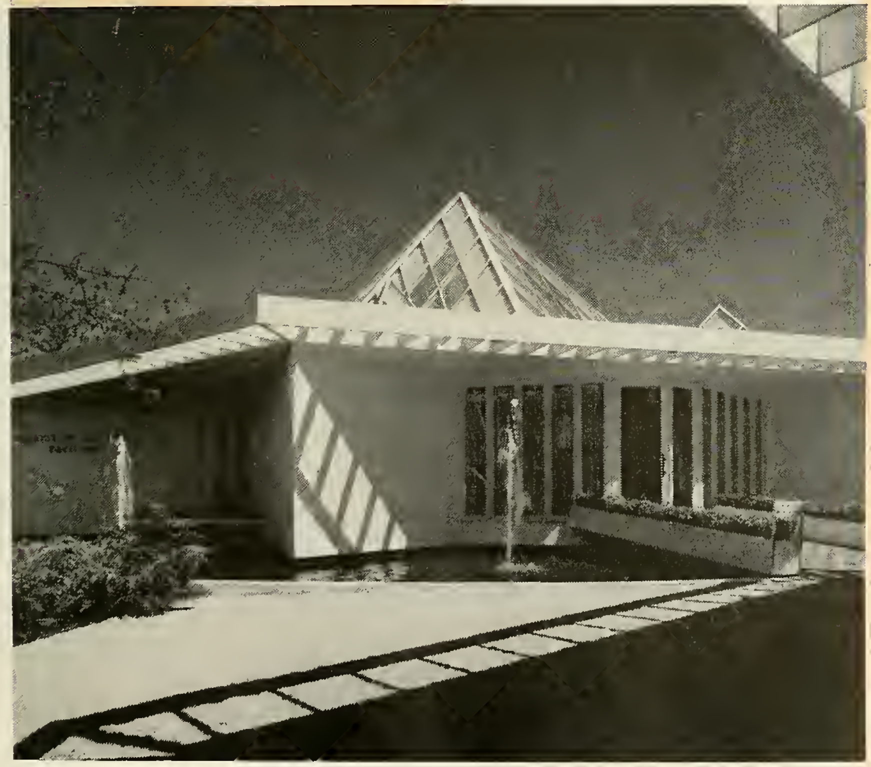


MEXICAN PAVILION

Hidden from the exterior by the basically square shape of this pavilion is a timber dome fifty feet in diameter. Completely assembled on the ground, the dome was lifted intact into position on top of the six-story building.

The above drawing shows the general floor plan of the pavilion. A circular water fountain in front of the building and shade trees surrounding it serve as inviting attractions to passers-by.

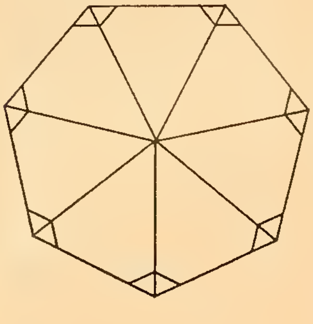




CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PAVILION

This interesting pavilion is in the form of a seven-pointed star with a peaked sky-dome framed by glued laminated timber ribs which rise at a 12:12 slope.

The horizontal thrust is contained by wood tension beams, and other beams extend around the periphery of the roof structure. Landscaping around the pavilion has been aimed at achieving a French park. The accompanying drawing shows the basic floor plan.



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R. E. Livingston, *Secretary*

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

WE NEED YOUR LOCAL UNION NUMBER

Because we are changing over our mail list to our new computer, it is impossible for us to add, subtract, or change an address if we do not have your Local Union number. Therefore, if you want your name added to the mail list of the journal, or if you want it taken off, or if you want your address changed, please include your Local Union No. in your request. Thank you for your cooperation.

PETE TERZICK

PLEASE KEEP *THE CARPENTER* ADVISED OF YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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Number of your Local Union must be given. Otherwise, no action can be taken on your change of address.

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PLEASE NOTE: Filling out this coupon and mailing it to the CARPENTER only corrects your mailing address for the magazine. It does not advise your own local union of your address change. You must notify your local union by some other method.

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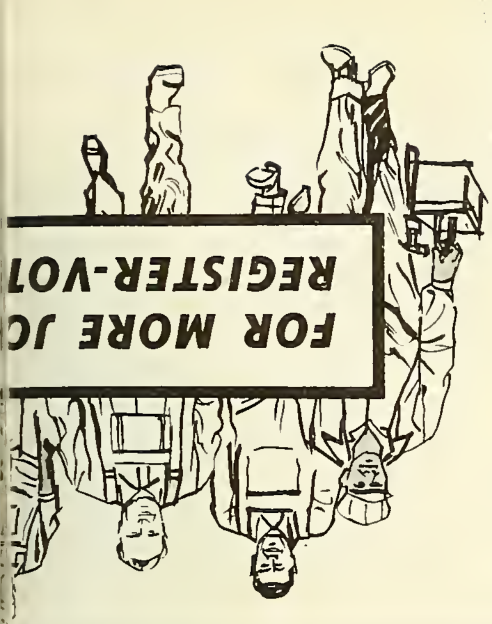

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HOW WILL YOUR CONTRIBUTION BE SPENT?

During the past year a great many Senators and Congressmen have proved themselves to be friends of organized labor.

They voted for our bill to grant us exemption from the Internal Revenue Department's unfair ruling on our Lakeland groves.

They voted for making fringe benefits a part of Davis-Bacon wage pre-determinations. This means more work for union contractors and less work for those who operate non-union.

They voted for the Mass Transportation Bill, which will provide thousands of jobs for our membership.

They supported the Anti-Poverty Bill, which will help our local unions in the depressed areas of our nation.

They voted for the tax cut, which has helped to maintain prosperity.

Now many of them are up for re-election. If we do not support them adequately, they may be replaced by men who have little or no sympathy for the aims and aspirations of organized labor.

Our dollars can help to bring them back to Congress so that they can give our interests honest representation.

There will be no partisanship in the help extended to Congressmen and Senators. Those who have proved themselves by their records will be helped, whether Republican or Democrat.

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Name ....

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This is your badge of good citizenship. Carry it to show you've done your part for ORNPC

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MOISTEN TO SEAL

IT'S TIME TO STA

Every National Election is i
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backs of the poor, and wipe out
have huge campaign funds and

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YOUR OFFICERS ARE VOLUN TWO PERCEN

Because of the seriousness o
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our enemies.

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to pass a national right-to-work la

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a century. Once again a decision is
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interests of the few who already possess

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nation. Presidents like Thomas Jefferson,
a government dedicated to advancing
had to be elected to do the job.

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dens from the backs of the rich to the
social gains of the past 30 years. They
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SEPARATE ALONG PERFORATED LINE

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D REPRESENTATIVES RILY DONATING F THEIR SALARIES

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f helping our friends and defeating

contributing a dollar or two to the
Political Committee.
you to do so. Simply tear out along
, and fold over and seal.
stymie the efforts of those who want
put unions under the Anti-Trust Act.

MOISTEN TO SEAL

Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin Prevent the use of Union Funds for National Political Campaigns

These laws specifically prohibit the use of any union funds for supporting candidates for Federal positions. That is why a voluntary contribution fund from individuals is necessary.

A college professor who has made a thorough study of election procedures estimates that the executives of 225 of the nation's largest corporations donated more money for political purposes in 1960 than did 17 million union members. Under such circumstances, it is not difficult to understand why good labor legislation is so hard to get.

Your contribution of a dollar or two can help balance the scales and increase the influence of organized labor on Capitol Hill.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT GIVES IT CAN TAKE AWAY

Organized labor has made more gains during the last year than it has in a long time. The wrong kind of Congress could wipe them all out. Let's elect our friends and defeat our enemies.

- Unless you are registered, you cannot vote.

- If you do not vote, you make it one vote easier for your enemies to get elected.

- One changed vote in each precinct in Illinois, California, and New Jersey in 1960 could have changed the entire complexion of the election. This emphasizes the importance of every vote.

- For the past several years unemployment has grown at the rate of 10 per cent per year. During the past year unemployment has declined 6.2 per cent. It is important that this decline be continued.

- All indications are that medical care for the elderly is a dead issue in this session of Congress. It will be brought up again next year, and its fate will depend on the kind of a Congress that is elected. Your contribution can help to secure this very necessary legislation.

- By electing our friends and defeating our enemies, we can make our nation stronger, healthier, and more prosperous for all citizens.

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Marius, Hansen
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Rutgerson, Richard

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Simons, W. L.

L.U. NO. 1815, SANTA ANA, CALIF.

Heanes, Herbert C.
James, Hadley B.
Luse, Hiram L.

(*Continued on page 36*)

Proud—Mrs. John R. Stevenson looks with pride at her husband at his retirement dinner. General President M. A. Hutcheson enjoys the family scene.

Stevenson Honored On Retirement

General President M. A. Hutcheson joined officials and friends of John R. Stevenson at his retirement dinner in Chicago, Ill., August 1.

A dinner honoring Vice President John R. Stevenson was held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, August 1 with some 150 friends and fellow Carpenters and their families present. Honoring Mr. Stevenson were the general officers and Board members, AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler, Building and Construction Trades Department President C. J. Haggerty and many others. The photographs on this and the facing page tell the story of the retirement festivities. The testimonial was jointly sponsored by the General Executive Board and the Chicago District Council of Carpenters.

fore the festivities began Vice President and Mrs. John R. venson pose with children and grandchildren at the dinner.

Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler of the AFL-CIO extends his warmest congratulations.

In the four panels below are presentations made at the retirement dinner for Vice President John R. Stevenson. Top left, Vice President Finlay Allan presents a bond on behalf of the General Executive Board. Top right, General Secretary R. E. Livingston presents a special pin on behalf of the General Executive Board. Lower left, Ted Kenney, president of the Chicago District Council, presents a gold lifetime membership card on behalf of the District Council. Lower right, General Treasurer Peter Terzick presents a string of pearls to Mrs. Stevenson, a gift from the General Executive Board.

Friends greet Mr. Stevenson as they file out of the dining hall, wishing him a happy retirement.

"We Congratulate..."

. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

NEW COMMISSIONER of Labor for the State of Texas is **Charles H. King, Jr.**, a 25-year member of Local 198, Dallas. He was recently appointed by Governor John Connally and installed in ceremonies in the governor's office in Austin. King is the first Building Tradesman in 32 years to be appointed to the state post.

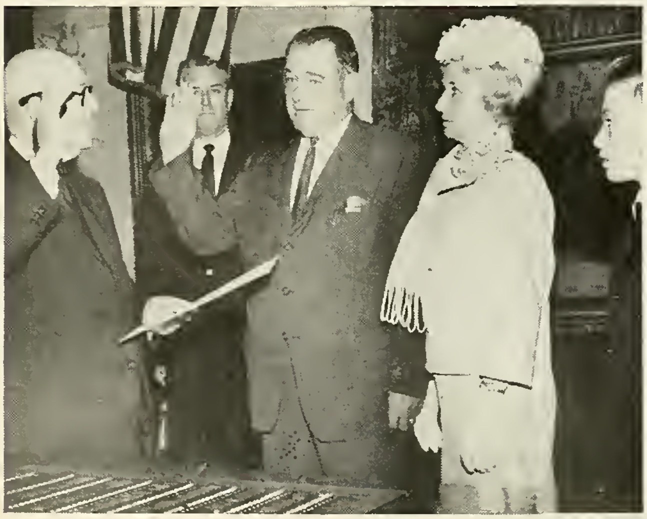
Commissioner King became a member of Local 1097, Longview, Texas, in 1938. He served as the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship Field Representative from 1948 to 1957, when he became an organizer for the Carpenters' regional office. He became business manager of the Dallas Building Trades Council in 1962 and served in this capacity until he was replaced by David Keeler early this year.

ANOTHER STATE—*and a neighboring one, at that—has also obtained the services of a Carpenter leader as its new Commissioner of Labor. Governor John McKeithen of Lousiana has appointed* **Curtis C. Luttrell** *executive secretary of the Carpenters District Council of New Orleans and Vicinity, as labor commissioner of the Bayou State.*

Luttrell has served long and well as executive secretary of the New Orleans Council, and he is assured by the attorney general of Louisiana that his new appointment to a state position will not conflict with state law, with regard to his continuing to serve as a delegate or committee member of Brotherhood central and local bodies.

Sandra Bacskai and best wishers.

A CARPENTER'S DAUGHTER won a $500 scholarship in a competition sponsored by the Chicago Federation of Labor and Industrial Union Council recently. **Sandra Kay Bacskai**, daughter of Emery G. Bacskai, member of Carpenters Local 271, received a check from Secretary-Treasurer Thomas E. Faul of Chicago AFL-CIO, with her mother, Mrs. Mary Bacskai, smiling approval. Miss Bacskai ranked eighth on a class of 225 at the Chicago Vocational High School. She hopes to teach English in high school and is now attending Chicago Teachers College.



Judge Clyde Smith of the Texas Supreme Court; Governor John Connally; Charles King, Jr., taking the oath of office; Mrs. King; and Mike King.

Joseph Colucci is awarded his plaque.

AIRMAN OF THE YEAR—"Nice guys finish last" is an oft-quoted maxim in the words of baseball and politics.

But Leo Durocher's law doesn't apply to Senior Master Sergeant Joseph J. Colucci of South Amboy, N. J., a member of Local Union 1006, New Brunswick. A "nice guy" in anybody's book. Colucci has finished first—first, that is, as New Jersey's first Air National Guard "airman-of-the-year" award.

Colucci's efforts on behalf of the Air National Guard don't end when he goes home after a week-end drill. He is a frequent speaker to high school and community groups about the advantages of the unit.

And his community services don't stop there. A native of South Amboy, Colucci is a past commander of the American Legion, belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the St. Mary's Holy Name Society, and was the city's Republican vice chairman for five years. He also is a member of the Middlesex County Heart Fund Committee and of the South Amboy Savings and Loan Association Loan and Examining Board.

Now a skilled carpenter and a member of Local 1006, Colucci built his own home in 1960. He has been a jack-of-many-trades, having owned a candy store and a tavern, and was at one time a part-time district manager for the Perth Amboy Evening News. He is a devoted family man, living with his wife, the former Norma Johnson of South Amboy, and two children, Karen, 15, an honor student at St. Mary's High School, and Dean Joseph, 12.

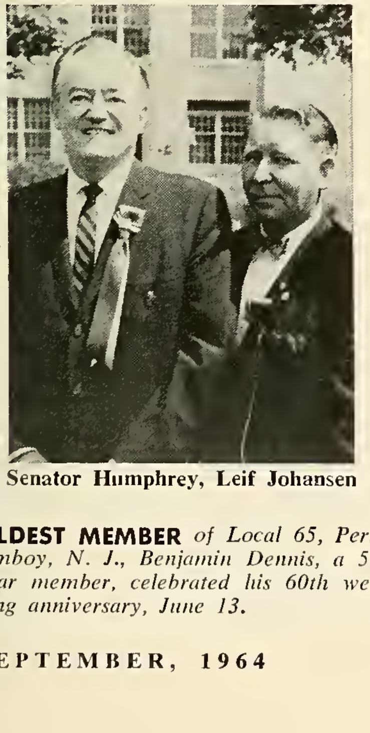
A SILVER BEAVER Award, one of Boy Scouting's top honors for its adult leaders, was presented early this year to **Arnold Ray Brady**, a member of Local 1752, Pomona, California. The award was made by the Old Baldy Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

Brady has been a Scout leader for nine years, and, as a Carpenter, he has contributed hundreds of hours in building and maintaining the Council's High Sierra Scout Ranch. Winner of many other Scouting awards, he is presently responsible for the extension and training related to the BSA Explorer program for high school boys.

Arnold Ray Brady, Scout leader

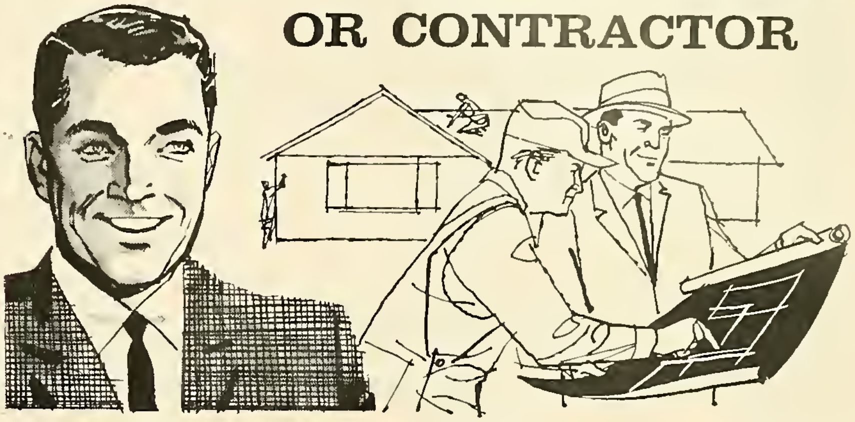
NORWEGIAN-AMERICANS of Greater New York City commemorated the 150th anniversary of Norway's Constitution, May 17, and the general chairman of the big event (which attracted 80,000 people) was **Leif Kaare Johansen** of Local 2305. A highlight of the festivities, besides a gala parade in Brooklyn, was a speech by U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, an outstanding political leader of the nation and a man of Norwegian origin to boot.

General Chairman Johansen was supported in his work by members of Local 2305 and its president, Algodt Nielsen, and by members of Local 787, and, particularly, its business agent, Henri Petersen.



Senator Humphrey, Leif Johansen

OLDEST MEMBER *of Local 65, Perth Amboy, N. J., Benjamin Dennis, a 59-year member, celebrated his 60th wedding anniversary, June 13.*



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Canadian Section

Strikes in an Era of Automation Points up Problems of Change

Whether the problems arising from automation can be resolved across the bargaining table has been getting a severe test in Canada. Seven hundred printers backed by some 250 members of the Mailers' Union, an International Typographical Union affiliate, started manning the picket lines at the three Toronto daily newspapers in June. At this writing, there seems no early prospect of an amicable settlement.

When all the crossfire between the union and the newspaper magnates has been boiled down, the issue amounts to a life-and-death struggle between the new very advanced, lightning fast computers which the newspapers are scheduling for action early in 1966 and the continued existence of an honorable trade.

It is not just a matter of men losing jobs. The newspapers have offered some assurance to the Toronto Typographical Union that the men who were already employed would be guaranteed their jobs during their lifetimes. It is true that the union looked with suspicion on this guarantee as being somewhat less than management tried to make it appear. But the unpleasant fact remained that the public took the view that management was doing all it need do offset the impact of the automated processes. If, after the present work force was retired, few if any Typo union members were left on the job, that was not necessarily the concern of the newspaper owners.

This is stating the situation in a nutshell, leaving out various factors contributing to the seriousness of the dispute. To mention only one, half a dozen other unions have contracts with the newspapers, contracts which by Ontario law they must honor at the pain of being charged with breaking the law. The picket line has been a sieve, obviously present but unequal to the task of holding solid.

It is useless to find fault with workers on either side of the picket line in these circumstances, although many people on both sides are doing it. One of the newspapers had a clause in its Newspaper Guild contract which permitted its members to honor a picket line of another union. This did not help much.

Nor have other factors too numerous to deal with adequately in a short article. The underlying, overwhelming, undeniable, even tragic question is whether any strike can settle the broad issue of the position of the worker in the age of automation? A strike can settle immediate issues, like wages, hours, working conditions. But can it guarantee the status of a union for an indefinite period or all time to come, or of future members of that union?

The question is asked because no one has provided an answer. Many have foreseen the problem and are suggesting possible solutions. But no one has pointed in the direction of *the* solution in the sense that Lord Beveridge pointed out the main requirements of a modern welfare state or the economist Maynard Keynes laid down the attributes for the healthy growth of a modern economic state.

This is the one thing which the Toronto typo strike (which the union insisted was a lockout, a contention rightly or wrongly rejected by the courts) has brought to general attention. The yawning maw of the automated machines is going to create havoc in the working force and in union organizations unless far-seeing, far-reaching steps are taken to develop, accept and act on new means of coping with the problem.

The Typo union deserves credit for fighting the battle of survival. The fight reminded people of the many who have lost their jobs with or without union security and seniority, without having a chance to fight.

One group of workers in two or three breweries in the southern Ontario area didn't get a chance. A new, modern brewery was built on highway 401 by the world's biggest brewer. Six hundred were laid off. The union lost 600 members at one blow, victims to technoligical change. What has become of them? Where did they go? What kind of jobs did they get?

Who has the answers? No one.

One thing is becoming more certain. The solution lies not just with management, not just a combination of both.

The eventual solution calls for the full co-operation of labor, management and government.

In Canada this is recognized and the federal economic council has it on its agenda. This also is true in the

(Continued on page 40)

LOCAL UNION NEWS

Connellsville Has an 850-Foot Wall Thanks to Project Pride and Local 321

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa.—The retaining wall which ran alongside the Connellsville cemetery had been falling apart in recent years. The sidewall below it was in a sad state, too.

The cemetery was in the heart of this small Pennsylvania community, and school children went past it each day on their way to school. The old wall was dangerous and unsightly, and the city fathers decided to do something about it.

Repair of an 850-foot retaining wall, five feet high, is a major undertaking for a community low on funds, and a civic-minded group, called Project Pride, was formed to attempt to repair the wall.

Guy Tressler and Ted Phillips stepped forward as representatives of Carpenters Local No. 321 of Connelsville and offered to estimate costs of the remodeling job.

When donations to Project Pride fell short of the total funds needed, Local 321 volunteered to contribute labor to the cause, and saved the project approximately $15,000, according to Louis Santone, president of Project Pride.

"The people of this community are very thankful for the great help that Local 321 has given to the community," Mr. Santone added.

75-Year-Old Cleveland Local Held Its First Meeting Secretly in Wooded Gully

CLEVELAND, O. — Local 39 of Cleveland commemorated its Diamond anniversary last November in ceremonies marking 75 years of what the official program called "an emotional history."

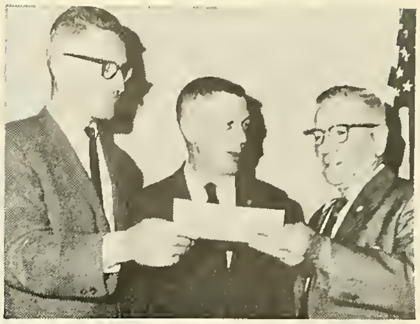
Local 39 grew from an organization of Czech carpenters which was founded in 1886. Its first meeting was held in a wooded gully below a street then called Petrie Avenue, which is now East 49th Street. This was a time when many immigrants were told by anti-union people that they might be deported from America for joining a labor organization. It was a time when anarchists were working their way into the young American labor movement and the Haymarket Riot in Chicago was at hand.

For a time the small group of Czech carpenters called itself the Czechoslovak Carpenters' Beneficial Club Czech. Later it joined the Knights of Labor as Local No. 9525. Finally, on January 4, 1888, it was issued a charter by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Local 39 has had a proud and militant history, working for more than a decade for an eight-hour day, facing layoffs and boycotts with resolution. Today its members have achieved, with its district council, a welfare plan, substantial wages, and a measure of economic security through strong union organization.

SOME LEADING PARTICIPANTS in the 75th anniversary celebration of Local 39 were: Seated, from left—Frank Cudlin, 52-year member; Anton Zeleny, 51-year member; Stanley Spirhanzl, 51-year member; and Joseph Kaspar, 52-year member. Standing—Earl Reid, secretary of the Ohio State Council of Carpenters; John Orsek, 50-year member; William Konya, president of the Ohio State Council; and Lad Cerny, president of Local 39.

First Pension Check For Cumberland Local



Merl C. Boyer, receives first check from L.U. 1024, Pension Fund Cumberland, Md. At left is C. M. Sanner, Fund president and looking on is President Ralph E. Porter, L.U. 1024 president. Mr. Boyer joined the local in 1924. Since this first pension check was presented, another has been given. The second went to Lester Browning.

CUMBERLAND, Md—On May 1, 1961, through collective bargaining agreement, Carpenters Local 1024 negotiated a pension plan which provides for the withholding of 15c per hour from wages of each member which is contributed to the fund. The fund is jointly administered by two company trustees and two union trustees. C. M. Sanner, representing employers, is president of the trustees. F. Patrick Allender, business representative of Local 1024, representing the union, is secretary-treasurer. Mr. Carl O. Belt is the other employer trustee, and Patrick Roland is the other union trustee.

The trust agreement has a reciprocal clause, which the local is attempting to negotiate an agreement with the Washington, D. C. District Council, and upon completietion of this agreement it will attempt to negotiate reciprocity agreements with all surrounding local unions.

Officials Given Honorary Texas Citizenship

Vice President Fred W. Lucas of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, left, presents certificates denoting honorary citizenship in the state of Texas to Vice President Finlay C. Allan and Executive Board Mememcber J. O. Mack of the Sixth District.

Honorary citizenship in the state of Texas was awarded two Carpenter officials recently during the seventeenth annual convention of the Texas State Council of Carpenters. L.U. 1971, Temple, Tex., was the host local union for the three-day convention.

By authority of Governor John Connally of Texas Vice President Fred W. Lucas of the Texas Council presented to Vice President Finlay C. Allan and Executive Board Member J. O. Mack certificates signed by the governor making the guests honorary citizens of the Lone Star State. Vice President Allan was the principal speaker at the convention banquet.

During the convention the delegates heard from a number of union and public officials including: Executive Board Memember Mack; Labor Commissioner Charles H. King, Jr. who is also a Carpenter; President H. S. Brown, Texas AFL-CIO; V. L. G. Matelis, Area Director, Labor Department, Bureau of Labor Management Reports; Executive Secretary Leslie G. Burentt, Texas Building and Construction Trades Council and a Carpenter; State Supervisor Cleve Culpepper, Bureau of Apprenticeship Training, Department of Labor and a Carpenter.

Amarillo will be the next convention city, according to the selection made by delegate vote.

The convention endorsed the candidacies of President Lyndon B. Johnson Governor Connally and Senator Ralph Yarborough, for reelection.

Oldtimers Honored at Atlantic City

L.U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., recently honored veteran members who had served 50 years or more in the union. Pins were presented at the sixty-fourth anniversary of the local union. Honored also were Business Agent R. E. Richardson and Past President George Slook. Shown in photo, left to right, are George Slook, 51 years; Harry Yates, 54 years; George Seivard, 56 years; R. E. Richardson, 53 years; Thomas Harfey, 60 years and Harry Hampton, 58 years. The five 50-year men unable to attend were Emmet Greenlie, 60 years; Phillip Miller, 59 years; Charles Wicks, 59 years; Thomas Robinson, 57 years and William Wightman, 53 years. The service of the honored members adds up to 620 years of membership in the United Brotherhood.

Retires After 29 Years B.A.

Oscar Trine, L.U. 189, Quincy, Ill., has retired as business agent after serving in the post 29 years. He is a 57-year member of the union. He recently was reelected as financial secretary-treasurer and will retain that post. Raymond Eickelschulte is the new business agent of L.U. 189.

The members of the local at a recent meeting, shortly after Mr. Trine's retirement as business agent was announced, gave him a rising vote of thanks for his service which goes back almost three decades.

John J. Michiels, only remaining charter member of L.U. 403, Alexandria, La., was recently presented with his 50-year pin. He has had a half century of continuous membership in the Alexandria local.

Gets 25-Year Pin

B. H. Fowler, right, receives his 25-year pin from President S. V. Lampman, Millwright's Local 1402 Richmond, Va. Presentation was made recently in Richmond.

"Work" Law Short-Lived In Springfield, Ky.

Springfield, Ky. had a so-called "right-to-work" law for a couple of weeks recently and after sober second thoughts, decided to toss out the new ordinance.

The Kentucky Labor News reports that a six-man council which passed the new ordinance also rescinded it. The repealer came when many union members and their friends in the community of 3,600 refused to trade with unfriendly merchants sponsoring the law.

A leading manufacturer who wanted the union label saw its use jeopardized and thus opposed the law. The ordinance caused a short-term headache, but is now off the books.

Springfield is not the only Kentucky city with anti-union forces at work. Earlier this year, a "right-to-work" ordinance was adopted by the Shelbyville, Ky., City Council, with the support of the local Chamber of Commerce and the Shelby County Farm Bureau.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Local 787 of Brooklyn, N. Y., recently honored 25-year and 50-year members at its annual banquet. Those honored included—First Row, left to right: Herman Pelmas, Peder Pedersen, Stanley Pensock, Max Sobel, Emanuel Thompson, Isidore Chaiken, Robert Trivigno, Angelo Tedeschi, Jens Twedt. Second Row: Einar Sudland, Ernest Lee, Rolf Haanes, Alf Gundersen, Henri Petersen, business agent; Algodt Nielsen, president; Conrad Olsen, 1st vice president, New York City District Council; Halvor Jensen, financial secretary; Andreas Tjorve, Anthony Brevetti. Third Row: Sigvald Haaland, Frank Uchman, Kristofher Moen, Herman Hansen, James Fiore, Laurits Larsen, Andrew Motland, Anskar Flak, Karl Swartz, and Gus Bjorkstrom. Conrad Olsen presented the emblems.

Gets 50-Year Pin

Veteran members of L.U. 1285 which includes mills of the Lehigh Valley, Pa., were honored recently at the golden anniversary of the establishment of the local.

At the fiftieth anniversary banquet two charter members were presented with 50-year pins and five others with 25-year pins. The two receiving 50-year pins were two charter members of the local, William Worseck and W. Edward Elliott.

Other long-term members receiving pins included Charles Ealer and Martin Zander, 48 years; Harry Schleicker and Jonas Heller, 47 years and William Kocker, 46 years.

Presentations were made by Charles Slinker, general office representative and president of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters. He also gave the address of the evening. Approximately 200 members and their wives attended the banquet and program.

Wirtz Looks Ahead

In a special Labor Day statement Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz recounted the achievements to date and then added "And now we have raised our sights."

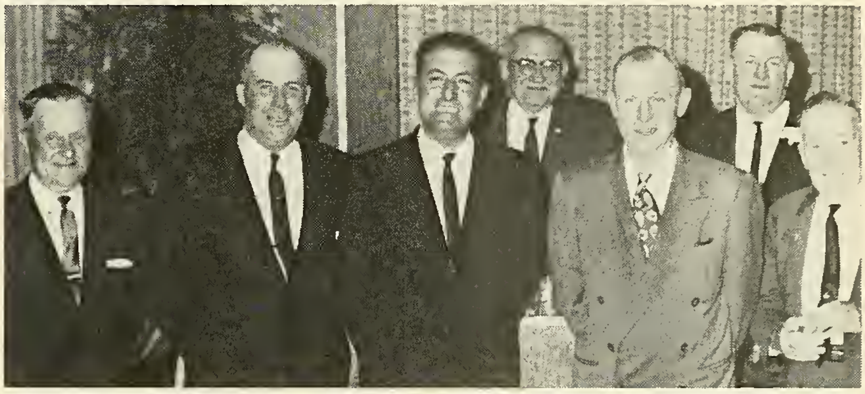
The new "sights" as listed by the Secretary are:

—full employment for every American.

—full education for every American boy and girl.

—full security for every man and woman as the rightful reward for life's labors.

L.U. 1772 Bestows Membership Pins



L.U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y., recently awarded membership pins to long-term members, including one member with 50 years of membership. Left to right, Peter Hansen and Albert Press, both 35 years; August Ponticello and Arthur Nicholson, both with 25 years and Harry Hicks, 50 years. Three honored members, each with 25 years standing, were absent: Reginald Janes, Benson Danes and William Summel.

L.U. 1512, Middletown, Conn., Honors Two

L.U. 1522, Middletown, Conn., held a banquet recently and honored two of its members, Lawrence Ahlberg, former treasurer, a 45-year man, and Anthony Shona, former trustee, who was recently appointed Town Clerk of Middletown. In the photo, left to right, are Business Agent Louis Scionti; Father McKenna of St. John's Church; International Representative Richard Griffin; Lawrence Ahlberg; Anthony Sbona and President Joseph Bongiorno.

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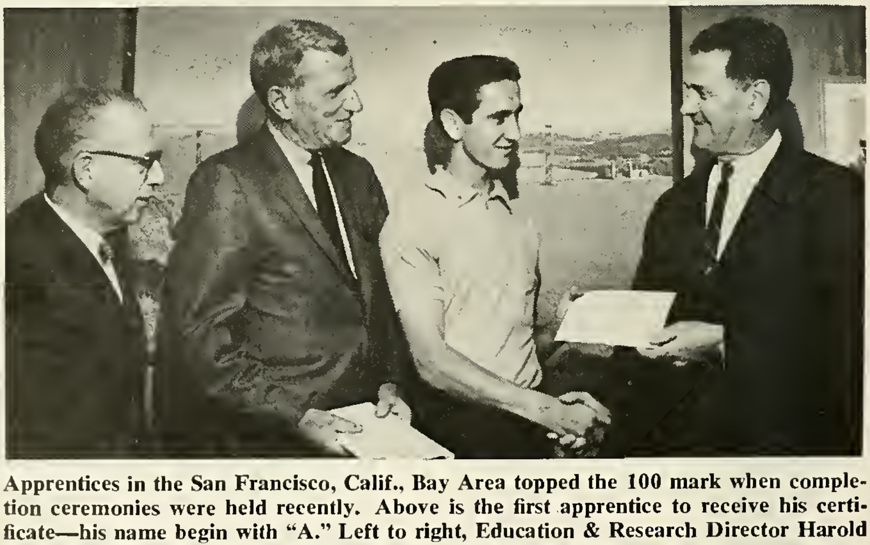
Ten Members Receive 50-Year Pins

L.U. 104, Dayton, O., honored ten 50-year members recently with six of the ten able to be present to receive their pins in person. Shown in the photo, standing left to right: President Ralph Blakely, L.U. 104; Financial Secretary Ray Evans, L.U. 104; two 50-year men, John Zwirmer and Ray Vore; Treasurer Wayne Stone and Vice President Corporal Franks. Seated, Recording Secretary Cliff Howe; Arthur Camery, Gus Klosterman; Otto Bendig and Ira Allen. Absent when presentations were made were four members entitled to the pins. They were Fred C. Foldman, Henry W. Huffer, Harry Reeder and R. N. West. Other 50-year pin holders (awarded in 1956) are Charles Armstrong, Frank Duibley and Frank C. Galloway.

●

100 Apprentices Receive Certificates In Bay Counties Ceremony



Apprentices in the San Francisco, Calif., Bay Area topped the 100 mark when completion ceremonies were held recently. Above is the first apprentice to receive his certificate—his name begin with "A." Left to right, Education & Research Director Harold Rossman; Executive Secretary-Treasurer C. R. Bartalini; Apprentice Graduate Louis J. Amaral, L.U. 1622 and President Al Figone, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.

Named to Manchester, N. H. Industrial Council

Secretary-Treasurer Louis Israel Martel of the New Hampshire State Council of Carpenters, Manchester, N. H. was recently elected chairman of the Manchester Industrial Council, the first time a labor man has been selected to preside over the council. He is shown (seated) getting the gavel. Left to right, standing are Jack Teulon, industrial agent; William McElrity, vice chairman; Bernard Thayer, secretary and Leon H. Rice, retiring chairman.

Something new and unusual has been added to the Manchester, N. H. Industrial Council. For the first time in its history the Council is headed by a labor man—a carpenter. He is Louis I. Martel, financial secretary-treasurer and business agent of L.U. 625.

The Council is composed of industrialists, business and financial leaders changed with the responsibility of attracting new industry to Manchester. The New Hampshire city has been undergoing significant changes in recent years. During the past 12 years the city has lost 4,240 manufacturing jobs, but service industry jobs have grown by 1,720.

The appointment of Mr. Martel to head the Council was front page news in the *Manchester Union Leader,* from which the accompanying photo is taken.

The new Council executive has had considerable experience in public service. He is currently a member of his state's Senate and is minority leader, representing Governor John W. King's Administration. He served in the New Hampshire House of Representatives 16 years. He was formerly vice president and legislative agent of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor. He was a founder and secretary-treasurer of New Hampshire State Council of Carpenters (since 1953) and has served as financial secretary-treasurer and business representative of L.U. 625 since 1958. He holds membership in a number of other organizations and has been especially active in Franco-American circles. He is founder and president of the Franco-American Publishing Corporation which publishes the French weekly, "L'Action."

The 18 years in the state legislature and the many public service activities have fitted Mr. Martel for his present post of high civic responsibility.

Old Plane Compared in Madison, Wis., Exhibit

EARLY EQUIPMENT of the CARPENTER'S CRAFT

An electric plane held by Carpenter Gary Wergin, left of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., is compared with the old hand-driven tonguing plane held by Foreman Harold L. Luetscher who is in charge of the laboratory's carpenter shop. They are standing in front of wall with display of old tools.

Three Apprentices Win Oregon Contest

Three winners and two runners-up topped the field in the state-wide apprenticeship contest in Oregon in July with Robert Egan, L.U. 2133, Albany, Oreg., declared the first award winner.

Second place went to Barney McKay, L.U. 1273, Eugene, Oreg.; third place to Harland Struck, La Grande and the two runners-up were Howard Green, Portland, and Dale Redding, Salem.

During the weekend of activities at Timber Linn Park the men built 32-foot trusses and a corner section for the new administration buildings to be erected on the site. They were judged on manipulative abilities and on a four-hour written examination.

Carpenters Apprenticeship Representative Leo Gable, Long Beach, Calif. was head judge and coordinator and made the award presentations. Keynote addresses at the program were given by International Representative Paul Rudd who is also secretary of the Western Regional Apprenticeship Contest and by Ray Beeler of the Portland, Oreg., chapter of the Associated General Contractors. A crowd estimated at 18,000 was present.

Robert Egan, L.U. 2133, Albany, Oreg., recently was declared winner of the Oregon state-wide apprenticeship contest. He is at left and is shown with Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon and Barney McKay, L.U. 1273, Eugene, second prize winner.

Following the Oregon contest the winner was scheduled to compete at Sun City, Calif. where contestants from Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and British Columbia were scheduled to appear. The regional contest was scheduled for August 27-29.

EVERY VOTE COUNTS!

Be sure you are registered . . . Be sure you vote!

LAKELAND NEWS

Malcolm Morrison of L.U. 993, Miami, Fla., passed away July 3, 1964. Burial was in Long Island. N. Y.

Clifford Steer of L.U. 183, Peoria, Ill., passed away July 4, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. His daughter attended services.

M. J. Lafferty of L.U. 218, Boston, Mass., passed away July 10, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Percy Dabinett of L.U. 301, Newburgh, N.Y., passed away July 13, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. His brother and sister attended services.

Peter Feddema of L.U. 224, Cincinnati, Ohio, passed away July 30, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Morris Larsen of L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y., passed away July 30, 1964 and burial was at Amityville, N. Y.

Union members who visited the Home during July

Roger H. Miller, L.U. 1765, Casselberry, Fla.
Edgar R. Brown, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C., now living Pompano Beach, Fla.
G. R. Seybers, L.U. 545, Vandergrift, Pa.
James M. Boyd, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Harry L. Nelson, L.U. 2895, Punta Gorda, Fla., now living St. Pete, Fla.
George Allardice, L.U. 72, Rochester, N. Y.
Morgan Youngmark, L.U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
Martin Fagstrom, L.U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
John A. Dlam, L.U. 90, Evansville, Ind.
Olaf Wihlney, L.U. 349, Orange, N. J., now living Treasure Island, Fla.
Adolph E. Pearson, L.U. 429, Montclair, N. J., now living Bradenton, Fla.
Ambrose Marks L.U. 592, Muncie, Ind.
Carl Morgenthaler, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.
N. Davidson, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
A. Axelson, L.U. 416, Chicago, Ill., now living Clearwater, Fla.
Ed Korinek, L.U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
K. L. Castleberry, L.U. 1072, Muskogee, Okla.
Paul W. Ulrich, L.U. 1289, Seattle, Wash.
George Horming, L.U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.

In Memoriam *Concluded from page 25*

L.U. NO. 1822, FORT WORTH, TEX.

Elliott, M. C.

L.U. NO. 1913, VAN NUYS, CALIF.

Fletcher, Otis L.
Miller, Fred W.
Ritchie, A. E.
Ward, Charles F.

L.U. NO. 1921, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Chechovich, Paul
Griffin, William
Johnson, Ernest
Mathews, George

L.U. NO. 2020, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Hunter, Frank B.
Schnader, Carroll R.

L.U. NO. 2073, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Komppa, Victor
Marusich, John, Jr.
Ziminski, Walter

L.U. NO. 2161, CATSKILL, N. Y.

Dyce, William T.

L.U. NO. 2203, ANAHEIM, CALIF.

Bye, Harry B.
Gaunce, Carl D.
Gustafson, Axel
Hampton, John A.
Lee, Calvin E.
Smith, Lynn H.

L.U. NO. 2288, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Downing, W. H.
Schaffer, Jack A.

L.U. NO. 2536, PORT GAMBLE, WASH.

Rylander, Adolph
Thomas, Charles H.

Audel Publishers 41
Belsaw (Sharp All) 34
Chicago Technical College ... 30
Construction Cost Institute ... 38
Eliason Stair Gauge 37
Estwing Manufacturing 38
Foley Manufacturing
(Saw Filer) 43
Foley Manufacturing
(Carbide Blade) 39
Fugitt, Douglas 37
Harrah Manufacturing 39
Hydrolevel 41
Irwin Augur Bit 40
Lee, H. D. 37
Locksmithing Institute 40
Miller Sewer Rod 40
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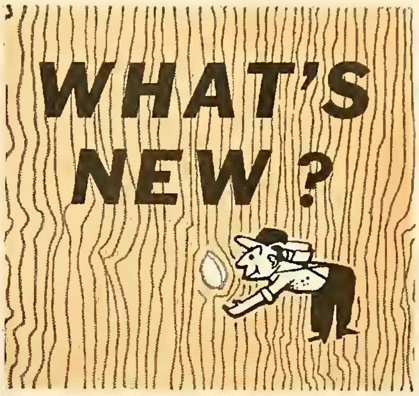
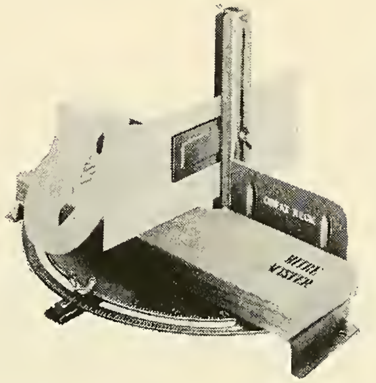


ADJUSTABLE MITER BOX

A fully adjustable all-steel miter box has been introduced by Great Neck Saw Manufacturers of Mineola, N. Y., called the MB-14 Miter Master. It has a 14-inch long cutting table made of reinforced hardwood. There's a cutting scale, graduated in one-degree sections from 45° right to 45° left containing an easy-to-read pointer gauge. The company claims that a miter saw will lock firmly at any angle. The complete unit can be attached to a workbench with the brackets attached to the base of the unit. Individually boxed, the unit weighs 5 pounds.



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(Continued on Page 38)

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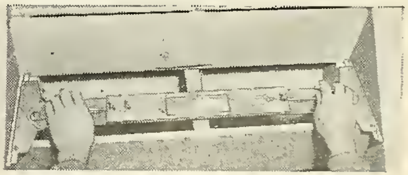

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What's New?

(Continued from Page 37)

Watco's Danish Oil is suitable for walnut, teak, rosewood, cherry, oak, birch, mahogany, and all exotic or domestic hardwoods.

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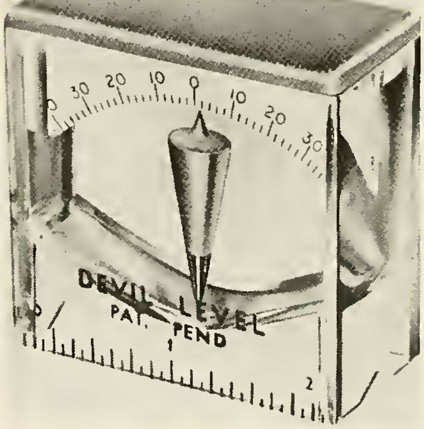
Professionals, do-it-yourself fans, and hobbyists will find many uses for the unique, new Devil Level which does hundred of professional leveling jobs faster, saving time, labor and expense. Pocket size tool allows you to level pictures, tables, benches, shelves, TV antennas, fence posts, plan scale model railroad scenes. It's also good for measuring roof pitches at a glance, planning drainage for new patios, yards or drain pipes, instantly and without error. Finely-machined bob registers instantly, will support over 200 pounds. Measures verticals, horizontals and angles. Price: $1.95. Pickett Slide Rule Co., Pickett Square, Santa Barbara, Calif.



REFERENCE BOOK

A handy reference book to help building materials dealers and builders evaluate component construction in their own market situations is available from United States Gypsum Company. This new publication, produced in co-operation with the Lumber Dealers Research Council

(Continued on page 41)

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CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATOR

If you have the ambition to become the top man on the payroll—or if you are planning to start a successful contracting business of your own—we can teach you everything you need to know to become an expert construction cost estimator. A journeyman carpenter with the equivalent of a high school education is well qualified to study our easy-to-understand home study course, *Construction Cost Estimating.*

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Denver, Colorado 80210

Uncle Sam

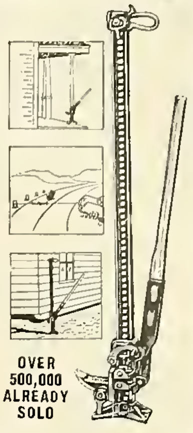
(Continued from page 15)

tism seem to have gone into eclipse, at least for the time being.

The public has been beset by an increasing number of "health books" which are advertised with a variety of health claims, including those for arthritis, heart disease and cancer. The advertising of one such book, whose author had acquired two diploma mill degrees (the first of a cost of $1,000, and the second for the bargain basement price of $100) to supplement his high school education, promoted a cod liver oil and orange juice mixture to cure arthritis. The only scientific experience had by this author consisted of washing laboratory equipment in hospitals. Yet this man professed to be an expert in the field of arthritis and rheumatism! Hearings were held at which evidence was presented. The Commission issued a cease and desist order prohibiting any advertising claims for arthritis and rheumatism. Barred from using false and misleading advertising, promotion of the book was discontinued.

In order to minimize possible deceptive implications of nutritional product advertising, the Commission has been requiring affirmative disclosures. To illustrate, the Commission has required that advertisements offering vitamin-mineral products for certain symptoms contain a disclosure that in the great majority of persons these symptoms would be due to conditions other than vitamin or mineral deficiency, and that in such cases the vitamin-mineral preparation would be of no value.

This article briefly describes how the Commission has acted to curb deceptive advertising and protect the public health and pocketbook. In this endeavor the Commission has had the cooperation and wholehearted support of various organizations, including the American Rheumatism Association and the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, and numerous civic-minded scientists who have given unstintingly of their expertise and time in the public interest. It must be emphasized, however, that the most potent weapon in the battle against false advertising is a knowledgeable public.



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Canada

(Continued from page 30)

United States. Two years ago the Ontario government published a report of its manpower investigating committee which called for early action.

But when all these steps are added up it seems to mean that sometime tomorrow someone or some body might come up with bold, effective answers. But the problem is acute today.

Carpenters Gain Parity Objective

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has emerged from three strike situations, Victoria, Okanagan Valley and Kootenay Lake regions with a parity rate of $3.34 an hour across the province. The determined move made by the union to secure a standard agreement for all of British Columbia has met with a large measure of success.

Michigan Labor Fights Change in Ballot

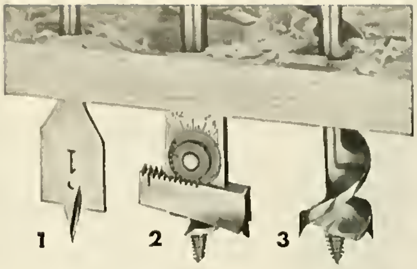
The Michigan AFL-CIO is knee-deep in a campaign to remove roadblocks in the path of voting this year.

Republican Gov. George Romney has spearheaded a plan which makes the Massachusetts-type ballot effective this November unless enough petitions —200,000 of them—are obtained in time to keep it from being used.

Opponents are calling it the "Messy" ballot. They say that it prevents a majority from expressing their preferences in the following ways:

1. Voters will be prohibited from voting a straight party ticket, as 75% of the people do now.
2. Prevents use of the party vignette and party columns, thus mixing up names of candidates of all five parties in a hodgepodge fashion all over the ballot.
3. Forces voters to cast up to 50 individual votes within a three-minute time limit.
4. Gives insufficient time to vote if the three-minute time limit is enforced, or disenfranchises voters who are unable to wait for hours in long lines to vote.

The labor-liberal coalition which is sponsoring the petition drive says that use of the "Messy" ballot will disenfranchise thousands of the state's normally Democratic voters and result in the election of reactionaries to office with a minority of the votes.



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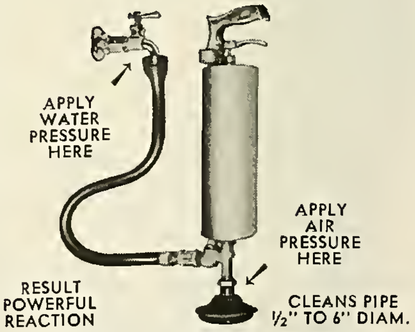

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What's New?

(Continued from page 38)

and the National Association of Home Builders, provides the necessary information to evaluate component construction as well as "how to do it" details for those who decide to enter the field.

Separate chapters, clearly illustrated, discuss application of component construction to foundations and floors, exterior walls, roof structure, interior partitions and mechanical units and review tools and equipment available for making and handling components.

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SUPER FRAMING HAMMER

extra weight!
extra length!
extra power!

- Scored face . . . eliminates glancing blows, flying nails.
- Full sweep claws . . . perfect overall balance . . . long life temper.
- 18 inch select hickory handle—triple wedged into specially tapered inner eye providing permanent tight "sure lock fit."
- Proved by field test to frame 1 house per day per man.
- Available in 2 weights, 28 oz. and 32 oz. with plain or scored face.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL
135 South LaSalle Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By **FRED GOETZ**

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Oreg.

Car Correction, Please

F. A. Wilson of Palo Alto, Calif., takes exception to a recent column item which referred to a 1929 Pierce Arrow as a "Flying Cloud."

Says Wilson:

"In regard to your article in the June issue a 1929 Pierce Arrow was called a 'Flying Cloud.' I wish to set your reader right. I was closely associated with all the early automobiles from 1906 until 1940. The 'Flying Cloud' was a Reo of about 1913 model. I don't remember the Pierce Arrow ever giving that name to their cars. As I recall their cars were always known as the 'Pierce Arrow' and were made in Buffalo, N. Y."

Upland Game Bird Hunting

Shades of the fast approaching upland game bird hunting season. Here's a photo sent in by Bob Howard, a member of Local 712, Covington, Ky. Says Bob:

"Just a little note and photo to remind you that Kentucky produces some good marksmen as well as good carpenters. The photo depicts 'yours truly' on the right; Scotty Woods, our financial secretary; another member of our local, Ray Holbrook. The combined bag represents a day of hunting pheasants.

Kentucky Marksmen

Albert A. Hudak of Housatonic, Mass., a member of Local 370 out of Lenox, rates high the finny merits of the Moosehead Lake country. In a past junket thereabouts Al and seven other anglers, nipped 48 trout in two days of fishing, the largest being a 24 inch, 4½ pound specimen. The finsters were eased from Misery lake.

Good Trout Catch

George A. Roberts, a member of Local 829, Santa Cruz, Calif., and the Missus, tab the Little Truckee in the Donner Pass country as fine late-August and early-September trout waters. They limited out there last trip on rainbow, most of which were taken about 50 feet from where the trailer was parked.

California's "Fisherman's Luck"

Recalls "Old Days"

Walter Hunholz of Milwaukee, Wis., a member of Local 1741 since 1937, recalls the "good old days" in a recent letter and sent in a photo to prove it. Here's a pic of Walt (right) and some of his fishing friends, just returning from a trip to the Pestigo river, loaded down with bass and great northerns.

Walt sez those lunkers are getting more scarce each day and reminds me of the advice the old Irishman gave to his grandsons: "Fishing, like Ireland, ain't what it use to be—and it 'nivvur' was."

Walt declares he did make a nice catch recently; retrieved his pal's Coleman lantern, lost overboard a year previous. "Darn thing was still lit," he avows. Golly Walt, what didja' ketch it on, a "firefly?"

(By the way, is that one of those Reo "Flying Clouds" in the background?)

Likes Georgian Bay

G. Billings and Don Summerfield, both members of Local 1946, London, Ontario, are partial to the waters of the Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay area.

Here's a pic of Brother Billings snapped by Don Summerfield. This bowed-in-the-middle stringer was taken on "a fair day." What do ya' string 'em on when the fishing is "hot," huh fellows?

A "Fair Day"

Earn a Spooner

Members of the Carpenters' Union, in good standing—and the members of their family—can earn a pair of the illustrated SPOONER lures by sending in a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is all about. Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. 0MSP
6216 S. W. Iowa
Portland, Oregon 97201

Please mention your Local number and, of course, retired members are eligible.

Nature's Flub

It appears that even Mother Nature occasionally flubs the dub but when she does there's usually a good reason behind it, especially in the world of fish and wildlife. Donald M. Mueller of Texas City, Tex., a member of Local 973, brings up an account of one of nature's strange whims.

"Speckled trout in the Gulf of Mexico usually reside in the shallows, about five feet of water. As it gets colder they move to deeper water, anywhere from 15 to 30 feet.

"There comes a time when cold water passes over the warm water in which the fish are finning and the warm water is forced up toward the surface—with the fish. When this happens the cold water settles to the bottom and the trout are left on the surface stunned and helpless.

"They are not dead and are still excellent table fare. Hundreds are dipped by the fishermen and these fish are later replaced by additional stocks from the Gulf of Mexico. A cold spell in December, 1963, brought thousands of these gulf trout to the surface in Offats Bayou out of Texas City and many fishermen harvested them before the hungry sea gulls could get to them."

Spears for Sturgeon

William Fenger, 1094 N. 23rd St., Sheboygan, Wisconsin, Local 657, calls attention to a past item in this column on northwest sturgeon fishing. Says Bill:

"We do some sturgeon fishing in this neck o' the woods but with a little different twist than northwest folk. Instead of rod, reel, hook and line, we stalk 'em with spears on Lake Winnebago and Little Lake Butte des Morts in east central Wisconsin.

"What our sturgeon lacks in beauty and grace, it makes up for in pure cussedness and if you can beat the 30 to 1 odds and land one you've got the choicest morsel of fish food in the land.

Bill included a column clip in his letter from the Milwaukee *Journal* which outlined highlights on the sturgeon spearing method. Sturgeon spearmen must have a lot of things going for them to insure a fair chance of seeing one of these monsters as it goes cruising under a hole in the ice. Water must be gin clear; ice must be thick enough to bear the heavy traffic of anglers. Spearmen must be able to see, at least, ten feet below the surface of the water for a shot.

But the stakes are high for these finny moose range from 50 to 120 pounds. Wisconsin's official spear record for sturgeon is 180 pounds.

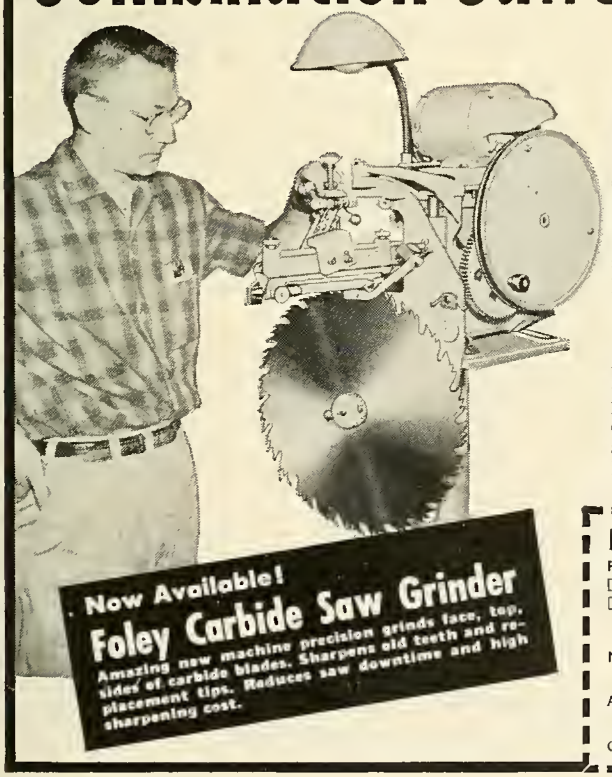
Brother Fenger recalls that Tim Leopold of Menasha nailed a 113½ pounder last year.

Good Fortune

Hot shot spiny ray fisherman, who may be a little sensitive about their angling powers might get a dose of pictorial humility from the feat of 12 year old angler, correction: anglerette, Dorothy Smith of Benton, Arkansas. While fishing in a small, nameless pond near home, she caught a 3 pound, 9½ ounce crappie.

Proud of Their "Catch"

. . . Don Jaspersen of Omaha, Nebraska, a member of Local 253, and his sons, favor Lake Marion in Ottertail county, Minnesota. Here's a look-in on the lads after a fishing jamboree for bluegill. "No bass the last trip," says Don, "but tomorrow's another day."



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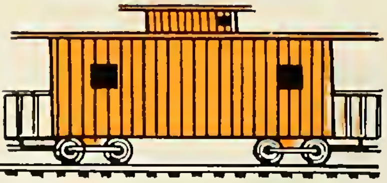
MONEY MAKING FACTS

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, ***General President***

Time of Decision for Organized Labor

LATE in August some 200 civic leaders from various parts of the country met at the White House to listen to the plea of the American Heritage Foundation for a concerted drive to increase the number of American people registered and eligible to vote.

In a brief address to the gathering, President Johnson said:

"Voting is the first duty of democracy. Yet, in our nation too many citizens too often disregard their duty. Almost 40 million eligible men and women are not registered to vote, as we meet here today. In the last national elections, when there was a record turnout, almost 35 percent of the electorate failed to vote."

These are shocking statistics indeed. It seems inconceivable that one-third or more of the American people will fail to vote in November, despite the fact such issues as war or peace, full employment, medical care for the aged, etc., will be major issues. However, if past performance holds true, such will be the case.

By way of contrast, in many countries in Europe, where democracy is comparatively new, the turnout is from 85 to 90 percent of the eligible voters at every election.

There are sound reasons many people cannot vote. We are a very mobile population and hundreds of thousands of people move from one community to another annually. Residency requirements often make it impossible for these people to register in their new communities. Then, there are the ill, the infirm, and those who are in mental institutions. All told, they probably make up a sizable number. But, mostly, the non-voters come from people who just are not interested enough to register and go to the polls.

Whenever I read that 30 or 40 million people fail to vote in an election, I keep thinking of the generations of struggle it took to achieve the universal ballot. Untold millions died in the struggle. Yet, millions today consider it too much bother to register and go to the polling place on election day.

Furthermore, I keep thinking that every man votes whether he goes to the polls or not. If he goes to the polls, he votes for the candidates of his choice; if he fails to go to the polls, in reality he is voting for his enemies, because he is making it one vote easier for them to get elected.

No election in recent years is more important than the forthcoming one. For the first time in a long, long while, the contest for the presidency lies between an arch conservative and a proven liberal. The one candidate stands for a return to individual responsibility with few government programs to help the aged, unemployed, or dispossessed. The other stands for a broadening of the social legislation which has helped to alleviate the misery of those the Twentieth Century passed by.

Elsewhere in this magazine I have expressed my views on the issues in the forthcoming election. I am not naive enough to believe that my views will correspond with those of every reader. But I do feel that it is my obligation, as General President of our great Brotherhood, to express my thoughts in an election as vital as this one.

There are those who believe that voting should be made mandatory. I disagree. Voting in and of itself is not enough. Every vote cast should be an intelligent one based on an understanding of the issues and the positions of the candidates. This is as true at the state, county, and city-level elections as it is of the Presidential race.

For all its imperfections, America is still the finest place in the world to live. Let's keep it that way by all of us fulfilling our obligations on election day.

The first obligation is to register; the second is to vote; the third is to make sure that your vote is based on an understanding of the issues and the positions of the various candidates. When you have lived up to all these, only then can you consider yourself a responsible citizen.

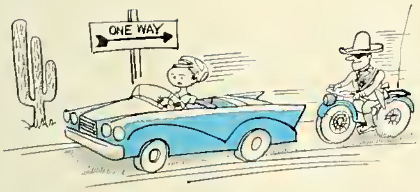
PLANE GOSSIP

Real Old Relic!

The oldest member in our local union likes to brag that he's used the same hammer for 27 years. All he's had to do to it is put on two new heads and six new handles.

—H. R. Billiau,
L.U. 998, Berkley, Mich.

BE SURE TO VOTE!



'Way-Out West?

A woman motorist, driving the wrong way on a one-way street, was stopped by a motorcycle cop who said:

"Lady, didn't you see that arrow back there?"

To which she responded:

"Heavens, no! I didn't even see an Indian!"

—Steve McDonogh,
San Francisco, Calif.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

A Man Dares Answer Back!

In reply to that poor, persecuted woman who complained in Plane Gossip that "It's a Man's World," I have only this to say:

IT'S A WOMAN'S WORLD

If a man hits a pedestrian in a crosswalk, he is a poor driver, but if a woman does the same, the pedestrian "should have watched where he was going." If a woman sacrifices for her husband, she is a devoted wife, but if a man sacrifices for his wife, he's "henpecked." If a woman throws a plate at her husband, she's defending herself, but if the husband strikes back, he's a "sadistic wife-beater." If a woman wears a wig, she's stylish, but if a man wears one, he is "silly and vain." If a woman gets a traffic ticket, she's being picked on, but if a man gets one, "he was probably drunk." If a man is rude, he's a bore, but if a woman is rude, she's "defending her honor." If a man is late, he's irresponsible, but if a woman is late, "well, nobody's perfect." Woman demands equality of the sexes, **so long as man will remember that she is a lady!"**

—Johnny Morrow,
Seattle, Wash.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

A Losing Sleep

"Doctor," said the patient to the psychiatrist, "I keep dreaming that I'm chasing beautiful women!"

"And you want me to help you stop these disturbing night visions?" asked the headshrinker.

"Heck no," replied the guy, "I want you to give me something to keep me from waking up!"

Has the Last Word

In the will of Harriet Hartbyrne, who died a spinster at the age of 87, was this clause:

"I don't want anybody to put 'Miss' on my tombstone . . . I haven't missed as much as some people may think!"

Ain't It the Truth!

The good old days,
(If the truth be told),
Were good because
We weren't so old!
—Wilfred Beaver, Chicago, Ill.

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

It Suits Momma!

The cop on the beach said to the Sweet Young Thing wearing the briefest of brief bathing suits:

"What would your mother say if she saw you in that suit?"

"She'd say plenty," responded the S.Y.T. "It's her suit!"

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Doctor, Heal Thyself!

The brand-new Army doctor's first assignment was physical exams for arriving WACS. A former burlesque queen was first in line. As the rookie doc prepared to apply his stethoscope to the statuesque WAC, it dropped from his shaking fingers. Obviously enjoying the medic's discomfiture, the WAC rookie purred:

"Is anything wrong . . . sir?"

"Of course not," he replied, collecting himself and his equipment. "Now then," he ordered in his most-professional tone, "deep breathely!"

Vote...
and the choice is yours!

Don't vote...
and the choice is theirs!

Register...
or you have no choice!

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Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

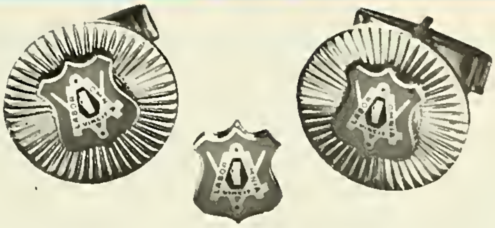
FOUNDED 1881
OCTOBER 1964

OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Screw button back. Attractive small size. Rolled gold.
$2.00 each

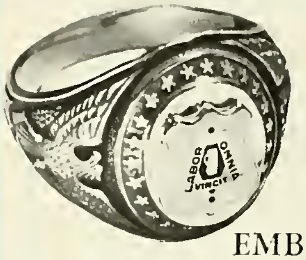
TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM

Holds tie neatly in place. Well made and moderately priced. You'll be proud to wear this handsome tie clasp. **$1.50**



CUFF LINKS AND TIE TACK

Beautiful set with emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship.
Set, $3.50



EMBLEM RING

The official ring showing emblem on top and eagle design on sides is becoming more and more popular among our members. Individual members buy them and local unions present them for long years of service and as special recognition for the performance of extraordinary duties.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger.

Two qualities: 10K Gold, $25 each. Sterling Silver, $8 each. Rhodium Finish.

Wear Them With Pride!

The Brotherhood's official emblem design in colors is featured on the handsome articles shown here as well as on our other jewelry which may be ordered by the members of any group affiliated with our union. There has been a continuous demand for these items, which are all very attractive and in excellent taste. As you would expect, the materials and the workmanship are strictly first-class. By displaying the official emblem, we can show our pride in being members of the United Brotherhood. Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

All prices include Federal Excise Tax.

Send order and remittance to:
R. E. LIVINGSTON, *General Secretary*
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIV NO. 10 OCTOBER, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

President Hutcheson Endorses Johnson, Humphrey 2
West Coast Apprentices 6th Annual Competition 4
Ice Cold Oil Wells 10
NOVAWOOD .... Robert J. McCluskey 14
Chemical 'Co-Products' from Tomorrow's Trees 18
Plywood Group Offers Cash for Ideas 22

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 9
Editorials 12
Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Report 13
Canadian Section 19
How to Stretch Your Dollars .... Sidney Margolius 20
Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 23
What's New? 25
Official Information 26
Local Union News 27
In Memoriam 37
Lakeland News 39
Index to Advertising 39
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

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THE COVER

Between a half to three-quarters of a million dollars will be spent this year by the AFL-CIO and it's affiliates, in a huge "register and get-out-to-vote" drive. This effort is badly needed in view of the fact that most states have a poor record of getting their voters to the polls to register their opinions. For an example, during the last Presidential election, only 64 per cent of the eligible voters cast their ballots. In non-Presidential years, the percentage is even less.

However a fact that is just as, if not more, disturbing than the voting record is the American people's apparent ignorance or indifference to some of the basic facts of American political life.

A recent study made at the University of Michigan, for instance, reports that "a majority of Americans do not know which political party controls Congress, are indifferent to many of the issues that the parties and candidates see as major, and are not even clear as to the key differences between conservative and liberal candidates."

The Democratic and Republican National Conventions, and their candidates, have stirred up a great deal of interest this year; there should be no excuse why any American voter should ignore this year's election and the sharp issues involved.

M. A. HUTCHESON, GENERAL PRESIDENT
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

101 CONSTITUTION AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

September 1, 1964

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

For the first time in my life I am endorsing a Democratic candidate for President of the United States. And, I may add, Mr. President, I never made an endorsement with more enthusiasm or greater conviction that my course served the best interests of the nation.

Your record as Chief Executive--born as it was of tragedy, fraught as it was with urgency--can only be described as magnificent.

Your concern for those whom the Twentieth Century disinherited and dispossessed economically has awakened the conscience of a nation grown callous to the bitter by-products rapid technological progress can sometimes create.

Your programs for assisting the unemployed, the elderly, the under-educated breathe a new spirit of vitality and hope into our ancient democratic heritage.

Your determination to protect Southeast Asia and the other parts of the world threatened by Communist aggression holds great promise for a lasting peace made secure by the containment of the Red cancer.

Brave words and pious speeches are commonplace in the political arena; but you, Sir, have demonstrated a tremendous capacity to translate into deeds the noble promises you have made. The Civil Rights Bill, the Mass Transit Bill, and all the other pieces of progressive legislation you have already carried through to fruition eloquently testify to this fact.

As a trade unionist I cannot help but commend your Administration for passage of the Davis-Bacon Fringe Benefits Bill, the tax cut, and the many other measures which eradicate long-standing inequities.

For all these reasons I deem it a high privilege not only to endorse you for President of the United States, but also to assure you of all the support I can muster.

With warmest personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

M. A. Hutcheson

GENERAL PRESIDENT

MAH/aw

General President Hutcheson talks briefly with President Johnson following a White House visit.

General President Hutcheson Endorses Johnson-Humphrey

On September 1, General President Maurice Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America sent the letter reproduced at left to the White House.

On the same day he went with other AFL-CIO leaders to see the Chief Executive and to personally offer his support in the coming election.

Both actions were tremendously significant, for they placed the leader of one of the nation's largest labor unions, who usually votes Republican, in the Democratic camp.

His action made Organized Labor's endorsement of the Johnson-Humphrey ticket unanimous. (Two other members of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, who are registered Republicans, has also endorsed President Johnson and Senator Hubert Humphrey for election to the nation's top offices.)

These traditionally Republican labor leaders join a growing number of "Republicans for Johnson," who can no longer ride the seesaw of Goldwater-Miller, which promises nothing to labor or the working man and his family.

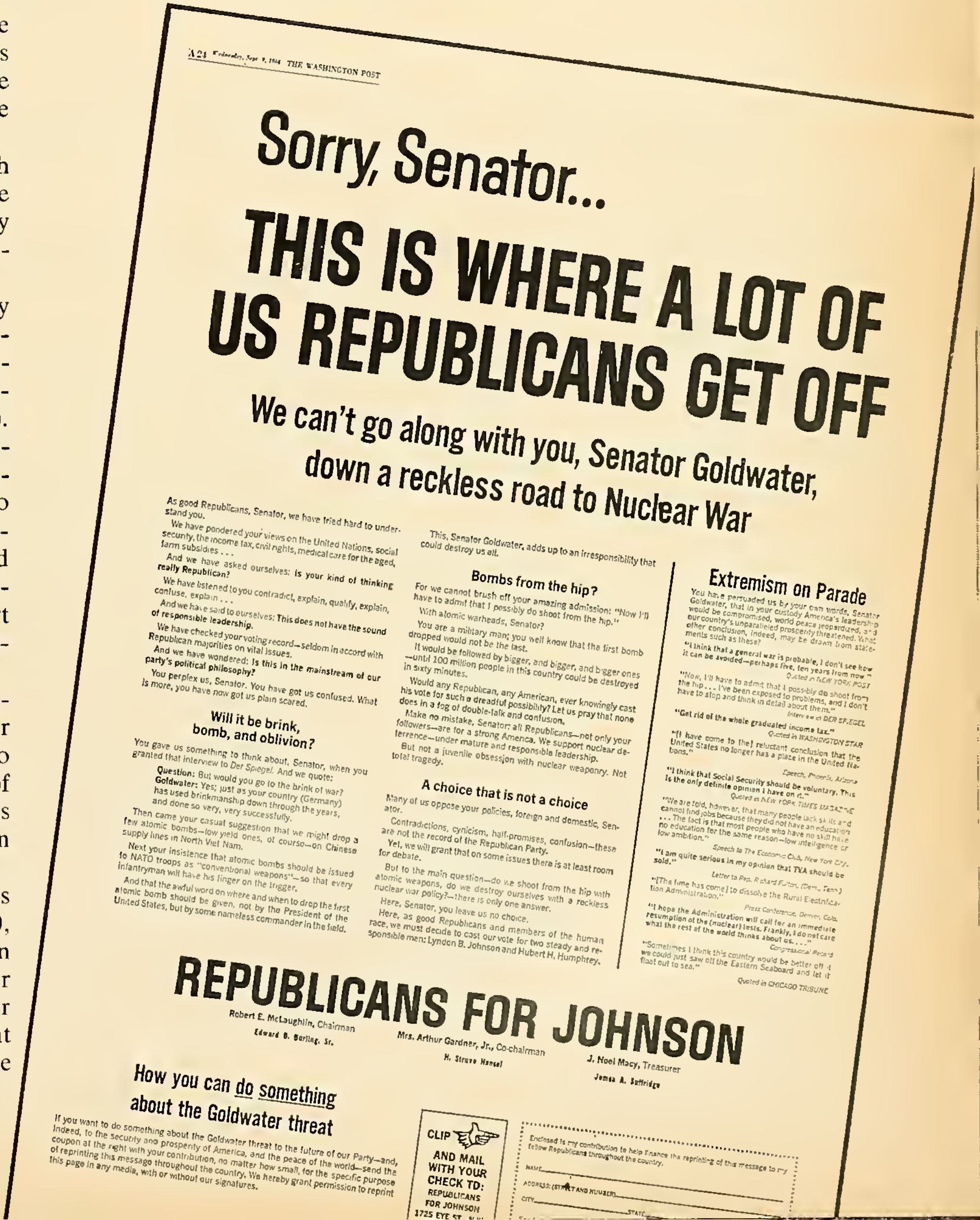
In his closing comments to this issue of THE CARPENTER, Page 40, President Hutcheson explains in more detail his many reasons for getting off the Goldwater-Miller bandwagon. The advertisement at right, which has appeared in some of the leading newspapers of the country lists more.

"We can't go along with you, Senator Goldwater," say Republicans for Johnson. "As good Republicans, Senator, we have tried hard to understand you."

"We have pondered your views on the United Nations, social security, the income tax, civil rights, medical care for the aged, farm subsidies. . . .

"We have listened to you contradict, explain, qualify, explain, confuse, explain. . . .

"You perplex us, Senator. You have got us confused. What is more, you have now got us plain scared."



A24 Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1964 THE WASHINGTON POST

Sorry, Senator...

THIS IS WHERE A LOT OF US REPUBLICANS GET OFF

We can't go along with you, Senator Goldwater, down a reckless road to Nuclear War

As good Republicans, Senator, we have tried hard to understand you.

We have pondered your views on the United Nations, social security, the income tax, civil rights, medical care for the aged, farm subsidies . . .

And we have asked ourselves: **Is your kind of thinking really Republican?**

We have listened to you contradict, explain, qualify, explain, confuse, explain . . .

And we have said to ourselves: **This does not have the sound of responsible leadership.**

We have checked your voting record—seldom in accord with Republican majorities on vital issues.

And we have wondered: **Is this in the mainstream of our party's political philosophy?**

You perplex us, Senator. You have got us confused. What is more, you have now got us plain scared.

Will it be brink, bomb, and oblivion?

You gave us something to think about, Senator, when you granted that interview to *Der Spiegel*. And we quote:

Question: But would you go to the brink of war?
Goldwater: Yes; just as your country (Germany) has used brinkmanship down through the years, and done so very, very successfully.

Then came your casual suggestion that we might drop a few atomic bombs—low yield ones, of course—on Chinese supply lines in North Viet Nam.

Next your insistence that atomic bombs should be issued to NATO troops as "conventional weapons"—so that every infantryman will have his finger on the trigger.

And that the awful word on where and when to drop the first atomic bomb should be given, not by the President of the United States, but by some nameless commander in the field.

This, Senator Goldwater, adds up to an irresponsibility that could destroy us all.

Bombs from the hip?

For we cannot brush off your amazing admission: "Now I'll have to admit that I possibly do shoot from the hip."

With atomic warheads, Senator?

You are a military man; you well know that the first bomb dropped would not be the last.

It would be followed by bigger, and bigger, and bigger ones—until 100 million people in this country could be destroyed in sixty minutes.

Would any Republican, any American, ever knowingly cast his vote for such a dreadful possibility? Let us pray that none does in a fog of double-talk and confusion.

Make no mistake, Senator: all Republicans—not only your followers—are for a strong America. We support nuclear deterrence—under mature and responsible leadership.

But not a juvenile obsession with nuclear weaponry. Not total tragedy.

A choice that is not a choice

Many of us oppose your policies, foreign and domestic, Senator.

Contradictions, cynicism, half-promises, confusion—these are not the record of the Republican Party.

Yet, we will grant that on some issues there is at least room for debate.

But to the main question—do we shoot from the hip with atomic weapons, do we destroy ourselves with a reckless nuclear war policy?—there is only one answer.

Here, Senator, you leave us no choice.

Here, as good Republicans and members of the human race, we must decide to cast our vote for two steady and responsible men: Lyndon B. Johnson and Hubert H. Humphrey.

Extremism on Parade

You have persuaded us by your own words, Senator Goldwater, that in your custody America's leadership would be compromised, world peace jeopardized, and our country's unparalleled prosperity threatened. What other conclusion, indeed, may be drawn from statements such as these?

"I think that a general war is probable. I don't see how it can be avoided—perhaps five, ten years from now."
Quoted in NEW YORK POST

"Now, I'll have to admit that I possibly do shoot from the hip . . . I've been exposed to problems, and I don't have to stop and think in detail about them."
Interview in DER SPIEGEL

"Get rid of the whole graduated income tax."
Quoted in WASHINGTON STAR

"[I have come to the] reluctant conclusion that the United States no longer has a place in the United Nations."
Speech, Phoenix, Arizona

"I think that Social Security should be voluntary. This is the only definite opinion I have on it."
Quoted in NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE

"We are told, however, that many people lack skills and cannot find jobs because they did not have an education . . . The fact is that most people who have no skill have no education for the same reason—low intelligence or low ambition."
Speech to The Economic Club, New York City

"I am quite serious in my opinion that TVA should be sold."
Letter to Rep. Richard Fulton, (Dem., Tenn.)

"[The time has come] to dissolve the Rural Electrification Administration."
Press Conference, Denver, Colo.

"I hope the Administration will call for an immediate resumption of the (nuclear) tests. Frankly, I do not care what the rest of the world thinks about us. . . ."
Congressional Record

"Sometimes I think this country would be better off if we could just saw off the Eastern Seaboard and let it float out to sea."
Quoted in CHICAGO TRIBUNE

REPUBLICANS FOR JOHNSON

Robert E. McLaughlin, Chairman
Edward B. Burling, Sr.
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H. Struve Hensel
J. Noel Macy, Treasurer
James A. Suffridge

How you can do something about the Goldwater threat

If you want to do something about the Goldwater threat to the future of our Party—and, indeed, to the security and prosperity of America, and the peace of the world—send the coupon at the right with your contribution, no matter how small, for the specific purpose of reprinting this message throughout the country. We hereby grant permission to reprint this page in any media, with or without our signatures.

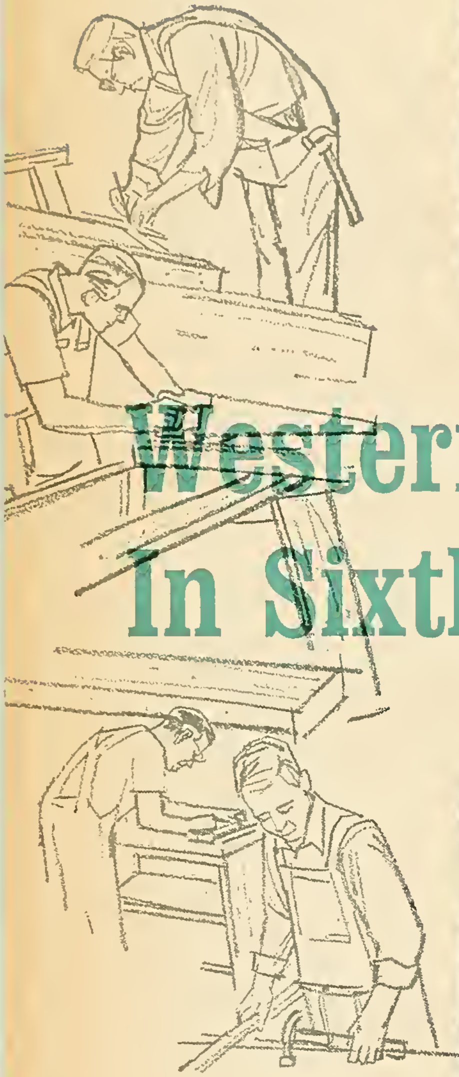
CLIP AND MAIL WITH YOUR CHECK TO:
REPUBLICANS FOR JOHNSON
1725 EYE ST. N.W.

Enclosed is my contribution to help finance the reprinting of this message to my fellow Republicans throughout the country.

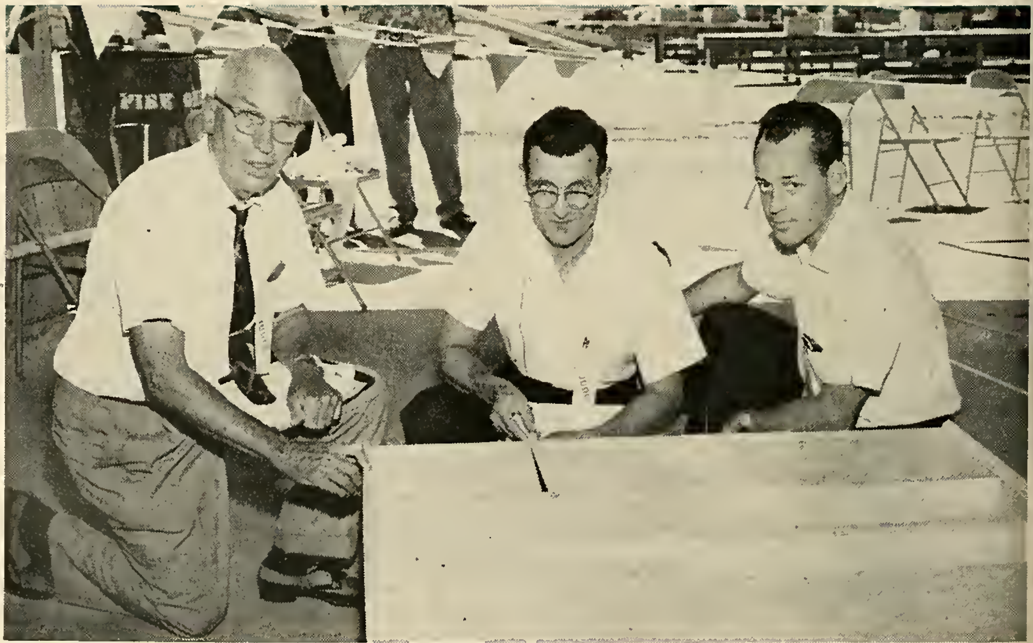
NAME__________

ADDRESS (STREET AND NUMBER)__________

CITY__________ STATE__________



Western Region Apprentices In Sixth Annual Competition



Judges of the cabinet making projects study a contestant's work. From left, they include: Kenneth Saunders, architect, Sun City, Calif.; Al Preheim, journeyman and instructor; and Dean Glasco, architect, Phoenix, Arizona.

THE Sixth Annual Western Region Carpenters and Mill-Cabinet Apprenticeship Contest was held at Sun City, California, August 27, 28, and 29, 1964.

The contest was jointly sponsored by labor and management from the many areas represented by the contestants. Cooperating with labor and management were governmental consulting agencies and the National Wood Council.

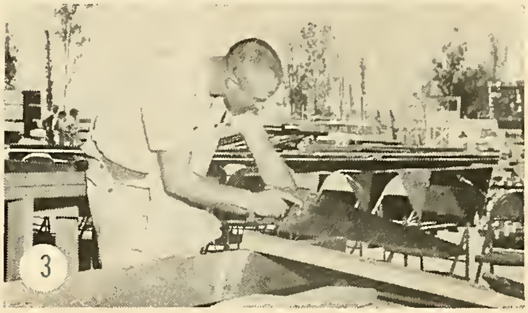
The contest was in two parts—first, a written test of approximately four hours based on the material contained in the Apprentice Training Manuals prepared by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; second, a manipulative project requiring eight hours.

The carpenter's project consisted of framing the rafters for a 5 and 12 pitch hip roof, fascia boards; cutting a four-tread mitered stair horse and constructing a short section of "T" form.

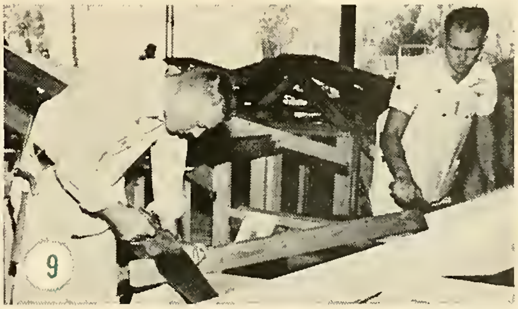
The cabinet makers built a free-standing birch cabinet.

Each contestant worked from prints and specifications prepared by the Educational Committee of the United Brotherhood.

To be eligible for the Western



1. Don Berger (carpenter contestant), Local 1715, Vancouver, Wash.
2. Clifford Clark (cabinet making contestant), Local 2234, Yakima, Wash.
3. O. B. Coffey (carpenter contestant), Local 671, Clovis, N. M.
4. Kenneth Dennison (carpenter contestant), Local 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.
5. Delvin Henry, (cabinet making contestant), Local 971, Reno, Nev.
6. James Jolley (carpenter contestant), Local 1258, Pocatello, Ida.
7. Barney McKay (carpenter contestant), Local 1273, Eugene, Oreg.
8. W. A. Moffat (cabinet making contestant), Local 1928, Vancouver, B. C., Can.
9. Kenneth Parslow (carpenter contestant), Local 450, Ogden, Utah; Norman Tambolini (carpenter contestant), Local 452, Vancouver, B. C., Can.
10. John O'Connell (carpenter contestant), Local 848, San Bruno, Calif.
11. Richard Plank, Jr. (cabinet making contestant), Local 721, Los Angeles, Calif.
12. Alvin Stevens (carpenter contestant) Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nev.
13. Norman Tambolini (carpenter contestant), Local 452, Vancouver, B. C., Can.



Region Contest, each contestant had to be in his last year of apprenticeship training on January 1, 1964. In addition, each had won his own provincial or state contest.

The contestants and the areas they represented were:

CARPENTRY: Kenneth M. Dennison, L.U. 1089, Phoenix, Arizona; Norman J. Tamboline, L.U. 452, Vancouver, B. C. Canada; John F. O'Connell, L.U. 848, San Bruno, California; James Jolley, L.U. 1258, Pocatello, Idaho; Alvin T. Stevens, L.U. 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada; O. B. Coffey, L.U. 671, Clovis, New Mexico; Barney McKay, L.U. 1273, Eugene, Oregon; Kenneth Parslow, L.U. 450, Ogden, Utah; and Don Berger, L.U. 1715, Vancouver, Washington.

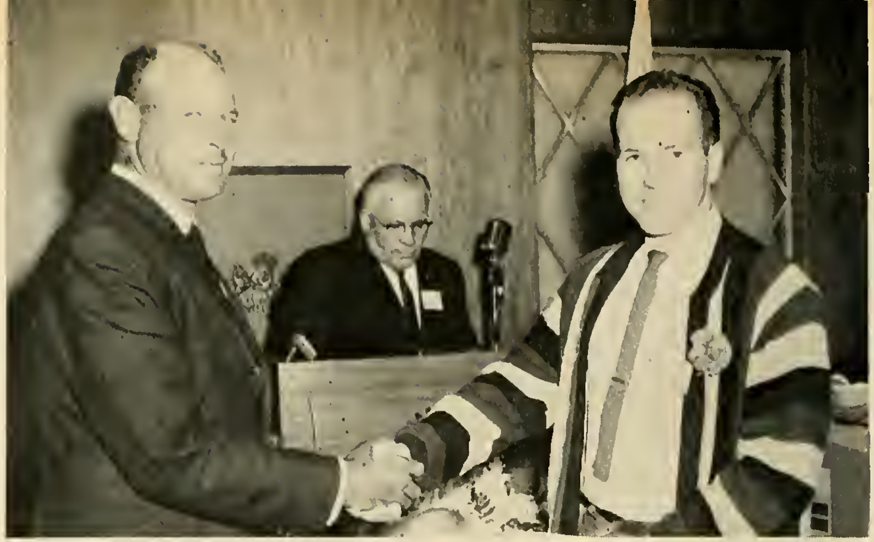
CABINET MAKERS: W. A. Moffat, L.U. 1928, Vancouver, B. C. Canada; Richard M. Plank, Jr., L.U. 721, Los Angeles; Delvin Henry, L.U. 971, Reno, Nevada, and Clifford Lee Clark, L.U. 2234, Yakima, Washington.

The contest winners were:

CARPENTERS: First Place, Norman J. Tamboline; Second Place, John F. O'Connell, and Third Place, Don Berger.

CABINET MAKERS: First Place, Richard M. Plank, Jr.; Second Place, Clifford Lee Clark; and Third Place, Delvin Henry.

Speakers at the Contest Awards Banquet, where all contestants were honored and winners announced, were Del Webb, Chairman of the Board for the Del Webb Corporation, and First General Vice President Finlay C. Allen, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Mr. Webb spoke on "Management and Apprenticeship," stressing the importance of the apprenticeship program and the important part that management was playing in the development of a uniform program that would assure qualified young men, interested in carpentry and cabinet making, a well-rounded training. He stated that management was looking for qualified apprentice graduates for leadership positions. First General Vice President Allan spoke on the importance of the apprenticeship program to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the many things be-



Richard M. Lane, A.G.C., Co-Chairman Western Region Apprenticeship Contest Committee, presents the first place carpentry award to Norman Tambolini, Vancouver, B. C., Canada. In the center, background, Paul Rudd, General Representative, U. B. of C. and Secretary of the Western Region Apprenticeship Contest Committee.

C. M. Sanford presents the first place cabinet making award to Richard Plank, Jr., of Los Angeles, California.

General Representative Paul Rudd, secretary to the contest committee, was a prime mover in the competition.

LEADERS AND WINNERS: Leo Gable, General Representative, U. B. of C.; Lyle Hiller, Executive Board Member, U. B. of C.; Norman Tambolini, first place winner, carpentry; John R. Stevenson, former First General Vice President, U. B. of C.; Richard Plank, Jr., first place winner, cabinet making; Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President, U. B. of C.; Wiliam Sidell, Executive Board Member, U. B. of C.

A large crowd of contestants and well-wishers attended the awards banquet at the conclusion of the competition at Sun City. In the background, Leo Gable, toastmaster, holds forth at the microphone, as guest and winners are presented.

Wives of many members and guests attending the Sixth Annual Apprenticeship Contest are shown above, leaving Kings Inn for a tour and luncheon at the famous Mission Inn in Riverside, California.

United Brotherhood officers Finlay C. Allan and John R. Stevenson, checking a cabinet plan used in the contest.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT
AFL-CIO

ing done to assure an adequate number of well-trained and skilled craftsmen to meet the needs of our ever-changing industry. He pointed out the need for greater participation and cooperation of labor and management to promote, expand and improve the apprenticeship program.

Brother John R. Stevenson, former First General Vice President, spoke to the contestants on the benefits to be derived from a well-rounded training program. He congratulated them on their attainment in their respective areas and at the Western Region Contest. He stated that they were excellent examples of what a skilled craftsman should be. He then presented each contestant with a set of the Brotherhood cuff links and matching tie tac.

The Olav Boen Management Award was presented to the first-place carpenter and cabinet maker contestant by R. G. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Western Region Contest Committee. This is a perpetual trophy presented each year to the winning contestants in honor of Olav Boen, one of the outstanding management leaders from the State of Washington.

This year, for the first time, the John R. Stevenson Apprenticeship Trophy was awarded to the winning carpenter and cabinet maker contestants for their attainment in open competition. They also received a replica of the perpetual trophy which they will keep as a reminder of the honor bestowed upon them as the first recipients of this award. The perpetual trophy is to go to the local union to which the winner belongs and will be awarded to the winners of the 1965 Western Region Contest.

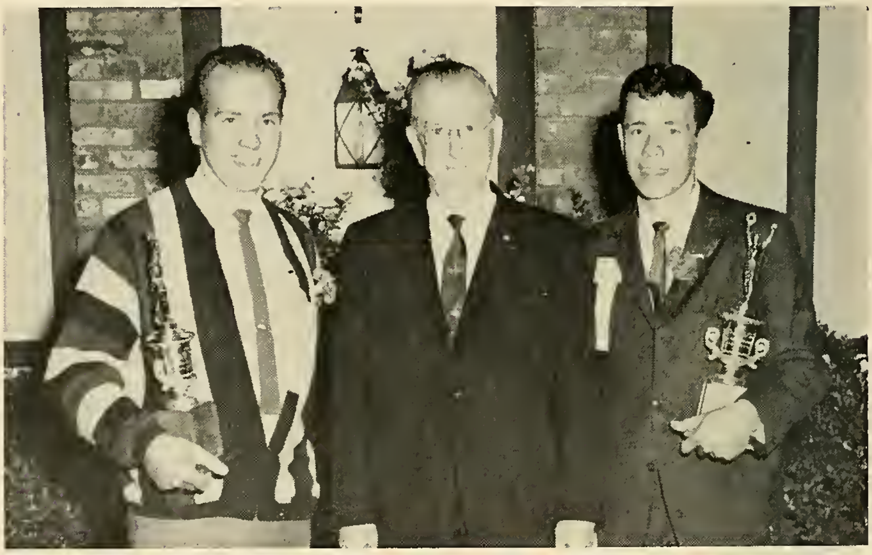
In addition to the trophies, first-place award winners received a $200 savings bond, second-place winners received a $100 bond and third-place winners received a $50 bond and award certificates. All other participants received certificates of participation.

The Western Region Contest Committee extends to any and all other states and provinces an invitation to join them in the regional contests.

New Mexico will host the 1965 Western Region Apprenticeship Contest in August at Albuquerque.

Front Row, left to right: Don Berger, (third place winner, carpenter), Local 1715, Vancouver, Washington; Delvin Henry, (third place winner, cabinet making) Local 971, Reno, Nevada; Clifford Lee Clark, (second place winner, cabinet making) Local 2234, Yakima, Washington; Norman J. Tambolini, (first place winner, carpentry) Local 452, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Richard Plank, Jr., (first place winner, cabinet making) Local 721, Los Angeles, California; Alvin T. Stevens (carpenter contestant) Local 1780, Las Vegas, Nevada; O. B. Coffey, (carpenter contestant) Local 671, Clovis, New Mexico.

Back Row, left to right: Lyle Hiller, Executive Board Member, 7th District, U. B. of C.; John R. Stevenson, former First General Vice President, U. B. of C.; James Jolley, (carpenter contestant) Local 1258, Pocatello, Idaho; W. A. Moffat (cabinet maker contestant) Local 1928, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; Kenneth Dennison (carpenter contestant) Local 1089, Phoenix, Arizona; Barney McKay (carpenter contestant) Local 1273, Eugene, Oregon; John O'Connell (second place winner carpentry) Local 848, San Bruno, California; Kenneth Parslow (carpenter contestant) Local 450, Ogden, Utah; Finlay C. Allan, first General Vice President, U. B. of C.; William Sidell, Executive Board Member, 8th District, U. B. of C.



Norman Tambolini, first place winner, carpentry; John R. Stevenson, former First General Vice President., U. B. of C.; Richard Plank, Jr., first place winner, cabinet making; with the John R. Stevenson Apprenticeship awards.

Del Webb, Board Chairman, Del E. Webb Corporation.

Finlay C. Allan, First V. P., United Brotherhood.

Richard Hutchinson, Assi Manager, AGC., Seattle.

Washington ROUNDUP

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO WALSH-HEALEY . . . Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz plans to amend the rules of practice under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, requiring firms to list the factors to be considered in determining whether more than a single prevailing minimum wage will better effectuate the purpose of the Act. (The law sets basic labor standards for work on Government contracts in excess of $10,000.) Interested persons have until October 18 to submit data, views, and arguments concerning the amendments to the Secretary of Labor.

THE LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND ACT and the Wilderness Bill passed Congress and were signed into law September 3. This is the legislation so strongly supported by Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall in an article in the April, 1964, issue of THE CARPENTER.

UNEMPLOYMENT UP AGAIN . . . During July the unemployment rate dropped below the 5 per cent mark for the first time in five years; however, it is up again. The seasonally-adjusted rate for August hit 5.1 per cent as compared with 4.9 per cent during the previous month. The reason for the rate going up, according to the Department of Labor, was that unemployment among teenagers which are considered separately from adult figures did not drop as much as was seasonally expected. The number of jobless dropped 160,000 between July and August to 3,650,000, about 200,000 less than is normally expected for the period. An increase of from 13 to 15 per cent of the jobless teenagers marked an overall increase in the jobless rate.

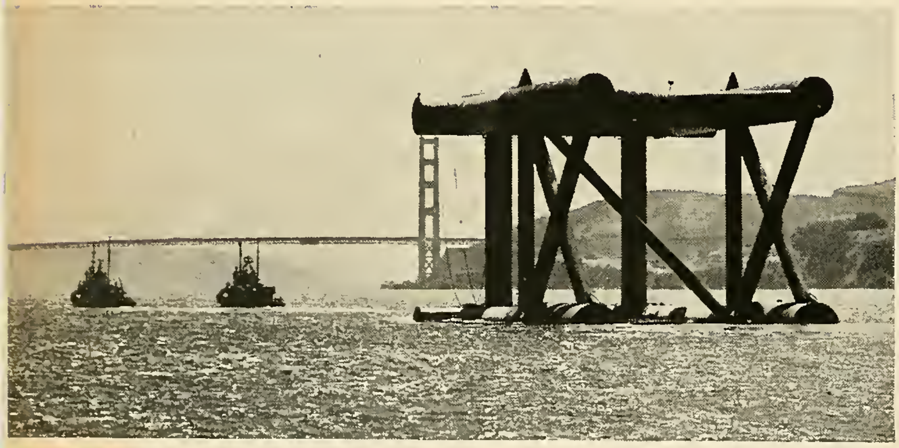
A VANISHING BREED . . . There is much talk about automation these days and the number of jobs technological advancement is replacing; however, it is doubtful that very many people could guess what group is suffering the most—lighthouse keepers. According to Kirby Martens, an economist and owner of one of the few large square-rigged schooners left, there are only 36 civilians remaining in lighthouse jobs along U. S. coastlines. Lights that are automatically controlled, and, in one case, the conversion of a lighthouse to atomic power, have eliminated more than 10,000 jobs. There are only 287 manned lighthouses remaining and before long, they too will become automated.

AFL-CIO OPPOSES POLYGRAPHS . . . The use of polygraphs, or so-called "lie detectors" in labor-management relations has been strongly opposed by the AFL-CIO. The charge is that they violate the employe's right to privacy and can be grossly misused. Bertram Gottlieb, industrial engineer in the AFL-CIO's Department of Research, interviewed on the AFL-CIO-produced network radio program, "Labor News Conference," called for tighter legal controls at both state and federal levels to curb the use of lie machines. Only four states now ban their use in labor-management relations, he said.

EXCLUSIVE RECOGNITION AMENDMENT . . . Requests for arbitration of "exclusive recognition" arrangements in Federal-employe bargaining units may not be heard during the period of existing agreements, under a new ruling by Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz. Any union which wants to contest the bargaining status of a Federal-employe unit recognized under Executive Order 10988 must file a request for arbitration with the Labor Department at least 60 days but not more than 90 days before an agreement expires.

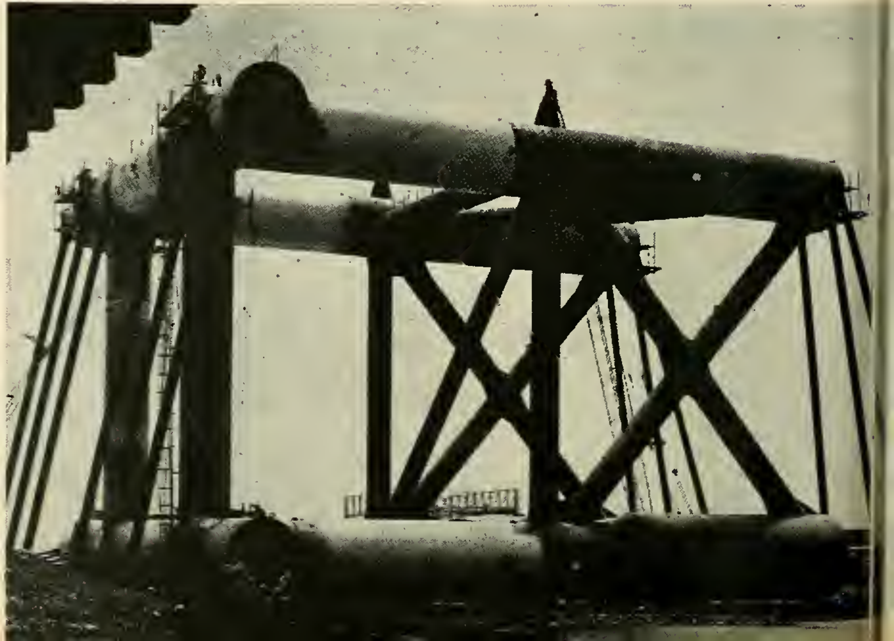
ICE COLD OIL WELLS

Brotherhood Piledrivers Facing Rugged Assignment in Frigid Alaska as Giant Rig Continues Man's Quest for Precious Oil



Above: Two tugs tow completed platform under Golden Gate Bridge as 3,000-mile trip to Alaska begins. About 35 to 40 members of Local 2520 will drive anchoring pilings through 146-foot legs of giant structure.

Right: Tiny figures of men give idea of immense size of drill platform as it is readied for launching at Richmond yard. Vertical "legs" are 14½ and 18½ feet in diameter. Angular braces were removed after launching operation.



MEMBERS of Local Union 2520, Anchorage, Alaska, are participating in one of the most rugged undertakings in modern industrial times as they anchor a monster drilling platform in stormy Cook Inlet off the Alaskan coast. It is part of the continuing search for that precious commodity . . . oil.

The platform, costing $5½ million to build, is 172 feet from top to bottom and will be capped with a 173-foot drilling tower. Drillers, using directional drilling equipment, will pierce the bottom of Cook Inlet with 32 oil wells to tap the underground wealth discovered last summer by a three-company exploration group composed of Shell Oil, Richfield Oil and Standard Oil. The three companies have jointly financed construction of the rig and will jointly operate it in what has been described as "one of the worst drilling locations in the world."

The structure has four 146-foot support legs, two 14½ feet in diameter and two others enlarged at their bottom sections to 18½ feet for added buoyancy during the four-week, 3000-mile, tow of the rig from San Francisco Bay to Cook Inlet at a point 50 miles southwest of Anchorage. The crossbraces are of six-foot tabular steel. Once in position, the legs will be flooded and the rig placed in position.

It will be anchored in position by 16 tubular piles driven through each leg into the floor of the inlet. Wells will be drilled through every other one of the piles inside the legs. There is space inside the hollow legs to store 14,000 barrels of oil. The whole rig will weigh about 4,500 tons when completed and the total estimated cost is pegged at $15 million before drilling begins.

Nothing like the conditions to be encountered in Cook Inlet have ever been met before by drill rigs and their crews. Most offshore oil drilling operations have been carried on in tropical or temperate zones.

But the Cook Inlet rig and crew will meet temperatures which plummet down to 38 below zero (70 below freezing!). There will be 30-foot tides with currents of from 6 to 8 knots. The ice in the area builds easily to six feet thick. This ice moves with the tides and currents and ice cutters of some as yet unspecified design will be built on the structure in an attempt to minimize the impact of the ice.

Special low-temperature alloy steel was used to fabricate the support legs and, in areas, it is 1⅛ inches thick.

Atop the basic structure a union crew is building a two-story platform 120 feet square which will accommodate the drill rig and quarters for 50 workmen. A helicopter landing pad will occupy part of the upper deck and will make air transport possible for men and materials when weather conditions permit flight operations.

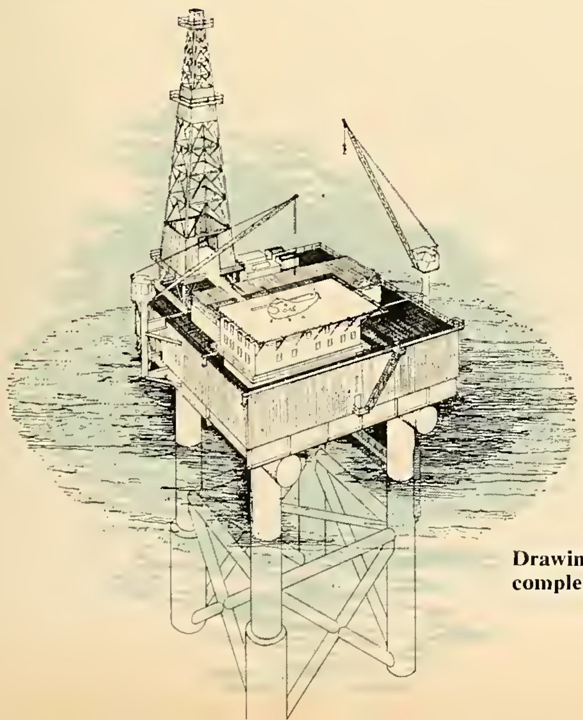
The support structure was fabricated at the Napa, California, plant of Kaiser Steel and assembled at nearby Richmond, where it was launched into San Francisco Bay.

The division of work assignments on the mammoth structure between members of our Brotherhood and members of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers was negotiated in a series of conferences between representatives of the two labor organizations and of Kaiser Steel Corporation.

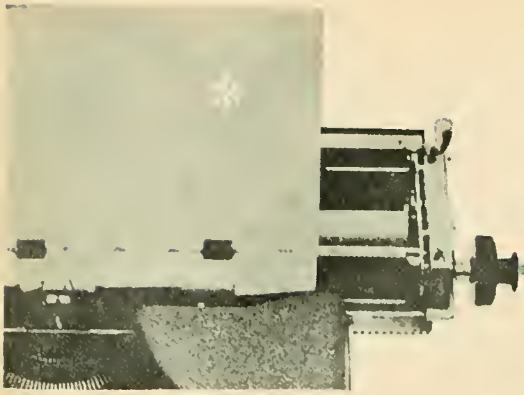
Representing our organization were Lyle J. Hiller, Seventh District Board Member; Arthur Bethke, Business Representative of Local 2520; and General Representative C. E. Nichols. Representing the Ironworkers were J. D. Drake, General Vice President; Russell Fithen; and Paul Olson. The employer was represented by J. L. Antrim, Superintendent of Industrial Relations.

President Maurice Hutcheson praised the peaceful resolution of this inherently involved work-jurisdiction question, stating that it was "an example of how negotiations in good faith by responsible segments of the labor community can avoid strife and prevent work stoppages." He said that the settlement was an example to other similar labor organizations. The settlement was also commented upon favorably by John H. Lyons, Jr., president of the Ironworkers, and Walter R. Farrell, Vice President of Kaiser Industries for Industrial and Union Relations.

Map shows approximate location of drill rig. Cook Inlet ices in winter to six feet thick.



Drawing shows how structure will look when completed. Helicopters land on the top deck.



EDITORIALS

Meaningful Apprenticeship

There is no practical way for a young man to become a journeyman union carpenter without going through a period of apprenticeship. Many have gone through such apprenticeship and "done their time," becoming journeymen before they truly learned the finer points of the trade.

This is regrettable and is a circumstance which truly dedicated members of our Brotherhood should seek to correct at each and every opportunity. Apprentice time should be a time of learning, of achievement, of growing in ability and knowledge.

The time was when even professional men such as lawyers and doctors learned their skills by apprenticeship. The doctor's assistant perfected himself by observing and assisting until the doctor had satisfied himself that his assistant was ready to perform alone. This no longer applies to the professions but it does to most of the trades. The question is: How can we make the period of apprenticeship more valuable?

We seek to make it more valuable because we must face the fact that "a carpenter is a carpenter," unless one has more skills than the other. Through the establishment of our Brotherhood and the mechanism contained therein, we have the facility to make apprenticeship more meaningful; our apprentices can actually learn more and learn to do more things better than the non-union would-be carpenter whose "education" consists of sweeping up and carrying lumber. Thus employers, faced with the accomplished fact that a union journeyman has had a superior background of effective apprentice education (and the employer does not have to pay for his on-the-job education at journeyman's wages!) are going to be much more amenable to signing union contracts and hiring union carpenters.

In this issue there is an account of the apprenticeship contest held in the Western States. This is a wonderful program, and it should be spread throughout the United States and Canada. The goal of friendly competition, with recognition of abilities and skills as rewards, make apprenticeship a time of even greater achievement. Such contests are inspirational and the skilled, highly-paid cabinetmakers and furniture craftsmen of tomorrow are thus brought into being.

A union of craftsmen without the ability to renew itself through a completely adequate apprentice program is doomed. The leadership of the Western States locals in carrying forward apprenticeship and making it more fulfilling to the youngsters enrolled in it through such competitions is to be heartily applauded.

Statesmanlike Solutions

We have recently seen the peaceful resolution of a jurisdictional question which, in other places and other times, might well have put some members of our Brotherhood out of work through a work stoppage. In addition, the other union involved in any dispute resulting from the jurisdictional question would also have lost wages, and the employer would have had a costly situation thrust upon him where possibly millions of dollars may have been involved.

The instance is the one referred to in "Ice Cold Oil Wells" on pages 10 and 11 of this issue of THE CARPENTER.

We heartily applaud the statesmanlike actions of all concerned in this instance. True, it is only one small settlement. Not many men were involved. What is not small is the fact that principles and guidelines have been established. With continually evolving and changing construction techniques being introduced with increasing rapidity, it is important that such guidelines and principles be clearly seen and firmly established if industrial peace is to be maintained, as all men of good will wish it to be.

Productive Work

It is too early to make a full assessment of the work of the present session of Congress. The story of the session is unfinished.

In the meantime, however, we can look back and note that the session has been a productive one. In viewing the achievements, labor, particularly construction labor, can look with satisfaction at the final passage and enactment of the Davis-Bacon revisions. These were long needed to give a measure of simple justice to both unions and fair dealing employers. Unfortunately, one of our bills did not move far—the situs picketing bill. All of us should get behind this legislation and give it a push until we see it on the books.

After the session is over, we can strike a trial balance and then make our appraisal of the session. From this point we can say that Congress did turn out a lot of productive work in 1964.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE STILL NEEDED

$87,000 in Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Campaign

The total contributions by United Brotherhood local unions to the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive is now $87,500. However, only $1,025 was given during the month of September. Much more is needed to reach our goal to help finance the many worthy projects initiated by President Kennedy and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The AFL-CIO General Board has said that, "while we appreciate that labor constantly is being solicited for donations to many worthy causes, the stature of former President Kennedy and former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt are such that their names and deeds need to be perpetuated for the inspiration of future generations. Both President Kennedy and Mrs. Roosevelt initiated a great many programs dedicated to improving the lot of those on the bottom rung of the economic ladder. The monies raised by this drive will be used to further the good works begun during their lives."

The AFL-CIO General Board has suggested a program of 2½c per month per member for 20 months. However, every affiliated organization is free to determine what means it wants to employ to raise funds for the drive. The monies may be "appropriated from union treasuries, collected through voluntary donations, or raised through some other means. The drive, of course, is strictly a voluntary one. However, it has the enthusiastic endorsement of all segments of the labor movement."

In making contributions all checks should be made out to the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund and should be mailed to General Secretary R. E. Livingston, 101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Many local unions have not yet contributed, and we urge them to do so at the earliest opportunity.

◆

"We believe that if men have the talent to invent new machines that put men out of work, they have the talent to put those men back to work . . ."

—John F. Kennedy,
Wheeling, West Virginia,
1962.

September Contributions, Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn. ..$	100.00
L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.	24.60
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	43.75
L.U. 111, Lawrence, Mass. ...	100.00
Ladies Auxiliary 170, San Diego, Calif.	10.00
L.U. 176, Newport, R. I.	10.00
L.U. 195, Peru, Ill.	37.50
L.U. 620, Madison, N. J. ...	277.50
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I. .	5.00
L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.	140.20
L.U. 1015, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	23.00
L.U. 1135, Port Jefferson, N. Y.	3.60
L.U. 1217, Greencastle, Ind.	5.50
L.U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M.	18.85
L.U. 1743, Wildwood, N. J. ..	45.00
L.U. 1782, Newark, N. J. ..	25.00
L.U. 2131, Pottsville, Pa. ..	90.30
L.U. 2334, Baraboo, Wisc. ..	55.00
Arthur J. Coleman, Halifax, N. S.	11.00
Total for September ....$	1,025.80
Previous contributions	70,000.00
United Brotherhood	16,474.20
Total to date ....$	87,500.00

Nationwide observance of Eleanor Roosevelt's 80th birthday will take place October 11 at commemorative dinners across the United States, including Washington, D. C., where AFL-CIO President George Meany and Vice President Joseph D. Keenan will be among those honored.

United Nations Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, chairman of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation, of which Meany and Keenan are resident trustees, announced the dinners will pay tribute to the memory of the "first lady of the world" and will serve as a stimulus to the foundation's work in human relations.

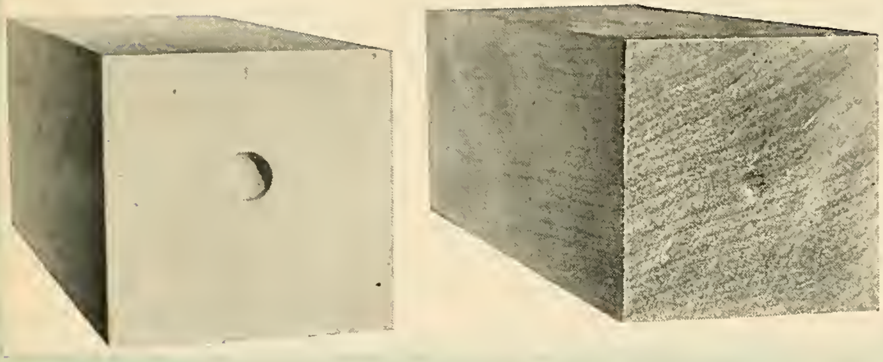
In addition to Washington, dinners will be held in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Miami and Milwaukee.

The Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation are inspired by the late President John F. Kennedy and chartered by Congress in 1963 to carry on Mrs. Roosevelt's work in the fields of human rights, world peace, cancer research and aid to underprivileged children.

Next month, there will be another observance—a tragic one—memorial services on November 22, marking the date of the assassination of President Kennedy.

ATTENDING MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES at Hyde Park, N. Y., May 30, 1959, was Eleanor Roosevelt and members of her family and Lyndon B. Johnson, then Senator. At right are Congressman James Roosevelt and his brother, John, and their wives. President Johnson has often expressed his admiration for the former First Lady and for President Roosevelt, at whose grave the ceremonies above were held.

Wood Impregnated with Plastic, Then Bombarded by Atomic Radiation, Proves Amazingly Hard, Moisture-Resistant



Why nuclear-treated wood would find favor as floor material is graphically demonstrated above. Two billets had same pressure applied. One at right is Novawood. One at left is an unirradiated block of "raw" wood.

THE U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has received proposals from 28 firms and institutions for the conceptual design of a pilot plant to produce a new wood-plastic substance called Novawood, for "new wood."

By this month it hopes to select a contractor who will initiate a project expected to lead, within a few years or less, to the operation of a plant producing a ton an hour of this remarkable new substance.

The significant feature of the new million-dollar facility—the feature that will distinguish it from all other processing plants in the wood products industry—will be that it will use a substance known as cobalt-60, a radioactive material that emits gamma rays or radiation.

The gamma radiation will be used to polymerize a variety of woods that have been impregnated with liquid plastic chemicals and coloring agents. It is a safe process that will not make the wood-plastic radioactive. The end result of the process will be the production of wood-plastic combinations vastly superior in strength and other physical properties to natural wood.

The pilot plant will produce Novawood in a variety of sizes, shapes and colors. It will be distributed to firms in the wood products industry for testing and then, hopefully, for actual incorporation in their finished products.

The Atomic Energy Commission's decision to proceed to the design and probable construction of the facility is based on the results of research it has sponsored during the past few years. Specifically there have been two phases in the research program: determination of the technical feasibility of the process by researchers at West Virginia University and an evaluation of its economic and market potential by the research firm Arthur D. Little, Inc.

Here are some conclusions from the research conducted at West Virginia University since 1961:

● Novawood will be several hundred per cent harder than natural wood. West Virginia researchers have determined that irradiated wood-plastic combinations are up to 500 per cent harder than untreated natural woods. For example, birch and white oak combined with polymethylmethacrylate and polyvinylacetate have been shown to be twice as hard as untreated birch and white oak. This means, of course, that Novawood is substantially more resistant to blows, scratches and so forth.

● Novawood will have much greater compression strength. For instance, white oak-polymethylmethacrylate, containing 0.25 parts polymer, was shown to be 50 per cent stronger than unirradiated white oak.

● It will absorb moisture more slowly and therefore offer greater resistance to warping and swelling than natural wood. Tests at West Virginia

NOVA

showed that a pine specimen containing 0.75 parts of polymethylmethacrylate absorbed 40 grams of water when immersed for 20 days, while an untreated specimen absorbed 110 grams during the same period. Moreover, other tests showed that dimensional stability can be increased 50-75 per cent, thus delaying the natural warping of wood for a considerable time.

- Additionally the Atomic Energy Commission claims that Novawood possesses improved static bending strength; can be effectively sawed, drilled, turned and sanded; and retains the natural wood grain.

"The real beauty of the process," according to one AEC official, "is that you can add the strengthening characteristics of plastic to improve the properties of wood without impairing its natural beauty." This cannot be done by any other process.

On the basis of the test results at West Virginia the AEC decided last year to distribute several hundred Novawood samples to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, other trade groups and individual firms for experimental incorporation in the wide range of products they manufacture. The samples were "two-by-fours" of maple, white pine, birch and white oak. Each of the 30-inch long samples were impregnated with methylmethacrylate, vinylacetate styrene and other monomers before being irradiated.

The results from the test sample project were so encouraging that the AEC was almost ready to proceed with plant design. One further investigation was necessary, the Commission decided. This would be an evaluation of the economic and market potential of Novawood.

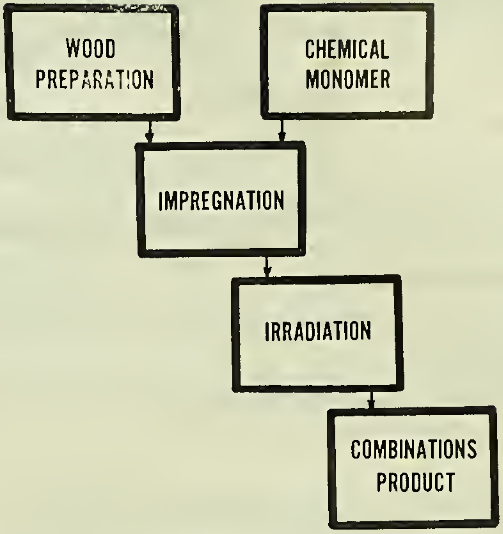
Therefore earlier this year the AEC hired A. D. Little, Inc. to conduct the market-cost survey. While the study is not yet completed, a recent preliminary report concluded that a program leading to the commercial development of Novawood is warranted.

The report recommended that pilot plant production of commercial samples of interest to potential Novawood users should be provided to them for testing. "Such field testing is required to establish product specifications (such as the amount and types of monomer needed), to attain the desired product performance, and to further develop economic information," according to Little.

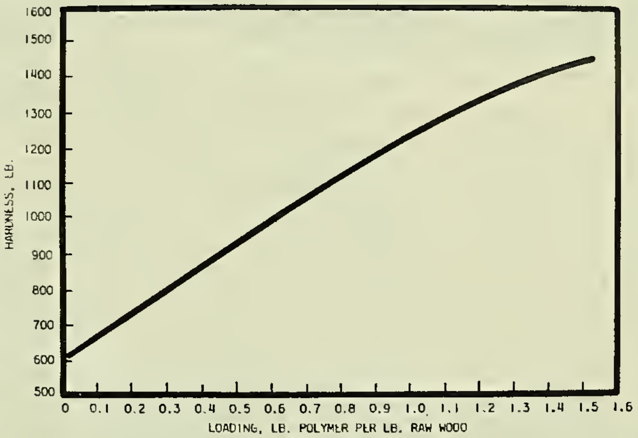
Referring to specific advantages of Novawood the Little report states that "properties contributing the most to the utility of Novawood have been identified as being permanence of finish; [and] increased mar, abrasion and weather resistance, while maintaining the natural texture and appearance of wood."

Significantly the report added that the response to Novawood by poten-

Continued on page 21

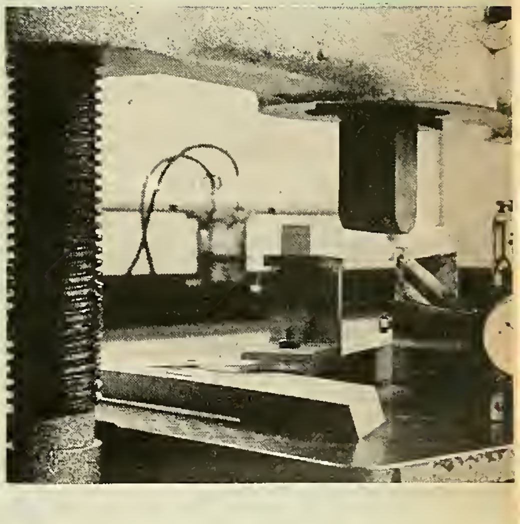


Flow diagram at left shows how Novawood is derived. After impregnation with chemicals, wood is "cooked" by nuclear radiation. The resultant product is completely non-radioactive.



Left: Graph reveals untreated wood has hardness index of 600 pounds. As proportion of polymer per pound of raw wood increases, hardness increases according to graph curve.

Below: Static bend test applied to sample of Novawood. A similar billet of raw wood failed under same load here being sustained by irradiated wood.



WOOD

By **ROBERT J. McCLUSKEY**
News Editor,
NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

Social Security Questions & Answers

Here are some typical Social Security questions asked by covered workers. These questions and answers are supplied as a public service by the Social Security Administration.

Q. I am 70 years old and worked a couple of years under social security. When I was 65, I was told I was not entitled to social security benefits. Has there been any change on this in the past 5 years.

A. Yes, there has, and it most certainly would be to your advantage to check again. Five years ago, when you were 65, you needed more work to become entitled to social security benefits than you do now. You may now be able to receive monthly benefits because of the changes in the social security law in 1961. Be sure to check with your local social security office today.

Q. I am over 65 and have worked under social security for many years. Why should I check on my retirement benefits if I'm still working?

A. Your question is difficult to answer since we do not have all the details. Although you are working, we do not know your earnings. It is possible that you could receive some benefits even though you are still working. This would depend upon your earnings. But even if you are not able to receive any benefits, this is a good time to get an estimate of the income you can expect when you do retire. The social security office will be glad to estimate the amount you will receive when you retire and to advise you about the proofs you will need. For example, if you need proof of age, now is the time to obtain it so it will be available when you do retire.

Q. I recently received a statement of my earnings from the social security office in Baltimore. I notice that 3 years of earnings are not reported. I have checked my records and this was the period of time I worked for a railroad. What do I do to correct this? I plan to apply for social security this month.

A. Earnings for railroad work are reported to the Railroad Retirement Board and not to the Social Security Administration. Your social security record will, therefore, not include earnings for any work you may have done for a railroad. If you have less than 120 months of railroad service when you retire, your earnings for railroad employment after 1936 are considered in figuring your benefits under the social security law. At the time you complete your application your railroad earnings record will be added to your social security record.

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YOU'RE RIGHT WITH LUFKIN

THE LUFKIN RULE COMPANY/SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

Scientists find a treasure trove among the silvichemicals . . .

Chemical 'Co-Products' From Tomorrow's Trees

TODAY'S scientist no longer views the tree just as a source of paper, lumber and firewood. Instead, he sees it more as a chemical treasure-trove packed with possibilities.

For, besides its sap and bark, a tree is 50% cellulose, 28% lignin, and 12% minerals, sugars and resins. Its cellulose, a giant molecule, is basic to paper, cellophane, cigarette, filters, textiles, photo film, plastics, explosives and on and on—more than 6,000 products at last count.

Until recently, lignin and bark were little more than costly nuisances, often put to work to fire a pulp mill's boilers, when there was no other use for such "waste products."

Thousands of tons of these former "nuisances" of the pulp and paper industry—now more respectably called co-products—are used in unusual, positive ways. Lignin products and bark products range from mineral "tonics" for farm crops to still-secret materials for heavy construction.

When wood chips are chemically pulped, lignins and resins holding the cellulose fibers together dissolve in a thick black liquor. For generations, industry has been searching for ways to employ this liquor profitably.

Progress has been made by Rayonier Incorporated through extensive research with silvichemicals, a complex group of non-cellulose organic compounds. The creation of new, useful products from silvichemicals found in trees demands laboratory work on a vast scale, heavy investment, including costly pilot plant production and years of intensive and expensive market testing.

For the past four years, Rayonier has been field-testing a group of sophisticated bark-derived silvichemicals developed as micronutrient carriers for farm crops. These products fortify the growth of corn, beans, cotton, sorghum, potatoes, and other important field crops as well as orchard fruits.

In 1963 a big planting of Sudan grass lay yellowed and dwarfed halfway through the growing season in eastern Colorado. Two days after a silvichmical treatment, the crop—barely inches tall—greened up. At harvest some eight weeks later it stood over 12 feet high . . . spectacular proof of this silvichemical's growing power.

Crude tall oil and sulfate turpentine—earliest of silvichemicals are being extracted in heavy tonnage from materials reclaimed in pulping southern pine. Tall oil, for one, now finds its way into a host of products ranging from paints and inks to foundry chemicals and detergents.

From the pine farms of the pulp and paper industry, down South . . .

. . . to the tall timbers of the Northwest, silvichemicals promise an end to the waste material at the mill.

Lignin, a silvichemical whose composition is still a scientific mystery, has proved its importance as an excellent bonding agent for gravel and dirt in road building. And millions of pounds of a highly-refined lignin for the chemical control of oil well drilling muds are being produced annually.

A lignin cement has been found useful for binding linoleum to floors, and other modified lignins are used in electroplating processes and in plastics for electric fittings.

Lignins qualify, too, as a base for synthetic vanilla—vanillin. And commercial yeasts, a high source of protein, thrive on the sugars found with lignin.

A great deal of research is required before the millions upon millions of tons of lignin produced in the U.S. each year can be consumed. In the meantime, Rayonier researchers are delving into the new field of graft cellulose—the modifying or "grafting" of various chemicals to the cellulose molecule. These scientists have also made progress in the production of pure chemicals from the tree. But such products are not as yet commercially available. When they do become so, they may well revolutionize a number of products basic to your good living.

Each cellulose molecule is a chain of atoms. Chemists now talk of a great possibility for creating entirely new materials which promise a dazzling future for the tree's prime chemical.

One new modified cellulose brightly illustrates the dramatic versatility of the tree. This particular product

(Continued on page 30)

Canadian Section

Newfoundland Loggers Score Gains In Two-Year Pact

After 33 days of negotiations and six days of Conciliation Board Proceedings, a new agreement has been reached between Newfoundland Loggers' Local Union No. 2564 and the several companies operating in that area.

Negotiations began in the City of Corner Brook on April 6th, and it was not until September 4th that agreement was finally reached and ratified by a convention of the local union. The woods operations in Newfoundland are so far flung and distances are so great, it is necessary for the local union to call a "convention" to handle important union matters.

The new agreement runs for a period of two years, effective May 1, 1964. Its main highlights are a general wage increase of 50c per day, an increase of 25c per cord each year for cutters, wage adjustments for some classifications, walking and riding time, the establishment of better commuting standards, and many other advances which heretofore have been unknown in woods agreements in Newfoundland.

With the signing of the new agreement, many of the long-standing substandard conditions have been improved or corrected entirely.

Membership in Local Union 2564 now exceeds 4,500.

New Saskatchewan Adminstration Shows True Colors

The trade union movement in Saskatchewan is experiencing the unwanted satisfaction of having its predictions come true.

It has taken hardly six months since the change of government last May for the wraps to be taken off the strongly anti-labor, anti-social welfare policies of the Premier Thatcher administration. But the Premier gave ample warning.

The move which affected Saskatchewan labor directly was the wholesale removal of the provincial labor board. The only reason which the trade union movement could find for the elimination of the former board was its independent, middle-of-the-road attitude in labor-management negotiations. Because of the province's progressive labor legislation, this was taken to mean by the reactionary right as being pro-trade union.

Before the labor board itself was dismissed, the deputy minister of labor, "Hub" Elkin, lost his post to find a new one with the Saskatchewan Federation of Labor as its secretary-treasurer. Former cabinet minister Bill Davies, still a member of the provincial legislature, is now program director for the Federation. But the Saskatchewan Federation finds itself on the outside of the province's administration looking in, instead of on the inside looking out.

This naturally make a big difference. Most of its friends in governmental posts have also been dismissed, the latest and most important being David Cass-Beggs, for many years the managing director of the Saskatchewan Power Corporation which he built up into one of the foremost public utility bodies in Canada. He established himself as a leading public utility figure with an international reputation. But this did not prevent the premier from ousting him from his post though his term has several years to run.

These were just indications of more and worse to come. The latest and most regrettable action by the Thatcher administration is to boost the charges for the province's outstanding medicare program by a whopping 38 percent.

The former Saskatchewan CCF-New Democratic government not only established the first government-planned and administered medicare program on the North American continent but it provided good quality services at rates so low that they created extreme anguish and unbearable discomfort among many men in very high places like the insurance companies and the medical associations.

Actually the rates were $52 a year for a family and $26 a year for single adults. Private insurance carriers charged at least three times as much for considerably less. The new rates will be $72 a year for families and $36 a year for single persons. This is still a low rate for what the Saskatchewan people get, and the increase might in a few years time be justified by increases in costs. But the trouble is that the medicare boosts and the elimination of pro-labor people from governmental posts is probably only a harbinger of things to come.

BOX FOR THE BIRDS

"What pride of workmanship can compare with that of one whose first attempt to build a birdhouse has been approved by a pair of birds?"—OTTAWA JOURNAL

How to STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS

HOW TO SAVE TIME WHILE PLAYING 'Supermarket Shopping'

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**
Consumer Expert for The Carpenter

OUR recent advice to play "Supermarket Comparison Shopping" can yield certain savings of over $200 a year on purchases. In the games the supermarkets promote, like "Hidden Treasure," "Spell C-A-S-H," and "Split The Dollar," there is small chance of winning and the prizes are as little as $1.00, with the top, $100.

"But What About Time?" Mrs. N. S. considers this a fine idea, but is concerned about the time required to check the ads and circulars of local supermarkets, making lists for each store and planning meals on the basis of the week's specials. "Isn't my time worth say, $1.25 an hour?" she asks. 'What about gas, tires, wear and tear on the car, or in walking, as I must do, shoe leather, energy and time?"

"I've Been Playing It for Years." But Mrs. R. D. reports that she has been playing 'Supermarket Comparison Shopping" for years. "It pays, it's a sure winner," she testifies. "I've been promoting this game to my friends but they say they can't be bothered going from one store to another. With-seven supermarkets within six miles. I feel this is the most worthwhile trip that can be made. With a saving averaging 25 per cent every week, this is a prize of $200 to $250 a year. I find this really develops comparison shopping and definitely makes every cent count. A good look at our Wednesday night paper and a careful list is the first step."

You can play "Supermarket Comparison Shopping" and save time too. In fact, after you get the knack of the game, you'll find it takes less time than unplanned shopping.

In further fact, it is imperative that moderate-income families use this technique today to avoid becoming the financial captives of the merchandising men and food processors. The big merchandising strategy in the food business today is to maintain prices even in the face of seasonal declines in wholesale costs, while offering specials on some items to give an image of low prices.

This is the situation in beef today. While *wholesale* prices of beef are the lowest in seven years, and are down about 9 per cent from a year ago, the supermarkets have been keeping most retail prices about the same as last year, while offering a few specials. Our observation is that the supermarkets have been keeping up prices on roasts, steaks and smoked meats (franks and tongue), while offering frequent specials on chuck and chopped beef, and occasional cut prices on round roast and steaks.

The specials are hot, and if you don't plan your meals around them, you lose more money than the time, gas or shoe leather you may use in comparison shopping. For example, while the usual range for chuck recently has been 45-79 cents, and the most general price 59, you can find specials as low as 39 cents.

It is no exaggeration to say that the failure of beef prices to drop in accordance with the wholesale decline is a genuine gouge of consumers. Thus, it is almost a matter of principle as well as financial necessity to defend your family against these unnecessarily high prices.

The often-heard argument that comparision shopping uses more gas than the potential savings, is one of the myths of our time. Mrs. R. D. can cover seven supermarkets in a round trip of 12 miles, at a cost of 15-20 cents for gas. She reports her savings average 25 per cent. But even if she saves only 15 per cent on a $20 food bill, that $3.00 saving pays for both time and gas.

As for the time involved, the first point to consider is that shopping and money mangement need to be considered a skilled job involving time and study just as much as a husband's job requires knowledge and effort. The average woman spends money in a supermarket at the rate of $19 an hour while her husband earns, on the average, $2.50 an hour. *You can earn money by careful, knowledgeable shopping.*

In the case of Mrs. N. S., she is limited in the amount of comparison shopping she can do. But even in the fewer stores within her walking range, and even within the same store, it is possible to do effective, money saving comparison shopping by planning family menus around that store's weekly specials.

The basic technique is to get the ads before you shop, and plan your meals for the week, or at least half a week in advance, around the specials. The hour invested in this planning really saves time because you do it once and you accomplish the actual shopping more quickly. For city dwellers who shop on foot, planning beforehand does save shoe leather and work, but for all home managers, it is a saving of energy as well as money. Planning also facilitates bulk buying which reduces the number of shopping trips required.

You need two items to accomplish the planning part of the job: the current newspaper ads and supermarket circulars, and a cookbook or such pamphlets as those published by the U.S. Agriculture Department, especially, "Money-Saving Main Dishes" and "Family Fare."

In other words, instead of the old approach of deciding what to serve and then buying the ingredients, you see what is reasonable this week and decide how to use it.

Novawood

Continued from page 15

tial end users visited by the firm's researchers "has been very favorable."

Regarding end use the report states that, "in general, applications which appear to us to have commercial potential are those of high unit cost items such as indoor and outdoor furniture, flooring, boats and speciality items (such as window frames and sills, stairs and toys), wherein the cost of the raw material is a relatively small segment of the total finished product cost."

The Atomic Energy Commission now believes that the greatest commercial appeal for irradiated wood-plastic combinations will be in the flooring products field. Other applications for which Novawood has a high degree of potential include structural beams, tool handles, doors, railroad ties, telephone poles, shoe lasts, dies and jigs and sporting goods.

While the future of Novawood is bright, there are still a number of problems that must be solved before the product becomes a commercial reality.

Eventually, however, answers to all questions related to production will be obtained through the research program at West Virginia and other research institutions, as the program's scope is broadened.

The end result will be the production of a wood-plastic combination stronger and more durable than any wood now available to the wood products industry.

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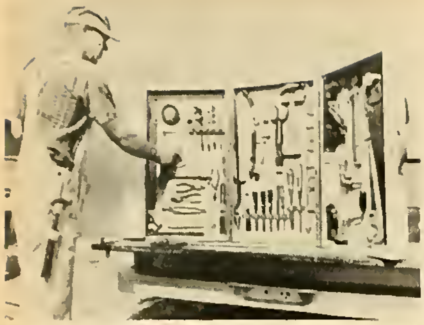
PLANS FOR FLAT TOOL BOX ALSO OFFERED



A THREE-COMPARTMENT tool box like this can save a lot of time wasted hunting for tools—and it gives solid protection to the stools stored in it. The "suitcase" style was developed by a carpenter working on the 1963 TAMAP study sponsored by the National Association of Home Builders because the old-style bin tool box was too inefficient. To get copies of the plan developed for TAMAP, write to American Plywood Association, 1119 A Street, Tacoma, Washington, for plan 63-540A.

AMERICAN Plywood Association is paying cash to carpenters for their worksaving ideas about how scrap pieces of plywood can be used on the job.

The fee is $15 for each idea accepted. The requirements are that the ideas be explained in a paragraph or two and accompanied by a readable sketch.

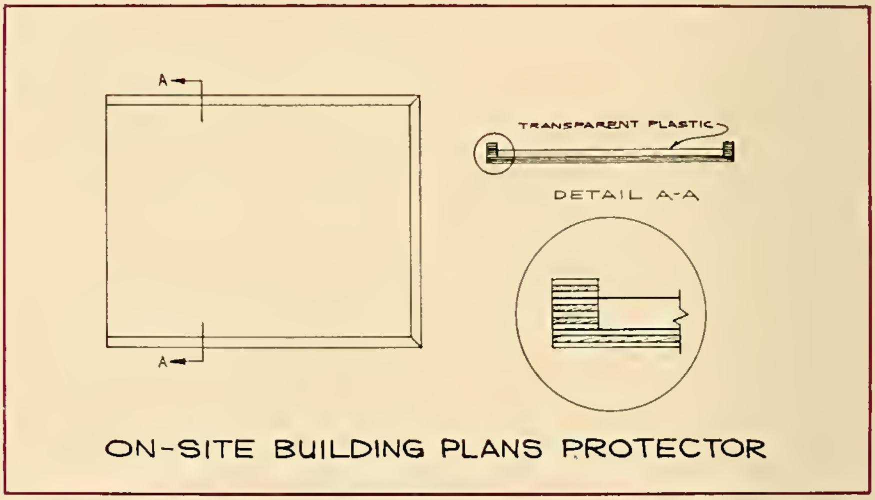
The idea-buying program started after the National Association of Home Builders TAMAP program in 1963 when industrial engineers found that workmen sometimes spent as much time hunting for tools as they did using them—particularly seldom used tools that found their way to the bottom of bin-shaped tool kits. A carpenter came up with an answer to that problem: A flat tool box doubles as a stand when opened. (See photo)

The next plywood association project with the NAHB, a sheathing study conducted in a number of cities across the country, produced a few more ideas, including the ramp and the plan sheet protector box shown here.

Convinced that there are literally hundreds of other ideas to make the building process easier and more efficient, the plywood association started a program to seek them out and make them available to the trades that can benefit from them.

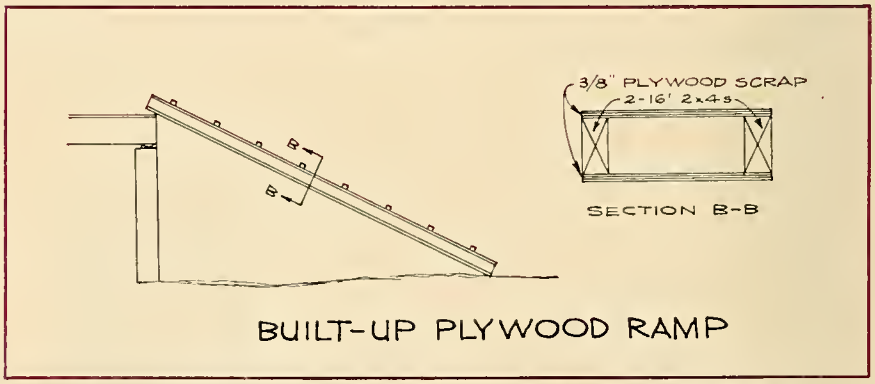
Ideas generated by CARPENTER Magazine will be published from time to time in these pages. When a sufficient number of ideas is compiled the plywood association will reproduce them in brochure form and copies will be sent to all of those who submit ideas for consideration.

Send your ideas to American Plywood Association, in care of CARPENTER Magazine, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001. Include your return address, your union number, a brief explanation of the idea, and sketch to show how the idea is used. All ideas submitted become the property of American Plywood Association. Each idea published either in this magazine or in the plywood association brochure will earn $15 for the man who submits the idea. There's no limit on the number of ideas that can be submitted by one man.



ON-SITE BUILDING PLANS PROTECTOR

THIS SIMPLE DEVICE takes only a few minutes to build, but it can save hours. It's a sheet of plywood scrap with built-up borders on three sides. A sheet of plastic is tacked along the border between plywood strips. The result is a see-through sleeve that protects construction drawings like a giant, covered clipboard. Standard plan view dimensions for the protector would be 20x26 inches, 26x38 inches or 32x42 inches.



BUILT-UP PLYWOOD RAMP

HERE'S HOW to build a sturdy, safe construction ramp with a couple of 16-foot 2x4s and scrap ⅜-inch Exterior type plywood. The ramp is a narrow stressed skin panel which can double as a lightweight scaffolding walkway. The ramp should be assembled with 6d nails on 3 to 4-inch centers.

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

The Goetz family picked the wettest July in central British Columbia since 1932 for a summer vacation thereabouts. We were gone close to two weeks, and it rained from the morning we left our homeport of Portland to the day we crossed back into the U.S.A.

Nevertheless, it shall be recorded as an outstanding page of outdoor fun in the family's memory book. Here's a few off-the-head notes we took on a 2,200 mile round-trip junket that took us as far north as the booming town of Burns Lake—with plenty of side trips over ribbon-thin roads in between.

- A non-resident, alien fishing license in British Columbia costs about $7.00; a like license for a juvenile (all under 18 years of age) costs $1.00.

- Do not wait—as we did—until the gas tank is near empty before refueling. The service stations above Clinton especially on the side roads are few and far between. On a side junket to remote Mahood lake out of 100 Mile House, we round-tripped 135 miles without seeing a service station.

The "Yankee Dollar" was worth around $1.08 in B. C. Any bank or business establishment honored the exchange.

Daughter Jonean checks in a 3½-pound lake trout from Francois Lake, near the town of Burns Lake, British Columbia.

- We made the junket in our new International Travelall, a small eight-cylinder, roomy and smooth-riding station wagon with conventional drive and gear shift.

Most of the gear—fishing tackle, clothing, food, etc.—was stowed topside in a luggage rack leaving plenty of room for four youngsters, ages six to eleven, in the back with the No. 2 seat folded flat. The Missus, son Bob and I had ample room in the front seat. We used a double-bed mattress in the back so the youngsters could stretch out and nap when they had a mind to.

Goetz displays the lake trout which hit shallow-trolled red flatfish.

The nights—enroute and homebound—were spent at motels and we found them most reasonable. Cost ranged from 10 to 12 dollars per night (we did a little shopping around) in the near-town spots—large rooms with twin beds (augmented with several of our own sleeping bags) and kitchen privileges.

Northern, off-the-beaten-track fishing resorts at which we stayed, had no electricity and we found around eight dollars per night the usual fee. Cabins were large and roomy and offered Coleman-type lanterns, wood stoves for heat and cooking and outside sanitary facilities.

- Do not become alarmed at the high cost of gasoline in B. C., approximately 53 cents per gallon. Four "Imperial gallons," we learned is equivalent to five U.S. gallons.

- A copy of the British Columbia sport fishing or hunting regulations can be obtained by writing to: Department of Recreation, 525 Fort Street, Victoria. A copy of the "1964 Directory of Tourists Accommodations" can be obtained from the British Columbia Travel Bureau, Dept. of Recreation and Conservation, Parliament Bldg., Victoria, B. C. Canada.

We found people going out of their way to be accommodating and friendly, the resort and motels owners; vacationing Canadians from far-flung towns; local B. C. residents; people from all walks of life with whom we chatted in the well-appointed provincial parks and campsites.

In the Burns Lake area, where we spent most of our time, we billeted at the Alaneda Resort on Francois Lake, and the Allan Blackwells "Fishing and Hunting" Ranch on Oosta lake at Streatham. Both offered adequate boat docks with boats and motors for rent but next trip we're taking along our own boat and motor so we can fish—anywhere—when the spirit moves us.

Next year the Blackwells hope to see the area benefited by electrification. It's still rather primitive thereabouts. As an example: My wife and I took a little stroll after dinner to a small, sheltered bay of Oosta lake—a 20 minute walk. Here we watched a giant beaver, gracefully, silently undulating beneath and above the water's surface, easing toward its shoreline ledge. Then suddenly the silence was broken by a loud smash as the beaver smacked its canoe-paddle tail against the bay's surface and went diving to unseen depths. Then, off to the west, we observed a bald eagle perched in a giant spruce tree, left leafless and lifeless in the shallows. Loons called mournfully to each other, to be answered by other loons from nearby bays and lakes.

But as I mentioned previously, it rained each day, and fishermen's luck was at a low ebb everywhere. The lakes were from four to five foot high and

Daughter Karen points with pride to the 14-inch trout she nipped from Francois Lake—first trout on the trip.

murky along the shoreline fringes; the streams were high and muddy, plagued with late snow runoffs.

It was "touch and go" for us on two occasions when racing winds came out of nowhere over the lakes and nearly swamped our boats.

But these are temporary things and detracted little from the vast, awe-inspiring beauty of un-peopled British Columbia. We've learned—as other outdoor folk learn—to bend and bow with the bitter and the sweets of the weather.

And yet we caught fish, not great numbers, but enough to make us anxious for another "go." We nipped rainbow trout from 12 to 16 inches and lake trout to 3½ pounds. The "beeg ones" we left for the next trip.

Loose Ends from Members:

- Gerbard A. Astad, Berkeley, California, a pile driver and member of Local 34 nipped a pair of Chinook off Farallon Island, three hours out of San Francisco—an 8 and 14 pounder.
- Here's photographic proof of "the beeg one that did not get away," H. W. Holland, a retired member of Local 132, Washington, D. C., with an 8-pound, 13-ounce sea trout. Last we heard Brother Holland was leading the field in this year's sea trout contest at Brownsville, Texas. Outstanding feature of the catch was the thread-like quality of the line he used: 6-pound test!

H. W. Holland and his trout.

- Alfred Johnson of Mesa, Arizona, a member of Local 1216, and his Missus, nipped a limit of largemouth bass from San Carlos lake, trolling with silver spinners. He closed his memo by saying: "If I was good at typing, Fred, I wouldn't be a carpenter." Let me say, Brother Johnson, that right now my desk is shaky and sorta "Kittenwampus" and if I was a good carpenter, I wouldn't be typing. So don't feel bad about it.
- Jacob Quintana of Spokane, Washington, a member of the Carpenters' Local in that city, reports that the finsters taken from Kootenai river are monster-size, leastwise the one that Harry Meyers of Bonners Ferry eased to bank—a 100 pound sturgeon that measured 69 inches from nose to tail. Biologists maintain that a sturgeon, this length, would be about 20 years old! Nice haul.

A Line for a Line

Members of the Carpenters' Union—in good standing—can earn a full coil of the illustrated SCOTCH fishing line, 100 yards of eight pound test. All that's required is a clear snapshot of a hunting scene and a few words as to what the photo is all about. Send it to: Fred Goetz, Dept. OM, 0216 S.W. Iowa, Portland, Oregon 97201. Please mention your local number. Members of the family are also eligible.

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Whirl Away, a new lightweight portable tool attachment that whirls away rust, scale, paint, concrete, barnacles—gently and efficiently. Patterned after the basic principle of oil drilling rotary bits, this unique tool incorporates a series of steel cutting heads that quickly removes paint or corrosion, leaving no sharp indentations.

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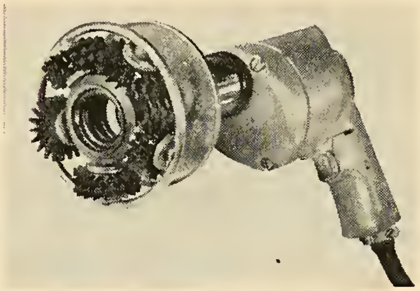
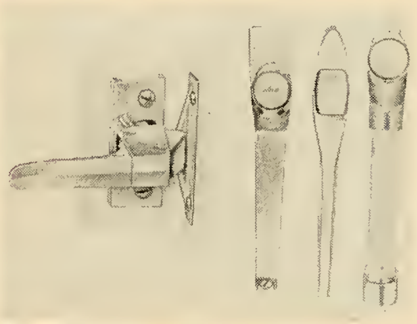


'NO LOCKOUT' LATCHES

A new inside mechanism for push button latches, designed and produced by Ideal Brass Works Incorporated of St. Paul, prevents accidental lockouts. The latch must be unlocked to open the door. Should it become locked while the door is open, the door will not close.

This model ZB latch works on a solid steel strike, an adjustable nylon strike or directly on the Z-bar. The push-to-open handle has a short throw with a solid feel and soft latching action. The ZB latch is available with a chrome, gold or aluminum finish. Three ¼″ holes through the door install the latch and outside handle. The push button outside handle is available in three styles and finishes to match the inside latch. For key locking, a lock cylinder replaces the push button.

Manufacturer of the ZB latch is Ideal Brass Works Incorporated, 215 East Ninth Street, St. Paul 1, Minnesota.



LOST MANUFACTURER

Under *What's New* in the July issue of the CARPENTER, we mentioned a new hammer-in fastening tool called Shure-Set. As of now, we have been unable to locate the name and address of the manufacturer. If we do, it will surely be passed on to you. Meanwhile, our apologies to those members who wrote in.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

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Because we are changing over our mail list to our new computer, it is impossible for us to add, subtract, or change an address if we do not have your Local Union number. Therefore, if you want your name added to the mail list of the journal, or if you want it taken off, or if you want your address changed, please include your Local Union No. in your request. Thank you for your cooperation.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Projects for Local 668 Members

Fire-Protected Wood Studs In New High-Rise Apartments

Palo Alto, Calif.—Changes in the 1964 Uniform Building Code that recognize, for the first time, the efficient fire-protective qualities that can be built into wood, are bringing about some major changes in construction of high-rise buildings in the jurisdiction of Local Union 668.

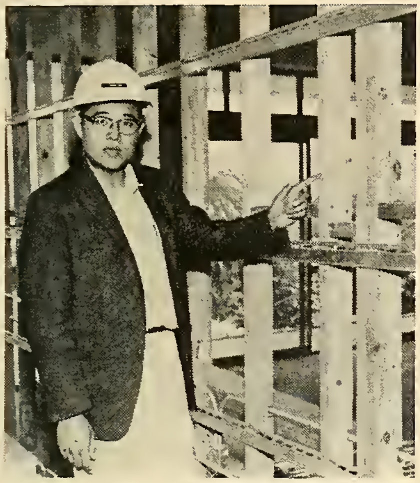
For years, such buildings designed for multiple occupancy had to be totally constructed of steel, iron, concrete or masonry to meet requirements of the International Conference of Building Officials. Following years of tests which show that wood, impregnated with fire-deterring chemicals, has low flame spread and fuel contribution, the 1964 Code allows use of fire-protected wood in studs, plates and blocking in these multiple-occupancy, high-rise buildings.

First major use in this area of fire-protected wood in lieu of the steel studs previously required is by the Tan Construction Company, Palo Alto builders and developers. All studs, sill stock, furring and fire stops in two new high-rise apartment buildings erected at a cost of approximately $3 million, are Non-Com fire-protected wood, produced by the Forest Products Division of Koppers Company, Inc. at its Wilmington, Calif. plant. Both apartment projects are all-union jobs, employing members of Local Union 688.

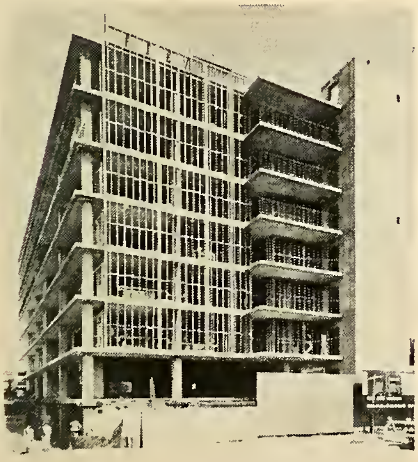
Koppers furnished a total of 28,500 Non-Com studs for Tan Manor, an 8-story, 90-unit deluxe studio apartment building, and for Tan Plaza, an 8-story, 60-unit deluxe building with 2 and 3-bedroom apartments. The wood goes into perimeter walls and into inside partitions as well.

Faber Tan, partner with his father in the Tan Construction Company, estimates that the in-place cost of the fire-protected wood studs is from 15 to 20 percent less than that of the steel studs previously used. Wooden studs, he pointed out, are erected by carpenters, using conventional carpenters' tools with resultant labor saving. Other advantages cited by Tan are better sound-deadening qualities when used in connection with dry-wall, greater ease in hanging "built-ins," and protection of telephone wiring which is sometimes damaged when pulled through holes cut in steel studs.

Fire-protected wood is created by putting the lumber in large air-tight retorts, completely surrounding it with the fire-deterring chemicals and applying air pressure for hours until the chemicals have thoroughly impregnated the wood cells.



FABER TAN, who with his father owns Tan Construction and Development Co., Palo Alto, Calif., points to Non-Com Fire Retardant studding used in new 90-unit studio apartment building. He estimates in-place cost of fire-protected wood studding is from 15 to 20 percent less than that of steel studding which was required until recent change in Uniform Builing Code.



TAN MANOR APARTMENTS, Palo Alto, Calif., one of first large construction projects in the area to use Non-Com Fire Protected wood for studs, sill stock and furring. Framework in front also is fire-retardant wood, which will be covered with a design. Nearly 29,000 of the fire-protected wood studs were used in this building and in Tan Plaza, another apartment building in Palo Alto, the projects of Tan Construction and Development Company. They were supplied from the Wilmington, Calif., plant of Koppers Company, Inc.

Chicago Presentation

Local 434 of Chicago, Ill. recently honored four of it's members with a 50-year gold membership pin and a small gift. Shown in photo are, left to right: Matthew Thullen and Gunnar Gudmundson being presented with a gift by Past President Marcus DeForte. Charles Sprietsma, recording secretary, is pinning his 50-year pin on the lapel of Richard Conrad. Brother Nicholas Hogenbirk, another 50-year member, was unable to attend.

New Jersey Ceremony

Arthur Hamer, Sr., past business agent of Local 31, Trenton, N. J., is congratulated by President Richard Moore of Local 31, after receiving his 50-year pin in recent ceremonies.

President Hutcheson receiving his 50-year pin from former First General Vice President John R. Stevenson, as Amos P. Stevens, Local 60 president, looks on.

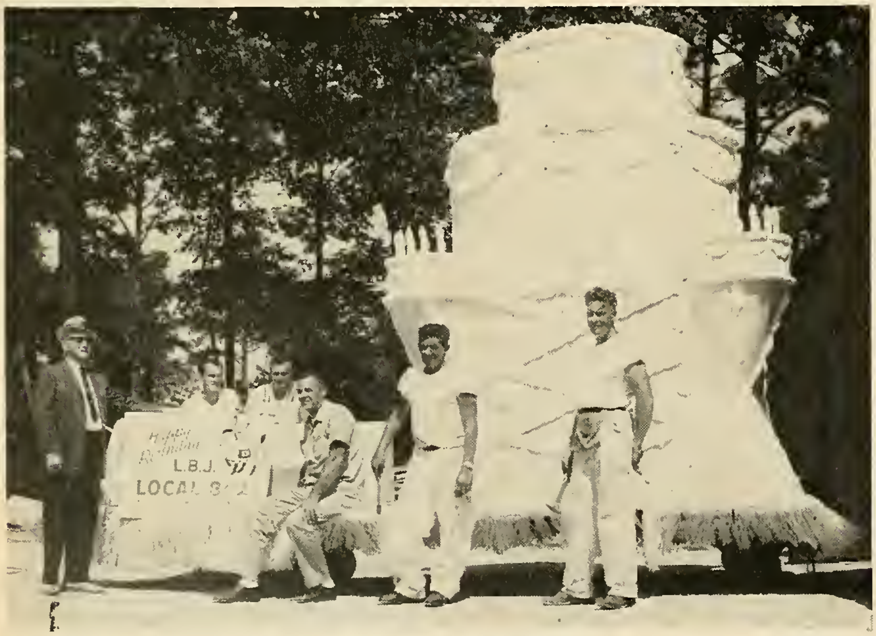
President Hutcheson Receives 50-Year Pin

On July 11 Local 60, Indianapolis, Ind., held ceremonies honoring old timers who had 50 or more years of membership and presented them with membership buttons. President Hutcheson, a member of Local 60, was among those honored. The presentation was made by former First General Vice President John R. Stevenson.

Pictured below are the honored members: Seated, left to right, Louis Borgman, Robert Barlow, David Wardlow, Frank Pigg, Charles Comer, William Schwartz, Roscoe Cutright, President M. A. Hutcheson, former First General Vice President John R. Stevenson, Fred Karl, Amos P. Stevens, President of Local 60, and John V. Harris, a sixty-two year member.

Standing, left to right—George Greenwalt, Clem Huber, John P. Harris, Omer Robb, Lysle Rominger, G. H. Sargent, B. H. (Buck) Klepfer, Bruce Stambaugh, Ora Fisher, George Stites, Fred Roesener, Frank Ohm, and Claude Orff. Five other members of 50-year group were not present, they were: Charles Kirch (who died July 23), Louis Hodnick, Earl Martin, William O'Banion and Gus Schoenewey.

'Birthday Cake' for President Johnson



Members of Carpenter's Local No. 342, Pleasantville, N. J., built a big "birthday cake" in honor of President Johnson on his recent birthday.

The President was attending the 1964 Democratic Convention in Atlantic City, N. J., and there was a Birthday Parade in his honor on the boardwalk and the cake was displayed during it. The float atop which the cake was towed was built at the Atlantic City Race Track, also by members of Local No. 842.

Carpenters shown are, from left: Thomas I. McGrath, superintendent of maintenance, Atlantic City Race Course; Bill Patroni; Gus Gustafson; seated, Thomas I. McGrath, Jr., president of South Jersey District Council; George Madaline; and Vernan Nandel; all members of Local No. 842.

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YONKERS, N. Y.—Among those at the head table were: seated, left to right: Albert Watson, William Hyland, John Fairnington, James B. Scott, Thomas Weiss, Arthur Harrison, Eugene Buckley, Albert McClellan, and Fred W. Progner. First row standing; Salvatore Sciascia, warden, John Halaychik, trustee; Harry Davis, (treasurer); Father Toner, Albert D. Cerrato, General Chairman Pete Nicol (recording secretary) Abe Saul, (East Coast organizer) Angelo Cipriano, (business agent), Joseph Pierro, president, Ciro Greco and Merlino Morgante. Second row, (Behind Father Toner), John F. Schesny, financial secretary; ticket chairman, Mayor John Flynn; William Kerr, president, Westchester District Council; Albert Airlie, Julius J. Begany, past president; Lawrence D'Alessandro. Third row, Nicholas Norcia; John Hill; Sam Ruggiano, safety adviser of General Office; Ed Torhan, trustee.

22 Members with 50 Years of Membership Are Honored

YONKERS, N. Y.—Carpenters' Local No. 188 of Yonkers, New York, honored 22 members with 50 or more years of continuous service at a dinner-dance on February 2, 1963, at the Polish Community Center in Yonkers. There were over 350 members, their wives, friends, guests and brother members of other local unions and the district council present.

Business Agent Angelo Cipriano presented the 50-year pins to: John Fairington, 64 years; Eugene Buckley, 61 years; William Hyland, 57 years; Albert Watson, 57 years; Thomas Weiss, 57 years; Fred Prongner, 57 years; Albert McClellan, 54 years; Arthur Harrison, 51 years; and James Scott, 51 years.

Speakers at this affair were: the President of Local No. 18, Joseph Pierro; Abe Saul, East Coast Organizer, Sam Ruggiano, General Office safety advisor; Mayor John J. Flynn of Yonkers; William Kerr, president of the district council; and Father Toner, who gave the invocation. Past President Julius Begany received the 50-year pins on behalf of the members that were not present. General Chairman, Albert D. Cerrato thanked all members, wives, friends and guests that were present in making this affair a success.

1,000 Years in Union Rewarded at Belleville

BELLEVILLE, ILL.—The 75th Anniversary celebration of the chartering of Carpenters Local Union 443, of Belleville, Illinois, was held on May 9. The local took this occasion to honor it's 25 and 50-year members. It has 21 members who hold membership for 50 years or more, a total of more than 1,000 years in the union.

In the photo above, the 50-year members are seated from left: William Hauck (50 yrs.) Phillip Bauer (52 yrs.), Charles Hilpert (52 yrs.), John Wegner (52 yrs.), Adolph Zellmer (54 yrs.), George Schamoni (53 yrs.), William Petri (54 yrs.), Nic. C. Mueller (53 yrs.), Joseph Hilpert (55 yrs.), and Jacob Diehl (59 yrs.).

Back row, standing, from left: Eugene Clayton, secretary of the Tri-County District Council; John Brenton, Vice President of the Illinois State Council; Earl Welch, president emeritus of the Illinois State Council; W. E. Corbin, president of the Illinois State Council; and the following:

Local 443 officers, George Koesterer, president; Thos. T. Wright, business representative; Lester Appel, vice-president; Edw. J. Kalkbrenner, financial secretary; Harold Rickert, treasurer; Herman Weber, conductor; Alfred Kraft, trustee; Norbert Wenzel, trustee; Joseph Schaefer, trustee; and Herman Straubinger, warden.

The other 11 old timers were unable to be present. They are as follows: Charles Bauer, 52 years; Hugo Gruenewald, 51 years; Jacob Hammel, 56 years; John Hammel, 59 years; Emil Faessler, 62 years; John Dietrich, 53 years; Charles Miller, 51 years; Edwin Schipke, 51 years; Louis Tieman, 51 years; Martin Klock, 57 years; and Fred Storner, 56 years.

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Hazleton Local Honors Long-Term Members

HAZLETON, PA.—Twenty-five and fifty-year members Local 129, Hazleton, Pa., were honored recently. They were (seated, from left) George Litavis, 25-year man who serves as local president, and 50-year men Michael Drosdick, Wiliam McGredy, and John Sabo; and (standing) 25-year members George E. Goodall, John Hornack, Michael Kurdick Steve Hvostak, and Thomas Buglio. Absent were Joseph B. Kellner, George J. Dusheck, Andrew Lopo Sr., John Tomasko, and Patrick Durishin, all 25-year men, and John Bonner, a member for 50 years.

New Journeymen in Kelso-Longview

TEN GRADUATING APPRENTICES from the Kelso-Longview Joint Apprenticeship area in Washington State. They were given their journeyman certificates at a banquet held last spring in Kelso. Each new journeyman served the required time in on-the-job training plus four years of classes taught at Lower Columbia College under the adult education department. From left to right: H. H. Brown, president of the Washington State Council of Carpenters; Larry Mattson, Marvin Cole, LeRoy Hirsch, Richard Rukkila, Arden Unger, Kenneth Laine, Allen Stockdale, Mike Harkcom, Everette Steele, Tom Trinneer, and Bob Harris of Kalispell, Mont., International Representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Chemical 'Co-Products'

Continued from page 18

makes a transparent film, faster and less costly than anything similar yet developed. And this film refuses to yellow or turn brittle with age. Scientists say it could show up one day in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics.

Research — complex, time-consuming, dollar-hungry—is still breaking new ground. So, don't expect silvichemicals on sale in your supermarket. Of course, some are probably already there—and others on the way—but so disguised you would hardly believe their origins were locked in the stately trees of our tree farm forests.

Labor Has the Edge

AFL-CIO unions won 60.1 percent of the elections in which they were on the ballot in July, somewhat higher than their average for the preceding six months, the National Labor Relations Board reports.

Gold Pins Presented By Bremerton Local

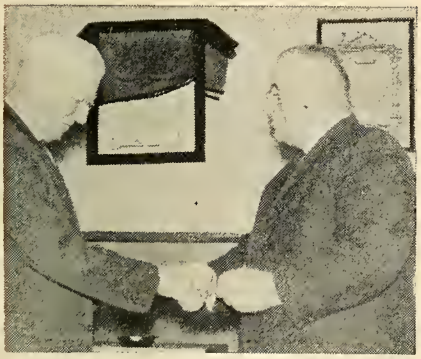
Bremerton, Wash.—Following a brief business meeting, recently, International Representative, Seventh District, Paul Rudd, Tacoma, acting in behalf of General President Maurice A. Hutcheson, presented gold pins to the following members of Carpenters Local 1597 who have completed 50 continuous years of membership: M. G. McLeod, retired building inspector, City of Bremerton, and Thomas P. Emery, retired from PSNS.

Acting in behalf of Eugene Bales, president of Local 2317, Rudd presented a gold pin to William J. Feinen, retiree from PSNS, for 50 years of continuous membership.

Harry Lamberg, long-time Bremerton resident and retiree from PSNS, was presented his gold pin which had been sent to Carpenters L. U. 1597 from Carpenters Local Union 58, Chicago, Illinois. Budd made this presentation to Lamberg for the Chicago local.

More than two dozen members were presented silver pins by Mr. Rudd for having completed 25 years of membership.

The presiding officer of the meeting was President M. E. Hughes, Carpenters Local Union 1597, who introduced the evening's special guest, Harlan H. Brown, President, Washington State Council of Carpenters, Pasco. Following the presentation, members of Auxiliary No. 283, served refreshments.



M. G. McLEOD receiving 50-year pin from International Representative Paul Rudd. Brother McLeod is the number one member of Local Union 1597, having some 40 years continuous membership.

'In Memoriam' Error

In the September issue of the CARPENTER, we made a mistake that couldn't have been more serious. Listed in the *In Memoriam* section was Mr. Michael Kondratiw of Local 115, Bridgeport, Conn. He is not dead, and to you Brother Kondratiw, we send our sincere apologies.

25-YEAR PINS in Local Union 1597—Back row, left to right: Wesley L. Settle, Walter F. Granquist, Ernest M. Hauschel, Ernest E. Olsen, LeRoy R. Peterson, Frank A. Johnson, Eskil Wiksten, Elmer O. Sorenson, Ted R. Hyde and Oscar E. Peterson. Middle row, left to right: Ludwig Apeland, Sam Linden, Thomas J. Westfall, Forest W. Beal, Fred Ulbright, Frank T. Huff, Grant J. Watson, Paul Rudd, Int'l. Representative; Norman Moen and Jorgen Moen. Front row, seated, left to right: Harlan H. Brown, President, Washington State Council of Carpenters; Don R. Fleming, Stanley Sowa, Carl L. Whitnus, Earl Wilder and Bert Danielson. Present, also, L. A. Fleming.

50-YEAR PINS—Back row, left to right: Gene Bales, President, Carpenters Local Union 2317 and Marion E. Hughes, President, Carpenters Local Union 1597. Front row, left to right: Harlan H. Brown, President WSC of C; Harry Lamberg, Local Union 58, Chicago, Ill.; M. G. McLeod, Local Union 1597; William J. Feinen, Local Union 2317, Paul Rudd, Int'l. Representative.

Braakman Retirement from Local 1, Chicago

CHICAGO, ILL.—On July 8th, a banquet was held at the Midland Hotel in Chicago to honor Barney Braakman, who has retired as business representative of Local No. 1 after 28 consecutive years of service. He joined Local No. 1 on July 29, 1913, and has ben a member in good standing for 51 years. Seated, left to right, above: Henry Mueller, vice-president; John Bert Kinney, banquet chairman; Barney Braakman, president and retiring business representative; Richard Garnett, recording secretary. Standing, left to right: Peder Vinje, trustee; Tom Brunberg, trustee; G. Walter Eigenrauch, warden; Viggo "Vic" Jensen, financial secretary and treasurer; Earl McLennan, business representative; and Clarence Gerner, Jr., trustee. Brother Braakman continues as president of the local union.

Members of Local 838, with an honored guest. From left are Earl F. Furman, Elwood Ettinger, Charles A. Propst, William O. Klock, Dr. Bernard W. Krapf, Joseph Poltonovage, Clinton P. Kramer, Joseph C. Seily, Joseph E. Zehrowski, William H. Owens, and Warren F. Wolfe.

Sunbury, Pennsylvania, Local Marks 63rd Anniversary

Local 838 celebrated its 63rd anniversary with a dinner for members and their wives at the Sunbury Social Club.

Six pensioned members were honored for having attained a total of 314 years of membership. They were: V. Orval Switzer of Mario Joseph Manor, Danville,, age 95 with 57 years of membership; S. Gilbert Wolf, 1277 Market Street, Sunbury, age 91 with 63 years of membership; Peter L. Schlee, Elysbury, age 86 with 55 years membership; Ray R. Gilger, also of Elysburg, age 77 with 48 years membership; Clyde R. Frye, 721 N. Main Street, Watsontown, age 72 with 46 years membership; and James B. Yeager 205 Troy Street, Canton, age 70 with 45 years membership.

The union presented a $500 Check to Susquehanna University as a contribution to the university's proposed new chapel-auditorium. Dr. Bernard W. Krapf, Susquehanna vice president, received the check and spoke about the university's $2.5 million capital funds campaign, designed to provide for the construction of four major buildings within the next five years—the chapel-auditorium, a fine arts building, a student center and a gymnasium and swimming pool.

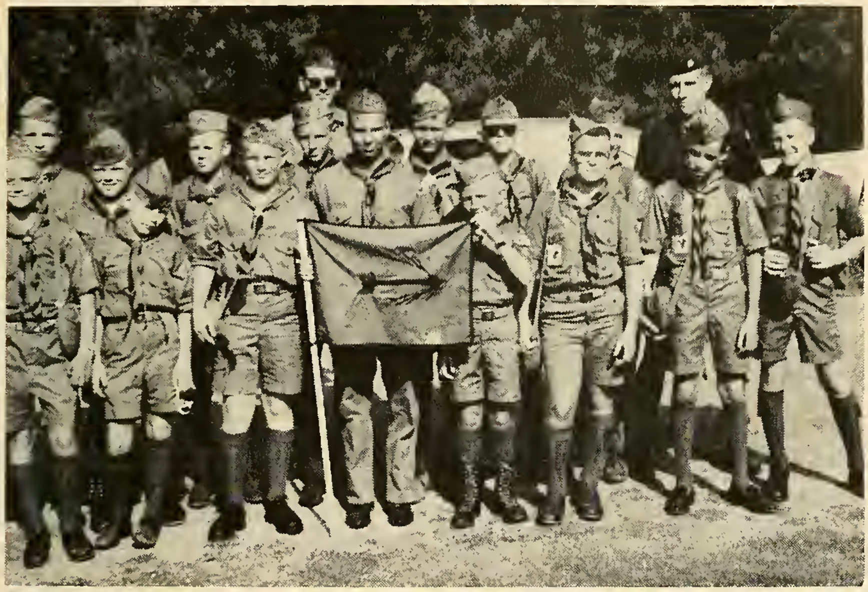
Eugene J. Considine, Wilkes-Barre, secretary-treasurer of the Keystone District Council of Carpenters, served as toastmaster. Other council officers attended the banquet as guests.

Local 838 officers served as the banquet committee. They were Clinton P. Kramer, Shamokin Dam, President; Joseph C. Seily, Elysburg, Vice-President; Joseph E. Zebrowski, Shamokin, Business Representative and Recording Secretary; Earl F. Furman, Sunbury, Financial Secretary; Charles A. Propst, Northumberland, Treasurer; William H. Owens, Lewisburg, Warden; Elwood Ettinger, Beaver Springs, Conductor; and William O. Klock, Sunbury, Warren F. Wolfe, Selinsgrove, and Joseph Poltonovage, Sunbury, Trustees.

Old Timers' Party Brings Together Veteran Members of California Local

LONG BEACH, CALIF.—Local 710 of Long Beach, recently held an "old timers's party." Many years of faithful union service and membership were discussed by those attending. A special buffet luncheon at the local union headquarters. Participants included, FRONT ROW, left to right, Earl F. Noel; Donald Troutman; John Theriault; Vincent McDonnell; Harold Fern; Junior V. Lewis; Herman L. Jones; John Aepli; C. E. Fairbanks; A. M. Robertson; A. C. Leonard; Oliver Jennings; Walter Correll; W. W. Wood; Blaine Buckley; Danny Schwarz; Wm. A. Reese; J. H. Bakke; Glen Crabtree; Claude M. Biddick; Robert C. Auth; Selmar Larson; Wayne Le Rue; A. M. Nelson; L. C. Rich; W. L. Irvin. BACK ROW: H. M. Swindler; C. C. Braafhart; Wm. E. Parson; W. H. Taylor; C. S. Piatt; Louis H. Smith; Ray T. Hackett; H. J. Parlee; Gilberto Barrios; Russell Wood: Henry Erkes; T. H. Torgenson; A. Calleros; Ralph Bybee; Wm. J. Crawford; C. E. Warren; Walter Derry; W. H. Leibrecht; R Roy Douglas; Peter Evanoff; Ed. P. Gaspar; L. O. Peterson; Colbert Wright; James L. Clark; Wm. Barhyte; Leonard Wise; Kermit King and Martin Sandison.

Carpenters' Scout Sons on Big Hike



Before the long hike the 16 members of the Fordyce Boy Scout Troop 63 Fordyce, Ark., line up for a camera view. The boys made the hike of 70 miles to Camp Logoly. Among the group are several who are Carpenter sons.

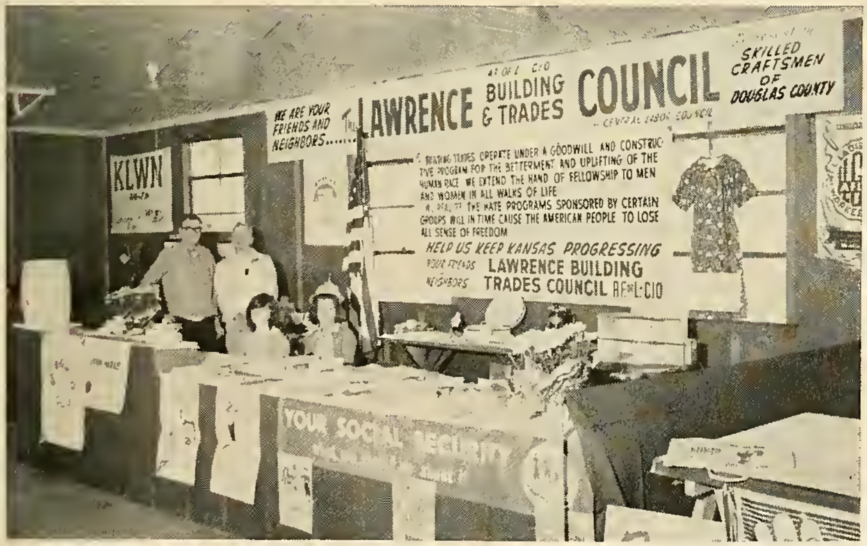
Sixteen Boy Scouts from Troop 63, Fordyce, Ark., made a 70-mile hike in late June from their home headquarters to Camp Logoly for a week's encampment. Among the Scouts were several who were sons or relatives of Carpenters, members of L.U. 2661, Fordyce, or L.U. 529, Camden, Ark., employed at the new Georgia-Pacific Plywood plant in Fordyce.

The boys ranged in age from 11 to 16 and only one boy dropped out—because of illness. The youngsters appeared on state-wide television after their hike telecasting from KATV, Channel 7, Little Rock, Ark.

Sponsors of the hike praised the boys for their hike. Temperatures were 90 to 100 degrees en route. They prepared their own breakfasts and suppers and bought one meal a day during the five-day journey.

Information on the hike comes from Mrs. Harvey L. Wilkins who had a son participating and an older son a Scout instructor.

Kansas Trade Unions Promote Unionism at Fair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LAWRENCE, Kans.—"Unions meet in people in all walks of life" at a county fair, says Otic Wiggins, chairman of the Fair Board Committee of the Lawrence, Kans., Building Trades and Central Labor Council and a member of Local 2279. With this in mind, he and other trade unionists of this Midwestern city installed an exhibit at the local county fair. In their booth they promoted union labels, political action, craft training and other elements of trade unionism.

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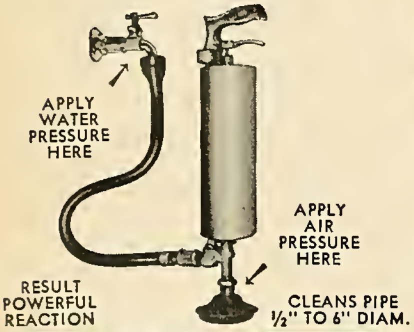

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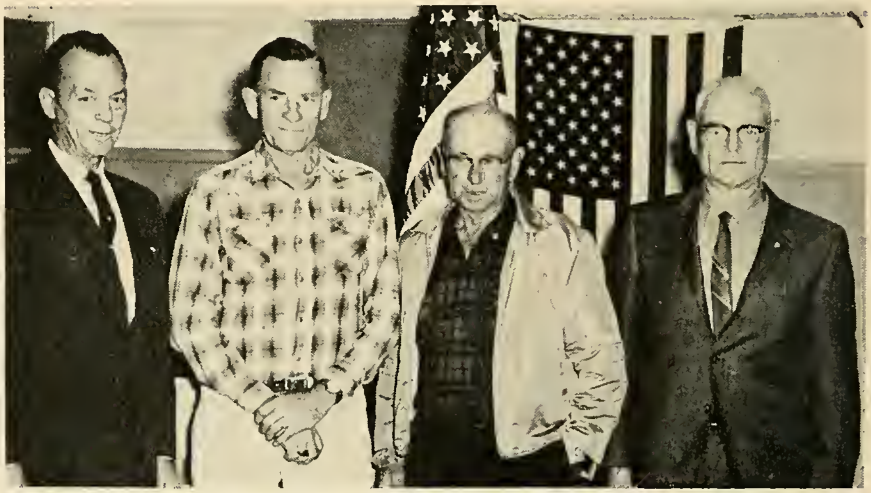
61st Anniversary for Local 1158

Local 1158 of Berkeley, California, celebrated its 61st anniversary early this year. At a special dinner, 24 members of the local were presented their 25-year pins.

Guests present were: C. R. Bartalin, executive Secretary of the Bay Counties District Councli of Carpenters and a member of Local No. 36, Oakland; C. A. Risley, retired business agent of the Oakland area and a member of Local No. 36; Gunnar Benoys, business agent of the area, Local No. 36; Brother Ed Donnell, president of Local No. 1473, Fruitvale and Brother John Kirkman, recording secretary of Local No. 1473.

Members receiving 25-year buttons were: Left to right, standing, John Dyke; S. C. Jensen; Charles Byars; Andrew Klevin and J. J. Dick. Left to right, seated J. R. Platt; Axel Johnson; Lee Bailey and Homer Gilmore.

Twenty-five Year Pins Presented by L.U. 1632



L.U. 1632, San Luis Obispo, Calif. recently presented 25-year pins to three members. Left to right, Special Representative Harry Harkleroad of the California State Council of Carpenters and the 25-year members receiving pins, Walter L. McOsker, John S. Greene and William L. Marsh.

50th Anniversary Of Local Union 240

On July 9, 1964, Local 240 of East Rochester, N. Y., celebrated the 50th anniversary of it's founding.

At a dinner, held on May 2, in East Rochester more than 100 members, wives and guests were present to celebrate this occasion. The highlight of the evening was the presentation of 25-year pins to Edward Kostecke and Frank Munt. Although the local has no charter members living, the member with the most years is Richard Nelson, with 44 years.

L.U. 240 has been affiliated with the Rochester and Vicinity District Council all of its 50 years.

Those guests in attendance were: Mr. and Mrs. Sam Ruggiano, International Representative; Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Schneider, Business Representative and Secretary-Treasurer of Rochester District Council; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Brye, Business Representative and President of Rochester District Council; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Bazinet, Business Representative of Millwrights Local No. 1163; John Griffin, Executive Board member of Rochester District Council.

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Syracuse Graduates

SYRACUSE, N.Y.—The three graduates, above, of the Vocational Carpentry Program at Central Technical High School Syracuse, recently received the Local 12 Apprenticeship Award.

Richard Thiel, center, seated, was the top graduate; as such, he received the Ernest Lathrop, Sr., Memorial Award which is presented by Local 12.

Seated from left are: John Prezipora, Richard Thiel, and Gerald Barrett. Standing are: Howard Smith, business agent, and Edward T. Shea, treasurer of Local 12 and president of the Syracuse Technical Teachers Association.

50-Year Pin, Local 1938

At the 57th anniversary banquet of Local 1938, Crown Point, Indiana, a 50-year pin was presented to Otto Boesel, one of it's members. In photo above, pictured from left to right are: Ed Carlson, recording secretary; Charles Cook; Otto Boesel and Jacob Sheets, president.

Pin Presentation

LIBERAL, KANS.—William D. Creathbaum, center, and O. E. Robinson, right, both of Local 1724, Liberal, Kansas, received 25-year pins at a recent banquet. Presenting the pins was Edward L. Laymon, business agent.

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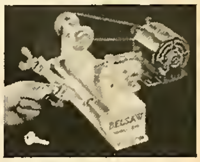

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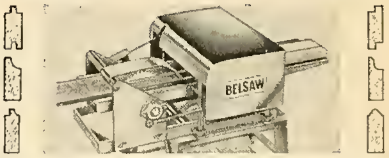

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Local 1483 Presents 25, 50-Year Pins at Recent Dinner

At recent dinner of Local Union 1483, Patchogue, N. Y., the officers and members honored the following of their members with presentations of plaques and pins: From left to right: Felix Pike, 25-year pin; Leo King, Financial Secretary, watch and 25-year pin; Frank Leavandowsky, 20-year plaque; Samuel Knittel, 25-year pin; Andrew Pearson, 20-year plaque; and Axel Mortensen, 50-year pin. Presentation of these awards were made by General Representatives George Welsh and John S. Rogers, and President of Local Union 1483, Joseph Tracz.

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51 Years as a Recording Secretary

CINCINNATI, O.—The retirement of Carl Poppe, Local 224, Cincinnati, was recently announced by that local. Carl retired in June, having been the recording secretary of Local 224 since it's founding in 1920. Prior to taking that office, Carl was recording secretary of Local 628, one of four locals which consolidated into 224. In appreciation of his faithful services, the local presented him with a suitable gift.

It is also announced that William McGaha has been elected the new recording secretary of Local 224.

MEMBERS OVERSEAS

Many members of the United Brotherhood are employed on construction projects on strange and foreign shores. We'd like to hear from these members what are their working conditions overseas? Living conditions? Narrow escapes from flying timbers, tigers, and what-have-you?

We urge such members to send a letter and/or pictures to: The Editor, The CARPENTER, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001.

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Carlson, Axel F.
Detlef, Henry
Frisbie, W. E.
Glass, Ian
Hansen, T. Godfred
Hill, Marshall W.
Kanies, Fred A.
Knez, Jerry
Lamblin, Wade C.
Lang, Charles L.
Langhout, John
Leaton, Alexander
Levin, Rubin
Maruska, Joseph
Murphy, James R.
Osterhage, Henry
Page, Thomas
Pisha, Frank
Platt, Alexander
Pullman, Albert
Ratsch, O. W.
Romagnoli, John
Schwabe, Fred
Spurlock, Steve
Tagnarelli, George
Wild, John

L.U. NO. 2, CINCINNATI, OHIO
Ebright, Frank R.
Kallmeyer, Ernst
Lincke, Albert C.

L.U. NO. 12, SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Watkins, Benjamin

L.U. NO. 30, NEW LONDON, CONN.
Dunn, Fred Elsworth
Mariani, Armedo

L.U. NO. 35, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.
Elliott, Ned

L.U. NO. 53, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Maryscuk, John

L.U. NO. 54, CHICAGO, ILL.
Cevela, Louis

L.U. NO. 55, DENVER, COLO.
Bosler, Arthur
Howard, Lee

L.U. NO. 61, KANSAS CITY, MO.
Davidson, Ford
Monroe, John L.
Patt, Charles R.
Smith, Cecil
Williams, Paul L.

L.U. NO. 62, CHICAGO, ILL.
Anderson, Hjalmar
Hagstrom, Oscar

L.U. NO. 89, MOBILE, ALA.
McGehee, Larry G.

L.U. NO. 98, SPOKANE, WASH.
Campbell, Thomas
Charlton, Jack J., Jr.
Larson, Otto
McInnis, Donald A.
Stumbaugh, Leslie L.
Swett, I. L.

L.U. NO. 101, BALTIMORE, MD.
Grove, Leonard E.
Myers, William C.

L.U. NO. 131, SEATTLE, WASH.
Anderson, Mike
Didrickson, Dick
Hope, P. W.
Jacobson, Carl
Lester, Milton
Linnellk, L. E.
Nelson, Reinhold
Sanders, Magnus
Tharp, George

L.U. NO. 135, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Breitbart, Morris
Jezovitz, Joseph
Rodgers, Leslie

L.U. NO. 144, MACON, GA.
McGuoirk, Franklin

L.U. NO. 146, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Chernik, Lawrence
Dussault, Raymond

L.U. NO. 162, SAN MATEO, CALIF.
Anderson, James R.
Davis, Ralph N.
Dobbs, Eugene F.
Lisko, William
Scanlon, Edward
Spencer, William
West, Glen

L.U. NO. 174, JOLIET, ILL.
Isberg, Simon
Noran, Oscar
Schultz, Whitney

L.U. NO. 183, PEORIA, ILL.
Bradle, Edward J.

L.U. NO. 200, COLUMBUS, OHIO
Horvath, Edward S.
Laurenzo, Manuel
Osborn, Vernon
Ryan, Edmund S.

L.U. NO. 201, WICHITA, KANS.
Lindal, Frank L.
Russell, Robert
White, Vernon

L.U. NO. 213, HOUSTON, TEX.
Bautsch, E. H.
Carr, J. O.
Davis, E. W.
Day, Robert E.
Friemel, A. H.
Gibbs, James E.
Halliburton, Frank
Knight, John Bell
Kyle, M. S.
Lee, Conway O.
Lowrie, William
Magill, James F.
Markham, W. D.
Moore, John Wesley
Newman, James R.
Pope, E. D.
Rader, Joseph G.
Rutledge, J. P.

L.U. NO. 218, BOSTON, MASS.
Cameron, Merrill
Fitzgerald, Francis X.
Hoel, Kasper
Johnson, Martin
Rennie, George

L.U. NO. 225, ATLANTA, GA.
Broom, L. S.
Foster, N. Z.
Morgan, F. S.
Poss, Fred R.
Wigley, Clarence F.

L.U. NO. 226, PORTLAND, OREG.
Cramer, H. E.
Engelgau, Albert
Mueller, Otto

L.U. NO. 246, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Belfon, Tyrrell
Dittmer, Henry
Halpert, Max
Schulze, Alwin

L.U. NO. 257, NEW YORK, N. Y.
Cieslik, John
Davis, Warren

L.U. NO. 262, SAN JOSE, CALIF.
Cauthen, A. W.

L.U. NO. 281, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Van Volkinburg, Dana

L.U. NO. 287, HARRISBURG, PA.
Bushey, Harold M.

L.U. NO. 298, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.
Beekman, John
Curran, John P.
Wright, Joseph

L.U. NO. 299, UNION CITY, N. J.
Guyer, John

L.U. NO. 301, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
DeHart, George

L.U. NO. 337, DETROIT, MICH.
Arlt, Ralph
Bogle, Samuel
Ellis, Frank R.
Milroy, William J., Sr.
Olmstead, Harry B.
Rogers, Thomas J.
Rozycki, Frank

L.U. NO. 341, CHICAGO, ILL.
Budzyn, Adam
Chwarczynski, Frank
Pacult, John
Pacult, Walter
Waretko, Joseph

L.U. NO. 344, WAUKESHA, WIS.
Annen, Herbert

L.U. NO. 359, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Harris, James E.
Waligorski, Alfred R.

L.U. NO. 366, BRONX, N. Y.
Nelson, Alexander

L.U. NO. 368, ALLENTOWN, PA.
Havir, George

L.U. NO. 483, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
Britz, Robert
French, Joseph
Gronlund, August
McCarty, Harry
McKinney, George
Moore, Albert R.
Nelson, Bror
Roberts, Lee
Toivari, Erik
Verrill, Thomas

L.U. NO. 515, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
Bogue, Ernest R.

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Wakeman, Leon W.

L.U. NO. 579, ST. JOHN, NFLD.
Murphy, Chris

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McCullough, Joseph

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Carden, Howard
Dial, A. C.

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Beber, Arnold
Swonsen, Fred

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Brush, James S.
Hopkins, J. S.
Knight, A. L.
Lovelace, W. A.
Nelson, Harry L.
Ostrom, Alfred
Parrish, George
Vetzel, Paul

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Truss, R. D.

L.U. NO. 769, PASADENA, CALIF.
Stober, Erich

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Ferrara, Louis
Halvorsen, George

L.U. NO. 982, DETROIT, MICH.
McEnteer, Goldwin

L.U. NO. 1033, MUSKEGON, MICH.
Klein, Theodore
Sheehy, Earl
Strong, Truman
Vos, Harry

L.U. NO. 1114, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Fenske, Edward

L.U. NO. 1149, OAKLAND, CALIF.
Endicott, Earl
Gallagher, Edward
Landzaat, John
Marshall, William
Streiff, Tom

L.U. NO. 1175, KINGSTON, N. Y.
Buboltz, Cornelius S.

L.U. NO. 1194, PENSACOLA, FLA.
Daugett, Lee
Gauthier, L. P.
Harris, C. F.
Williams, J. D.

L.U. NO. 1292, HUNTINGTON, N. Y.
Vogts, Friedel

L.U. NO. 1296, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
Bates, Charles R.
Boysel, J. R.
Burden, Fred C.
Coakley, Walter
Davis, Richard T.
Edh, August
Green, Elmer L.
Hahling, Joe
Hoyt, Leslie A.
Hunt, E. O.
Johnson, Charles E.
Johnson, Martin
Maerk, Otto
Mann, Louis A.
Mercer, Edgar
Shepard, George W.
Shipway, Arthur
Slinkard, Melvin P.
Thurngren, A. P.
Torres, Urbano

L.U. NO. 1301, MONROE, MICH.

Waldvogel, Kenneth

L.U. NO. 1323, MONTEREY, CALIF.

Fee, Robert A.

L.U. NO. 1394, FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Adkins, William G.
Kapouch, Peter S.
Possinger, Elwood

L.U. NO. 1397, ROSLYN, N.Y.

Schuh, Alexander

L.U. NO. 1423, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.

Vantreese, Claude Andrew

L.U. NO. 1433, DETROIT, MICH.

Larson, Laurie I.
Popich, Adolph

L.U. NO. 1447, VERO BEACH, FLA.

Gessler, Axel

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Kimble, Griffith E.
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Bennett, Irvine L.
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L.U. NO. 1518, GULFPORT, MISS.

Woodcock, W. J.

L.U. NO. 1525, PRINCETON, ILL.

Henemyer, George D.
Walhen, Henry I.

L.U. NO. 1590, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Drumm, Leon L.
Finger, C. N.
Johnson, Carl J.
Pederson, Egil
Peigh, Floyd
Robinson, James C.
Westman, Carl R.

L.U. NO. 1598, VICTORIA, B. C.

Neilson, Thomas
Williamson, Charles

L.U. NO. 1654, MIDLAND, MICH.

Kinney, Owen D.

L.U. NO. 1772, HICKSVILLE, N. Y.

Borra, Joseph
Hayley, John
Larson, John

L.U. NO. 1782, NEWARK, N. J.

Tarnofsky, Louis

L.U. NO. 1822, FORT WORTH, TEX.

Carroll, Austin C.
Dryden, R. J.

L.U. NO. 1913, VAN NUYS, CALIF

Cedarland, Holley
Nolan, Mynor H.
Stuart, John W.
Stubbs, C. W.

L.U. NO. 1922, CHICAGO, ILL.

Czerwinski, Edwin
Kman, Milton
Motlor, Charles F.

L.U. NO. 2020, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Blake, Frank D.

L.U. NO. 2288, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Wase, George
Wills, Evers

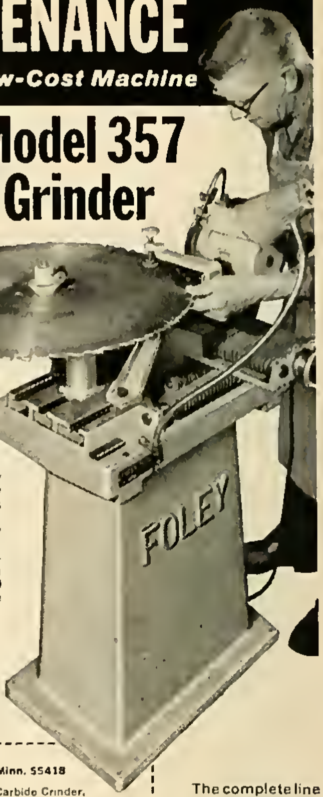
L.U. NO. 2435, INGLEWOOD, CALIF.

Fossell, Nels

Complete Carbide Blade MAINTENANCE

With One Low-Cost Machine

FOLEY Model 357 Carbide Grinder



One FOLEY Carbide grinder performs all three sharpening functions: face, top and side grinding. Yet, because the FOLEY grinder was designed specifically to handle carbide saw blades, it sells for less than half the price you'd pay for a costly universal tool grinder. In fact, a FOLEY grinder can pay for itself on the savings from 100 average carbide blade sharpenings.

FOLEY Mfg. Co.
1078-4 Foley Bldg., Mpls., Minn. 55418

☐ Please send details on Carbide Grinder.

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The complete line of Foley Sharpening equipment has the skill to do a perfect job everytime.

New **LIGHTWEIGHT PRY-BAR**

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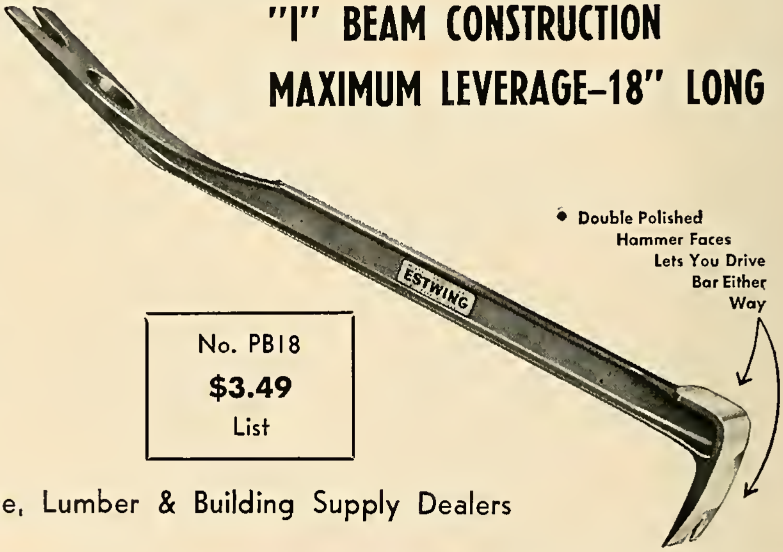
FEATHERWEIGHT ONLY 22 OZ.
"I" BEAM CONSTRUCTION
MAXIMUM LEVERAGE–18" LONG



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Preferred by Skilled Craftsmen

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INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

Audel Publishers 33
Belsaw Machinery 35
Chicago Technical College ... 21
Cline-Sigmon 34
Construction Cost Institute ... 35
Eliason Stair Gauge 30
Estwing Manufacturing 38
Foley Manufacturing
(Carbide Blade) 38
Foley Manufacturing
(Sharpeners) 24
Hydrolevel 30
Kant-Slam Door Chek 28
Lee, H. D. 25
Locksmithing Institute 25
Lufkin Rule 16, 17
Miller Sewer Rod 34
Siegele, H. H. 33
Stanley Works ...... Back Cover
Weinbrenner 36

Unions Win 58 Per Cent of Elections in April-June

Unions scored a 58 per cent record of victories in collective bargaining elections during the second three months of 1964. Out of 2,019 elections, they won majority designation in 1,171.

AFL-CIO unions participated in 1,358 elections and won victories in 719.

The three-month period saw a continuation of a record number of unfair labor practices complaints. In all, 4,245 complaints were made.

LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Edward Swatba of Local Union No. 1765, Orlando, Fla., arrived at the Home August 3, 1964.

Brother Harry W. Marsh of Local Union No. 61, Kansas City, Mo., arrived at the Home August 6, 1964.

Brother Mathias Mikesch of Local Union No. 2155, New York, N. Y., arrived at the Home August 17, 1964.

Brother Robert O. Chandler of Local Union No. 1905, Centre, Ala., arrived at the Home August 18, 1964.

Brother George Bowers of Local Union No. 20, Staten Island, N. Y., arrived at the Home August 20, 1964.

Brother Robert J. Parker of Local Union No. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., passed away August 4, 1964, in Philadelphia while on leave of absence from the Home.

Brother Alink Gustafson of Local Union No. 210, Stamford, Conn., passed away August 4, 1964 and was buried in Yonkers, N. Y.

Brother William Schulz of Local Union No. 15, Hackensack, N. J., passed away August 9, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Nye H. Black of Local Union No. 28, Missoula, Mont., passed away August 18, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

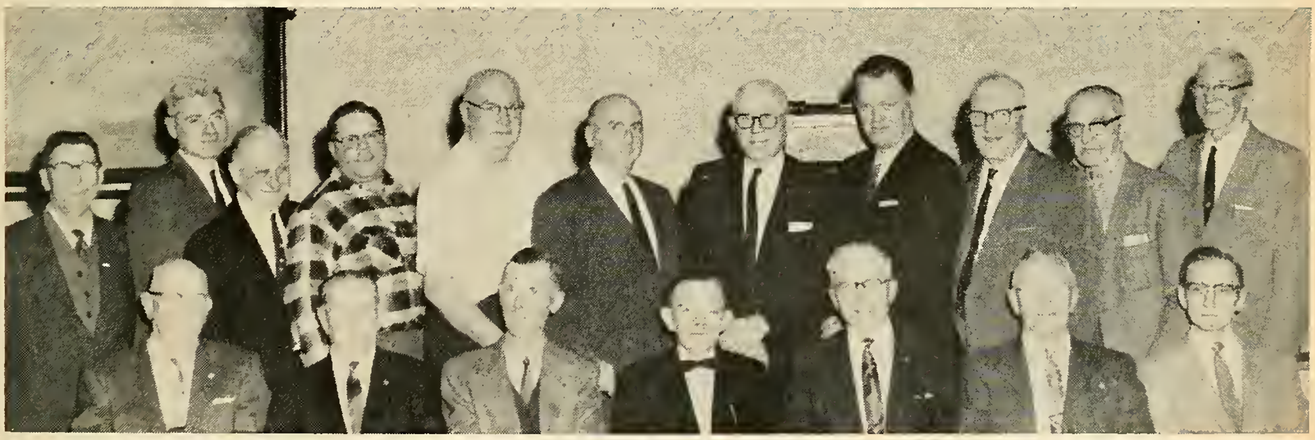
Brother George Enloe of Local Union No. 5, St. Louis, Mo., passed away August 22, 1964 and was buried in St. Louis, Mo.

Brother John A. Benning of Local Union No. 1725, Daytona Beach, Fla., passed away August 25, 1964 and was buried in Baltimore, Md.

Union members who visited the Home during August

Elmer H. Wegener, L.U. No. 47, St. Louis, Mo.
H. Pederson, L.U. No. 115, Bridgeport, Conn.
A. Ferngren, L.U. No. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Bernard Petersen, L.U. No. 1456, New York, N. Y.
Berton W. Nelson, L.U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Howard N. Nelson, L.U. No. 293, Canton, Ill.
Lewis C. Bush, L.U. No. 1815, Santa Ana, Calif.
Vernon E. Gleeton, L.U. No. 2114, Napa, Calif.
Fritz Harsman, L.U. No. 626, Wilmington, Del.
Chester A. Mochel, L.U. No. 2078, Escondido, Calif.
J. S. Foster, L.U. No. 331, Norfolk, Va.
G. Hylton, L.U. No. 331, Norfolk, Va.
Wm. C. Friedrich, L.U. No. 1947, Hollywood, Fla.
Carl Falkenthal, L.U. No. 199, Chicago, Ill.
John Paulsen, L.U. No. 181, Chicago, Ill., now living in Dunedin, Fla.
Joseph H. Raymond, L.U. No. 1383, Sarasota, Fla.

Local Union 1922 Awards 50-Year Pins to Veteran Members

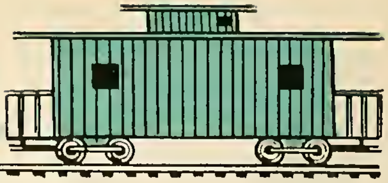


At a special party held April 8, 1964, Local 1922, Chicago, Ill., awarded 50-year pins to a group of its veteran members. There were 14 eligible to receive this award. Seven were unable to attend.

In the photograph above, first row, left to right, are the seven veteran members able to attend: Henry Anderson, Trustee; John Falk, Harold E. Anderson, Lewis Kosary, Olaf Olson, Frank Oplatek and Lewis Ruskin.

Second row: Stanley Jaworowski, Vice President; Warren Burdew, Business Representative; Bernard Wood, Trustee; Thomas Kman, Warden; A. W. Kasmer, F. S.; Fred Mock, Vice President, Chicago District; Ted. Kennedy, President, Chicago District Council and Local President; George Vest, Business Representative, Chicago District Council; Harry Brandenburg, Trustee; Frank Drysch, Conductor and Sig. B. Johnson, Recording Secretary, Local 1922.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, ***General President***

This is Where Another Republican Gets Off

THE month of November is fast approaching and with it will come a decision for the American people as to whether the United States will continue on the broad social and economic course of the past thirty years or whether it is going back to pre-Hoover days.

As many of you know, I am a registered Republican. For this election, I, along with James Suffridge, President of the Retail Clerks; and Lee Minton, President of the Glass Bottle Blowers (both registered Republicans), wholeheartedly endorse the Democratic ticket in November.

The November 3 election is no ordinary one, especially for organized labor. We are faced with two sharply opposing philosophies:

- Out of the election will come a government committed to liberal and progressive policies, helping the average worker and his family,
- or—out of it will come a government, and a president, who is determined to make a radical change of direction for America—backwards.

There is a new group of well-known and distinguished citizens formed called the "Republicans for Johnson." They have two things in common:

- They are *all* registered Republicans.
- They are *all* working to defeat Senator Goldwater.

I agree with this group when they say: "Sorry, Senator . . . this is where a lot of us Republicans get off."

Look at the facts. What has Mr. Goldwater ever done for the American labor movement, and what do you really think he would do for you, if he were president? In a Senate speech, given on Sept. 24, 1962, he said:

"The immense and ever-growing power of labor unions constitutes a grave danger to our economy."

Presidential candidate Goldwater favors:

- placing unions under anti-trust laws,
- limitations on industry-wide bargaining by any one union, and
- a national "right-to-work" law.

During his first term in Congress Goldwater introduced amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law which would have given the individual states strong authority to control strikes, picketing, and secondary boycotts.

When Goldwater served as chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee in 1955, he charged that unions used "violence and coercion" in forcing labor union members to support Democratic candidates through compulsory union dues and assessments.

As a member of the McClellan "Rackets" Committee, 1957-60, Goldwater pressed his accusations against organized labor. A mandatory national "right-to-work" bill was introduced by Goldwater in 1958; yet, in a 1963 speech he reversed himself and said he would "never vote for a so-called national right-to-work law." He is against an increase in the federal minimum wage or a broadening of the number of workers covered.

In short, Senator Goldwater seems to be against everything that would help the American working man. I have just mentioned a few of Goldwater's feelings on organized labor, not what he has said on war and peace, the poor, the role of government, health care, education and human rights. However, his record shows that he is in complete **discord** with the policies of the Democratic Party, the Republican Party (not to include the radical right segment) and the American labor movement.

PLANE GOSSIP

Old-Time Expert

A panhandler collapsed on the street and immediately a large crowd gathered.

"Give the poor man a drink of whisky," said a little old lady.

"Give him air," said several men.

"Give him a drink of whisky," repeated the little old lady.

"Call an ambulance," someone suggested.

"Give him a drink of whisky," insisted the little old lady.

The indecision continued until suddenly the victim sat upright and demanded: "Everybody shut up and listen to the little old lady!"

Java Have It Happen?

"Once you get a mouthful of too hot coffee," quipped The Office Cynic, "whatever you do next is gonna be wrong!"

—Mrs. Leon Lines,
North Manchester, Ind.

USE UNION-MADE TOOLS

No Gay Blade

A refined-looking woman entered the local hardware store and explained that she and her husband were retired and touring the country this summer. Tomorrow would be his birthday. He'd been a carpenter for the past 40 years and she wanted to get him something significant and useful. "I think I'd like to buy the best saw available; and I'd appreciate your advice," the lady said.

"Rough or finish?" the clerk asked.

"Neither," the lady replied. "He's extremely refined; and he was born right in the middle of Iowa."

—Bob Hansen,
Orinda, Calif.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

No Shining Light

Uncle Josh was up before the judge for moonshining.

"What's your full name?" the judge inquired.

"Joshua Hiram, Your Honor," replied the old man.

"So," remarked the judge, "are you the Joshua who made the sun stand still?"

"No, no, your Honor," the old fellow explained. "I'm the Joshua who made the moonshine still."

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

How About New Hersey?

A woman told her friend that she had visited in "San Jose" California.

"No!" replied her friend. "The 'J' is pronounced like an 'H.' It is pronounced as 'San Hosay.' When were you there?"

"Oh, the last week in Hune and the first week in Huly!"

BE SURE TO VOTE!

About the Size of It!

Men like women who "stick to their knitting" . . . especially when they're in a wet bathing suit.

This Month's Limerick

An equestrian lady from Natchez
Fell into some cactus plant patches.
She now lies in her room
With her back to the moon
And scratches and scratches and scratches!

Do you have a favorite (printable) limerick? Send it in even if you're in doubt . . . perhaps it can be dry-cleaned. Either include your name or leave it off as you may elect.

Monumental Error

The teacher asked the class to define "arbitrary."

"That's easy" replied a pupil. "It's the page in the newspaper where they list all the dead people!"

—Reba Ragsdell,
Texarkana, Tex.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

$ad $tory

There are more important things in life than money but they generally won't have much to do with you if you don't have considerable.

Keeping Emily Posted

Etiquette is knowing which fingers to put in your mouth when you whistle for the waiter.

UNITED WE STAND

Mr. Pert Sez:

"The reason why so many Congressmen wanna get re-elected," Mr. Pert opines, "is because they don't wanna try to make a living under the laws that they've passed!"

REGISTER AND VOTE

Who Got Licked?

Said the envelope to the stamp:

"You may be a little square, but I'm stuck with you and you still send me!"

—Floyd Peigh,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Swing over to "Steelmaster"

Heft it! Swing it! And you'll want it!

BEAUTIFULLY BALANCED! Delivers positive driving power as you hammer away.

POWERFUL! It's steel, all steel and nothing but steel!

COMFORTABLE! You'll think the cushioned, non-slip, neoprene-rubber grip was made to fit your hand alone.

EXCLUSIVELY SAFE! The Stanley "Steelmaster" has the "rim-tempered" face that means extra safety for you. Stanley Tools are available at fine stores everywhere.

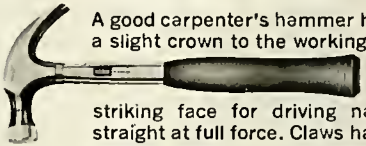
THE STANLEY® WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

Tool Tips
FROM
STANLEY

Using the Right Hammer

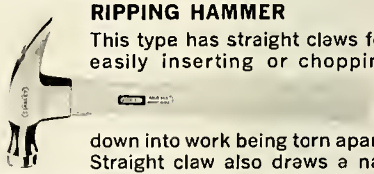
There's no such thing as an "all-purpose" hammer. That's why you should have a hammer for every purpose. Let's look at different types of hammers to see why any handyman needs at least two or three hammers just to handle ordinary fix-it jobs around the house and yard.

CARPENTER'S HAMMER



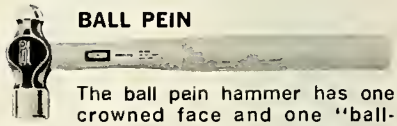
A good carpenter's hammer has a slight crown to the working or striking face for driving nails straight at full force. Claws have narrow, sharp "V" for pulling the thinnest brads. Most common weight is 16 ounces. The steel-handled Stanley "Steelmaster" hammer is preferred because of its ability to withstand greater prying strains and because the handle will never loosen.

RIPPING HAMMER



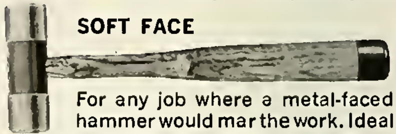
This type has straight claws for easily inserting or chopping down into work being torn apart. Straight claw also draws a nail without curling it. (STANLEY No. ST1½A or No. 51½A). Hammer shown has wood handle preferred by some users.

BALL PEIN



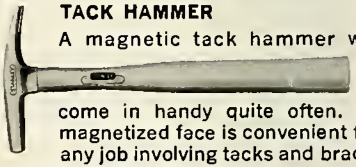
The ball pein hammer has one crowned face and one "ball-shaped". Wide range of weights for delicate metal forming to heavy duty jobs.

SOFT FACE



For any job where a metal-faced hammer would mar the work. Ideal for forming soft metals, calking boats, automotive body repairs, or lining up machinery parts. Complete size range.

TACK HAMMER



A magnetic tack hammer will come in handy quite often. Its magnetized face is convenient for any job involving tacks and brads. (STANLEY No. H601).

RIM TEMPERED
A SAFETY FEATURE TO REDUCE CHIPPING

LOOK for THIS "SYMBOL of SAFETY" on the face of STANLEY Quality Hammers

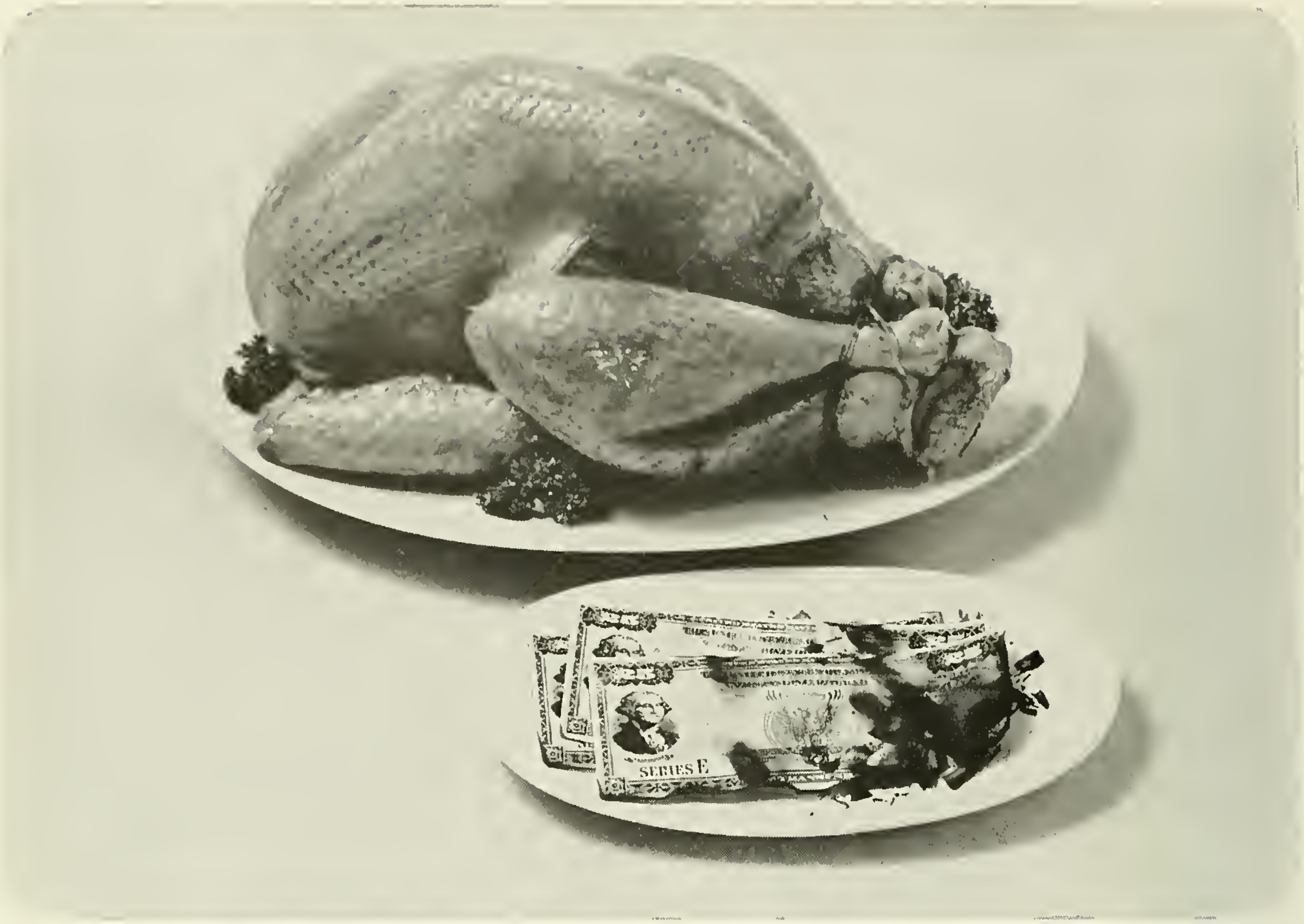
When you hit a "foul blow" on the rim, there's far less chance of a chip flying off. Stanley has deliberately reduced rim hardness, without reducing hardness of the striking face. "Rim-Tempering" is your assurance of safety!

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

NOVEMBER 1964



Why Mrs. Dobbs was afraid it had cost her $81 to roast a $6 turkey

If you've ever put something in a "safe place" and then forgotten where it was, you can sympathize with Mrs. Jeanette Dobbs.

For some unexplained reason (even to Mrs. Dobbs), she tucked 3 crisp new $25 Savings Bonds behind the heating element of her electric roaster.

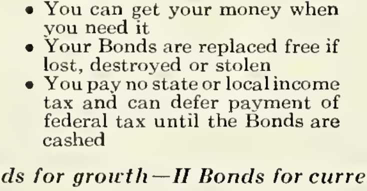
She next saw them as she was lifting the turkey out of the roaster. They were considerably crisper; in fact, roasted to a crisp.

Although her holiday dinner turned out to be less festive than planned, Mrs. Dobbs cheered up next day—when she learned she really hadn't lost a penny.

The Treasury Department keeps a microfilm record of every Savings Bond sold. If any Bond should be lost, destroyed or stolen—it's replaced free.

Security like this is one of the reasons Americans have over 47 billion dollars invested in Series E and H Savings Bonds. Good return is another reason. Money saved in "E" Bonds grows 33⅓% bigger in 7 years and 9 months, and helps Uncle Sam stand taller in today's world while it's growing.

The $50 variety costs only $37.50. Why not start buying them soon and see if you don't feel pretty good about it?


THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FIFTY DOLLARS
SERIES E

Quick facts about
Series E Savings Bonds

- You get back $4 for every $3 at maturity (7¾ years)
- You can get your money when you need it
- Your Bonds are replaced free if lost, destroyed or stolen
- You pay no state or local income tax and can defer payment of federal tax until the Bonds are cashed

Buy E Bonds for growth—H Bonds for current income

Help yourself while you help your country

BUY U.S. SAVINGS BONDS

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIV NO. 11 NOVEMBER, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

You Know the Job That Has to Be Done 2
Vital Tasks for Neglected Hands .... Senator Magnuson 4
West Coast Members Produce Pencils 9
Down to the Bottom of the Sea 13
50-Year Milestone for Courtland Sinclair 16
Tools of the Early Craftsmen 19
Trademark of the Ladies Auxiliaries 22

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 8
Editorials 12
Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Report 18
Official Information 24
Canadian Section 25
Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 26
Local Union News 29
In Memoriam 36
Lakeland News 38
What's New 39
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

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THE COVER PICTURE

Long before the thunder of steam power brought the Industrial Revolution to America, many communities nestled on the Fault Line of New England, where the falling river waters seeking sea level provided ample power to basic Colonial industries such as the grist and saw mills.

There was usually a mill dam; the waters behind it affording rural pleasure during the frozen winter months. Skating parties were held and little boys formed ice hockey teams. Sometimes both the farmer and the colonial carpenter were served by the impounded waters as both grain was ground and logs were ripsawed as the rushing water turned the huge water wheels.

Such water wheels were the "prime movers" for many years and each was the creation of a skilled carpenter. Many such old wheels were virtual masterpieces of the carpenter's art with their many parts expertly fitted and joined.

The old red mill on this month's cover, with its sturdy stone foundation and staunch timbered upper story, towers above the Brown River at Jericho, Vermont, a quaint village of about 260 people only a few miles south of Mount Mansfield, the highest point in the state. This Green Mountain area is highly favored as a resort area in both summer and winter.

Photo by H. Armstrong Roberts

President Lyndon Johnson and Senator Hubert Humphrey in a conversation at the White House.

You Know the Job That Has to Be Done . . .

LET'S DO IT

NOVEMBER 3 will be the day when America decides its future. The voters have never had a more clear-cut choice as to the philosophies of the candidates—one has proven that he can make America grow into an even greater democracy; the other, would lead America down the road to stagnation.

By November 3, approximately 114 million Americans will be of voting age. They will have heard the issues discussed and rediscussed. The candidates have utilized every possible communication media—television, radio, speeches and reams of printed material. There will be almost nothing you haven't heard, that the candidates don't want you to hear.

For you, as an American—as a member of organized labor—the choice is comparatively simple. After wading through oceans of words and promises, the fact is still very obvious that Senator Barry Goldwater is against the American labor movement. He always has been from the time his father gave him his first department store. Don't let anyone try to tell you that he wil ever change—he won't.

For decades, the working people have fought for advancing standards of living, for better working conditions and for our equitable share of industry profits. How much of a chance do you think we have to reach our goals if Goldwater wins the election. He has threatened to enact more oppressive legislation than any now on the books—legislation more oppressive than Taft-Hartley, Landrum-Griffin or so-called right-to-work laws. He has even threatened a national right-to-work law and putting labor under the anti-trust laws.

On the other hand, President Johnson has more than 30 years of public experience and has stood the test of great decisions in the 11 months he has been in office. He has proven he is labor's friend.

Likewise, the record of Senator Humphrey indicates that he is practically 100 per cent for the people. The Committee on Political Education reports that he has voted right on the 10 big issues affecting labor the most. He also is a friend of the working man.

There can be no excuse for not voting on November 3. You know the issues—you know the candidates —you know the job that has to be done. VOTE THE JOHNSON-HUMPHREY TICKET.

QUOTES TO REMEMBER

In this nuclear world, in this world of a hundred new nations, we must offer the outstretched arm that tries to help instead of an arm-length sword that helps to kill. In every trouble spot in the world this hope for reasoned agreement instead of rash retaliation can bear fruit. *Pres. Johnson Bldg. Trades Conference March 24, 1964.*

Indifference

"To assume that a retired couple with an annual income of $2,000 is in serious financial straits, or is incapable of purchasing health insurance, simply does not jibe with reality.

"Depending on modes of living, home ownership, geographic location and other individual circumstances, such income could either produce financial difficulties or permit reasonably handsome living."—*Sen Goldwater in minority report on anti-poverty bill, July 21, 1964.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON—"I now call for a goal of higher education for every American with the desire and the capacity to learn. No one should be kept from knowledge because there is no room, or no teacher, or no library, or because he has no money."—*Address, University of Texas, May 30, 1964.*

The Minimum Wage Law should be extended to millions that are not now covered. Unemployment Insurance should be strengthened. *President Johnson Bldg. Trades Conference March 24, 1964.*

SENATOR GOLDWATER—"The government has no right to educate children. The parents, you and I, have that responsibility. The child has no right to an education. In most cases, the children will get along very well without it."—*Louisville Courier-Journal, July 8, 1962.*

"I strongly favor enactment of state right-to-work laws." (*From the book, "Conscience of a Conservative," by Sen. Barry Goldwater.*)

"We are not going to sit idly by and let older folks fight high medical expenses in their late years all alone. We are going to join them; we are going to help them; we are going to fight with them. They need a program for medical assistance through social security—and they need it now." *Johnson Bldg. Trades Conference March 24, 1964.*

"We are told . . . that many people lack skills and cannot find jobs because they did not have an education. . . . The fact is that most people who have no skills have no education for the same reason—low intelligence or low ambition"—*Goldwater, Jan. 15, 1964.*

. . . The nomination of a Goldwater-Miller ticket on a Goldwater platform is more than a disaster for the Republican party. It is a threat to the country. The Goldwater approach to nuclear weapons, the Goldwater formula for mastering communism, the Goldwater view of civil rights, the Goldwater attitude toward trade and aid, social security, education, poverty, taxation—these are only some of the reasons why his Presidency would be calamitous. *(From a N.Y. Times Editorial, July 19, 1964)*

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: "It [Goldwater's strategy] is to fling reckless challenges abroad, to harden the bigotry of nationalists, to jeer at peacekeeping, to egg on the rattlers of bombs." (July 14, 1964)

PRESIDENT JOHNSON—"In every area of human concern. the labor movement can take pride in itself as an instrument to bring a better life to more people."—*Building Trades Conference, March 24, 1964.*

SENATOR GOLDWATER—"The immense and ever-growing power of labor unions constitutes a grave danger to our economy."—*Senate speech, Sept. 24, 1962.*

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These two goals—full employment and an end to poverty—depend on one another. As long as there are not enough jobs, there will be needless poverty. And as long as children and young people are raised in deprivation, not given a decent start in life, not given an equal chance for education and training they need to get and hold a decent job, then there will be needless poverty. *President Johnson Bldg. Trades Conference March 24, 1964.*

INDEPENDENT (Anderson, S. C.): "We live on the same planet as Barry Goldwater, but we don't recognize his world.

Compassion

". . . We share a care and a concern for the elderly, for the sick and for the handicapped. We will not turn our back on those who through no fault of their own can no longer sustain themselves.

"To us the old, the sick, the hungry, the helpless have represented not failures to be forsaken, but human beings to be helped. This nation will never again fall into indifference toward the distressed and the despairing."—*President Johnson at Los Angeles, June 20, 1964.*

Reprinted from a special edition of the Building and Construction Trades Bulletin of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department.

VITAL TASKS for Neglected Hands

Enactment of the 'War on Poverty Bill' opens the way for a domestic youth corps dedicated to the double task of removing scars from wasted land and idle men

BY SENATOR WARREN G. MAGNUSON

Democrat, Washington
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee; Member, Senate Appropriations Committee

In battling poverty America is presented with a great opportunity.

So many jobs need to be done that only youthful hands can do properly.

The skills acquired can last a lifetime. Knowledge gained will be useful later. The satisfaction stemming from discovery of self, of enhanced resources about us, can only equal the quiet confidence which comes of knowing that one job well done will lead to a larger role in this productive world.

Other phases of the poverty war will be valuable. But I keep thinking of what the youth can, and will, do through our new Job Corps program, given the proper tools and opportunity.

In one sense, that's what we did in the 1930's when the Civilian Conservation Corps was created. These youth, men today—many of them leaders in business, labor and their communities—didn't know the size of the task handed them. They didn't know it couldn't be done. So they did it.

As a result, we have campgrounds, access roads, hiking and pack trails which we wouldn't have had. No one has counted, or could count, the billions of board feet of timber harvested now because these boys of the Depression '30's planted, thinned and protected trees then.

Seventeen to twenty-three years old when they joined, these men are in their forties and fifties now.

They'd probably agree with what I said on the floor of the House of Representatives May 11, 1937:

"At no time in the lives of these young men does a social investment in their training, physical development, and character building yield more in the way of future social gains than in the years between school and their eventual absorption in normal employment in their home communities."

That is as true today as in 1937. So is this further thought, spoken almost thirty years ago:

"A nation's wealth lies in the character of its young men, its natural resources and in a contented working people. This legislation preserves all three."

I referred, of course, to legislation continuing the Civilian Conservation Corps. The same speech could be used today with regard to the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which, among other things, establishes a Job Corps for idle men.

Many might say there was more to do to bring forest management and timber improvement up to date in 1937 than there is now. I checked on this with Ed Cliff, U. S. Forest Service Chief.

Because much of the CCC work was done in Washington State, since we have great timber stands, Cliff cited our needs first. There are 400,000 acres of timber stand improvement needed. Trees must be planted on 130,000 acres. Nine hundred new campgrounds are essential in Washington alone. There are, today, 4,000 miles of roads, 600 miles of trails to be built.

Oregon has twice as much timber stand improvement to be effected as Washington. There, in my neighboring state, 460,000 acres of federal land can be planted to timber species. Where Washington has 900 campgrounds to be built, Oregon can use 1500. A total of 7,000 miles of forest roads and 1,000 miles of trails must be constructed.

These states are in the West. What can be done in the East, I asked Cliff. He pointed to West Virginia, which has 160,000 acres needing timber and improvements, 18,000 acres replanted to trees, 300 campgrounds to be built.

No section of the nation is immune. All have need. Cliff took Minnesota as fourth example: 400,000 acres in timber stand improvements needed, 150,000 acres reforested, 350 campgrounds to be built, 800 miles of timber access roads to be built.

Little wonder that there are 25

Typical of the work done in a youth development program is the felling of trees in picnic grounds.

Many hours are spent "pruning" young trees for planting in reforestation projects.

This youth is assisting a Fish and Wildlife agent in "seeding" a stream with fish.

Weeds and rocks are replaced with sod as men beautify the land in a public park.

Photographs from the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

To prevent soil erosion, a group works along one of the many highways recently built.

"It is important to get young people off the streets and into productive work of some kind. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 accomplishes this and creates better work habits and work experience. These programs will also train those involved for permanent employment as adults. This is no more expensive than an alternative welfare program, and will do much to alleviate the problem of juvenile delinquency by instilling in our youth a sense of the dignity of work."

—Senator Hubert Humphrey,
Democrat, Minnesota.

million acres nationally which need timber stand improvement today of 4 million acres, once forested, which need reforestation.

How important is this work?

Three paragraphs from the House Report on the Agriculture Appropriation bill for the current fiscal year bear repeating:

"This country had 8,000 billion board feet of timber about 150 years ago. Today we have around 1,600 billion board feet left—only 20 percent of the original stand.

"Only 175 years ago we had 500 million acres of fertile soil in this nation. We have already wasted 200 million acres (40 percent) and another 100 million acres (20 percent) is washing away today.

"Just a few years in the future we will need three times the amount of water we use today—which points up the need to properly protect and and manage our water supply. In some areas of this country we are already finding that expansion of population and industry is limited by the lack of adequate sources of water."

And then comes this clincher:

"We must give more attention and financial support to reforesting our lands, protecting our watersheds, harnessing our streams for electricity, reclaiming our lands through soil conservation, developing our sources of water and stressing those things which build up the potential strength of this nation."

Our War on Poverty, in my opinion, is "one of those things which build up the potential strength of this nation."

The Civilian Conservation Corps was the approach of the Depression-ridden 1930's. Can we be sure the same approach would work today?

I asked this question of two friends in Washington State. One was Bert Cole, our Commissioner of Natural Resources. The other was Maurice "Buck" Harmon, then Chief of the Bureau of Juvenile Rehabilitation, Department of Institutions, and now in Montana filling a similar role.

Both pointed to Washington's experience with Youth Forestry Camps. No depression project there. Born in the 1950's and expanded in the 1960's, instead.

Their replies and details of accomplishment prompted me to visit one of the Youth Forestry Camps during the Easter Recess of Congress. What they said was true.

The camp visited was next to a site used during CCC days. Methods used weren't far different either, as far as I could tell. Trees still must be transplanted. Access roads are built much the same today as in the 1930's. But if methods are the same, so is the need.

Actually, Washington had two needs when it set up the program again in 1951. Youth from custodial institutions provided manpower. So two sets of scars had to be erased—one from the soil and the other from the men. Those scars are pretty well covered on both.

The scars removed from the land? Buck Harmon tells this story best:

"The boys have built 30 miles of forest access road. They've constructed five bridges. They have maintained and improved 100 miles of existing forest access road. Some type of reforestation practice, such as seeding, planting and brush elimination, has been effected on 1,530 acres."

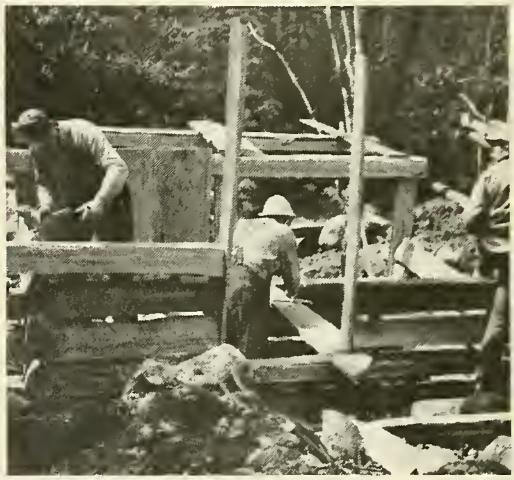
Harmon added:

"They have assisted in the preparation of state timber sales totaling

Shown at left is the preparation of a hiking trail in one of our national parks.

Below: Men refurbish the soil in a picnic area.

Reconstruction of a pioneer spring house made with lumber taken from the surrounding woods.



13 million board feet, helped prepare 711 acres for Christmas tree lease and practiced Christmas tree culture, including weeding and pruning, on some 700 acres."

Add five picnic grounds built and equipped, and 93 acres cleared for expanding the state forestry nursery and you can understand Harmon's overtone of pride.

Bert Cole's reaction was the same. Except, he explained:

"Remember, now, these accomplishments have been made with 'committed' boys. Mostly they are in the age class of 15 through 17. While both the work accomplished and the rehabilitation of the boys have been rewarding, even more work could be accomplished with the older boys competing for the opportunity to participate in the programs."

Results for the State of Washington had been good, but what effect had the camp life, work schedule and instruction on the boys?

Harmon summarized:

"Eighty-five percent of the boys discharged from these camps have had no further trouble with the law."

Then, Cole said:

"Some of the boys have directly used the skills learned in the program on jobs they later acquired in civilian life. They learned good work habits under responsible leadership. These work habits may have more value to them than some of the skills they picked up."

The visit to the camp with the boys and Harmon and Cole prompted me to write Sargent Shriver, who has been selected by President Johnson to direct our War on Poverty.

I pointed out in my letter:

"These forestry camps were a 'pioneering' venture in juvenile rehabilitation. The basic concept of treatment, rather than punishment; of a healthy, sound environment, rather than a dreary, penal atmosphere; of honest, constructive work and recreation, rather than physical, mental, moral stagnation—while this concept was not new or revolutionary, the specific application in the handling of young teenage boys was new, and the results are proven fact.

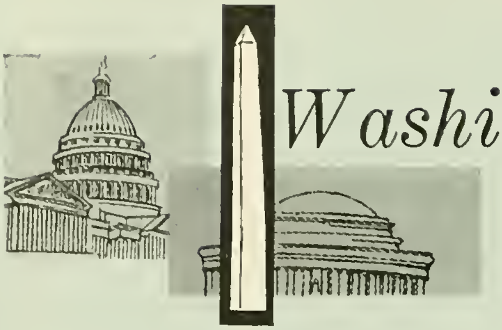
"Washington State now can boast the most successful program of juvenile rehabilitation of any state in the Union. Recent statistics on the graduates of this program show that the recidivism rate is about 12 percent. In any other state, in any other juvenile institution they would be proud to have a rate three times as high."

I suggested that either Shriver or one of his men visit the Washington Forestry Camps. My visit was profitable. Theirs will be, too.

President Johnson wants to get full value for every dollar spent in this program, as in any other. Forest Service Chief Ed Cliff joins in this.

So do I. As a member of Senate Appropriations Committee for many of those 27 years in Congress, I'd like, a few years hence, to have our Forestry, Soil Conservation Service and Fish and Wildlife officials appear before us and outline accomplishments, through the Youth or Jobs Corps, similar to those which Washington State has obtained.

Perhaps then we will be catching up on the backlog of maintenance which must be done for proper care of our natural resources, including timber, and manpower—including our leadership for the future.



Washington ROUNDUP

TRADE-UNIONIST ENEMY OF VIET CONG . . . In the opinion of Irving Brown, a former AFL-CIO representative to the International Labor Organization, Vietnamese trade unionists are that country's only widely-organized civilian group "that has discipline and is devoted to the objective of winning the war against the Viet Cong." However he points out that the eventual victory in Viet Nam hinges on a more concentrated effort "to involve, mobilize and win the masses to the struggle" against Communism. More trade union participation is needed, Brown indicated, and although the Minister of Labor is from the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor, more trade unionists should be in important policy-making positions at every level —"in the villages, in the districts and in the provinces."

AFL-CIO FIGHTS ANTI-TRUST ACTION . . . The Supreme Court has been asked by the AFL-CIO to rule that Federal anti-trust laws cannot be used to prevent a union from seeking to bring about uniform wages and working conditions in an industry. Not only has a union a right to negotiate uniform labor standards in an industry, the Federation said, but in many cases "the right is also a necessity....A union cannot maintain labor standards in organized firms if those firms are constantly outbid by unorganized firms operating with cheap, non-union labor. If the union cannot equalize wages, its own employers may be forced out of business."

FEMALES SUPERIOR TO MALES? . . . In a recent interview in Washington, D. C., Ashley Montague, anthropologist and United Nations expert, said that women are brighter workers and more intelligent all-round employes than men. "Females are naturally superior to men," said Montague. "They are superior in every way—mentally, intelligently and they live longer." Mr. Montague made it quite clear that, if he were an employer, he would hire women almost exclusively. "Any woman knows much more about men than men know about women," he said. "A man needs to feel he is the master of the household when he is nothing more than the chairman of the entertainment committee."

FAMILY BUYING POWER UP . . . Based on the latest figures from the Bureau of the Census, the buying power of the average American family has increased about 60 per cent during the past 15 years. It is interesting to note that since the end of World War II, the proportion of families with incomes under $3,000 has dropped from 49 to 19 per cent; while the proportion with incomes over $7,000 has risen from 8 to 42 per cent. In the postwar period, median family incomes have more than doubled—going from about $3,000 in 1947 to about $6,200 in 1963.

PERTINENT LABOR CASES COMING UP . . . The United States Supreme Court has some significant labor cases coming up before them during the fall term. Some of the more important ones are:

- Should subcontracting be a subject for collective bargaining, or should the company have sole authority to decide whether to subcontract work? In the Fiberboard Paper case now before the court, the NLRB has ordered the company to resume its own operations of work it subcontracted and give its workers back pay.
- Can a firm shut down a plant because the workers there vote to have a union? The AFL-CIO, the Textile Workers and the National Labor Relations Board have all asked the court to rule that it cannot.
- How large must a bargaining unit be to come under the Labor-Management Relations Act? The National Labor Relations Board has upheld the Insurance Workers and the Retail Clerks in their fight for smaller units.
- Is a Federal law constitutional which forbids members of the Communist Party to hold offices in trade unions?

LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS OF LOCAL UNION 3036 HELP TO PRODUCE . . .

170,000 Pencils From Each Giant Cedar

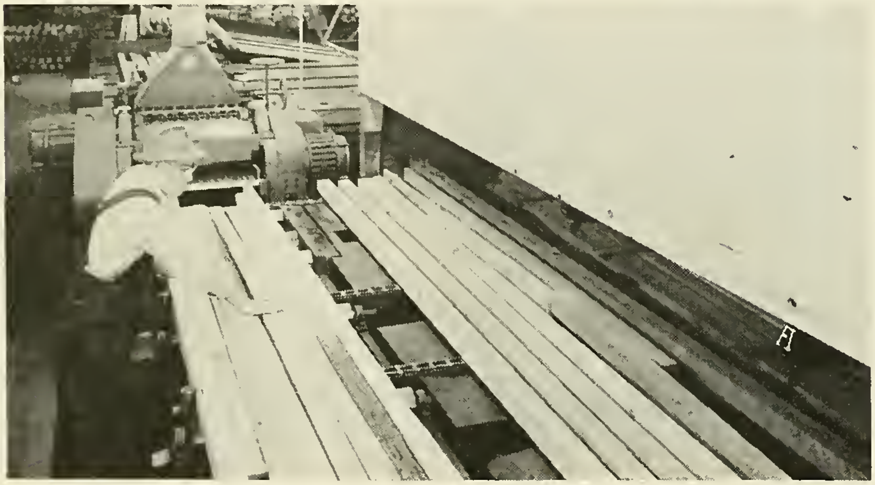
A stand of incense cedars high in the Sierra Mountains of the West Coast. In this inspiring setting members of Local Union 3036 begin the production of the world's billions of pencils.

IN the high Sierras of Southern Oregon and Northern California, forests of 150-foot incense cedars echo with the buzz of power saws wielded by logger members of Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local Union 3036. From each giant tree—some as large as seven feet in diameter—other members of the local will hew and finish slats for 170,000 pencils, the indispensible instrument of thinking and recording which sets in motion almost every idea of man.

The pencil has been around since the dawn of man's recorded time on earth, although it has changed so much we would hardly recognize the original today. The ancient Greeks, Romans and Egyptians used real lead—disks of it—to rule lines on papyrus, and the metal which gives the instrument its name continued in use until 1564. In that year a new lead-like material, called plumbago, was discovered in England. It wrote even better than lead, and could be easily sawed into sticks. The substance was a solid form of graphite, the basic writing ingredient of today's "lead" pencil.

Whining through the heavy trunk, a logger's 10-foot blade downs a tree.

At the sawmill (above), rough blanks are air dried. They then go to the plant in San Leandro, Calif., where the first step is final sizing on the planing mill (below).



The final sorter (below), checks for defects, grain and color consistency before slats are loaded into the high-temperature retorts for wax and color impregnation.

England's supply of solid graphite satisfied the world's needs for over 200 years, before a French inventor found a way to use the more plentiful powdered graphite. In 1795, when war with England cut off France's supply of plumbago, Nicolas Jaques Conte succeeded in mixing powdered clay with graphite and turning it solid in kilns. The same basic process is used now. The average modern pencil contains 7 parts of clay to 10 of graphite. For harder pencils, more clay is used, with 17 grades of hardness available to meet every user's needs.

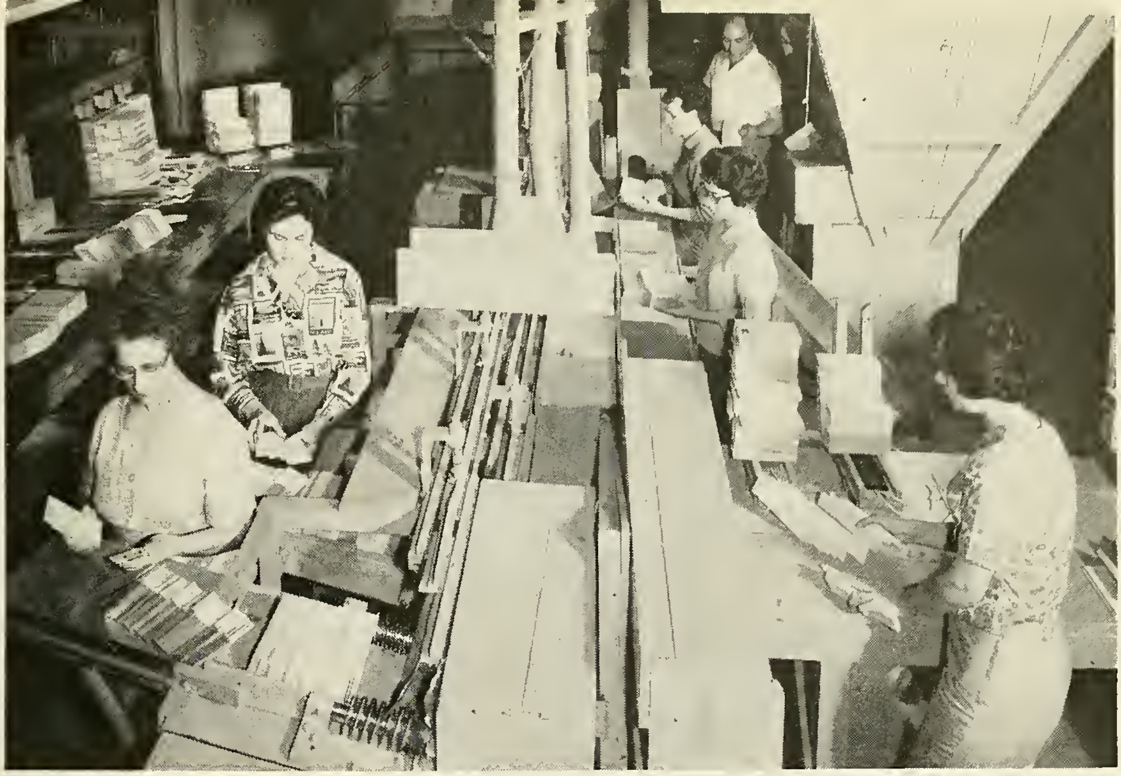
Each year, Americans alone use more than 1.5 billion of them. That's eight and a half pencils for every man, woman and child, and it's a surprisingly long and intricate process from giant tree to 7-inch tool of thought.

Over 25 products are involved. in addition to the basic wood. Brazilian wax, Iranian gum, English clay, New Jersey zinc, Mexican graphite and sperm oil from the South Pacific are added to the clay and graphite core and the wood wrapping itself requires a lot of work before it's ready for the hand.

A large slice of the total U. S. pencil production comes out of the northwestern U. S. operation staffed by Local 3026. It takes 325 people, working for the Hudson Lumber Company, to keep pencil manufacturers in over 60 countries supplied.

American incense cedar is a staple of international trade. Ideally suited to the manufacture of pencils, it is found nowhere else in the world. In earlier days, Tennessee red cedar was used, but the supply soon became exhausted. Manufacturers scouted for an alternative. and found it in the Pacific Northwest. The incense cedar —a variety of cypress—is straight-grained and easily worked, important characteristics for the people who make the slats.

After each tree is felled by the loggers in the high mountains, it is reduced to a stack of rough 4x4-inch planks in Hudson's sawmills. It's then shipped to the San Leandro, California Plant, where the planks are dried in the yard and cut into blocks slightly longer than a pencil. After grading,

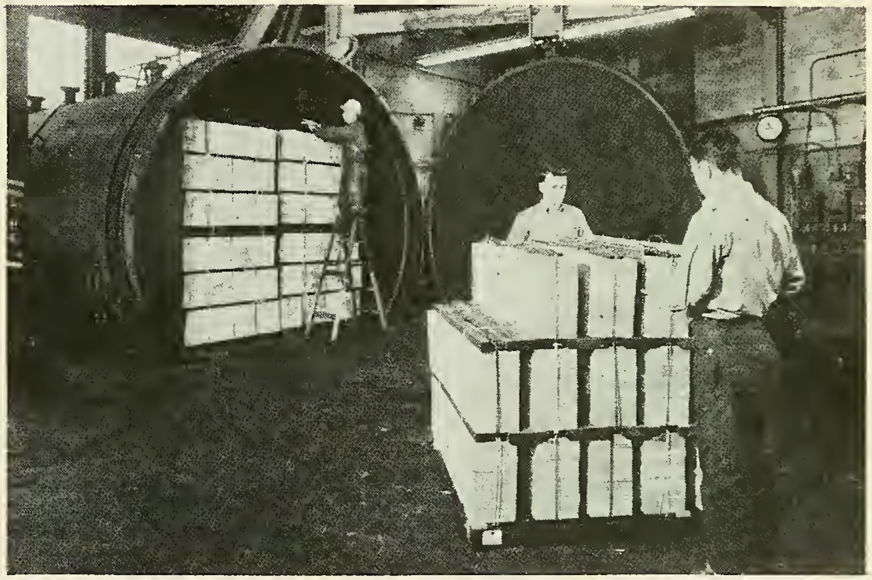


Blocks cut from sized blanks are fed into the sawing machine, which spits out slats. Women members of Local 3036 perform an initial sort.

the blocks are cut into flat slats—9 pencils wide and half a pencil thick. These slats, after final sorting for defects, grain and color, are impregnated with wax and a reddish coloring agent under high pressure and heat. After a stay in the large retorts, selected slats come out evenly-colored and waxy smooth, to make the pencils easy to sharpen. Finally, the slats are placed in drying kilns for removal of excess moisture before shipment.

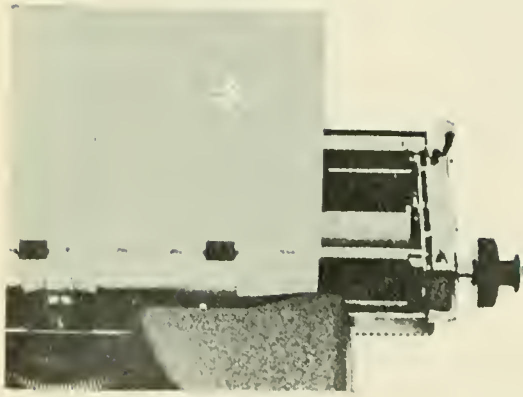
As far as the Hudson Lumber Company is concerned, this is the finished product. Many of the slats go to the Danbury, Connecticut, factory of the Eagle Pencil Company for final production steps. Hudson supplies all of Eagle's slats. At Danbury, the slats are grooved lengthwise, the graphite-clay core is laid in the grooves, and a second grooved slat is glued on top. After lengthwise slicing, final shaping, painting and attachment of the eraser ferrule, the pencil is ready to go to work. When you consider what life would be like without it, the pencil becomes a pretty important item of commerce.

Local 3036, whose members are responsible in large measure for a continuing supply, is an affiliated local of the Central California District Council, the California State Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers and the Western Council. Represented by brother Louis Martinez, the members enjoy a full union shop contract.



Slats go into retorts, where color and wax are driven into the fibers with pressure and heat. After kiln drying, they're shipped to customers (below).

HUDSON
PENCIL SLATS FROM SELECTED CALIFORNIA INCENSE CEDAR
Hudson LUMBER COMPANY



EDITORIALS

New Federal Housing Act

With politics saturating the news these days, the passage of the Federal Housing Law of 1964 has not had the recognition that it deserves. It is an important legislative act for the working people of the United States and is a step in the right direction toward "decent housing" for all.

Here are some of the facts about the recently passed law:

- It provides $1,500,000,000, mostly in loan guarantees to help Americans get what President Johnson called "an opportunity to live in a decent home and in a safe and decent neighborhood."
- It gives the Federal Housing Administration wider latitude in helping middle-income families become home owners by increasing Federal insurance on home mortgages. It would help home owners who are hit by heavy assessments to pay for such improvements as new sidewalks, sewers and other public improvements.
- It offers help for families in run-down or urban renewal areas who find it almost impossible to get financing for home repairs or who are forced to find new homes often at prohibitively higher rentals.
- It would help families who inadvertently find themselves owners of new homes that develop all sorts of defects which builders fail to remedy. In some cases homes have slid off the foundations, have been undermined by floods, have developed cracks in the walls—all frequently representing a major tragedy unless builders can be forced to fix things up.
- It continues housing aid for the elderly and extends the aid to rural areas which were barred in the past.
- It would extend financial aid to home owners who for one reason or another—unemployment or illness are important causes—find themselves unable to meet the payments on their mortgages. Frequently workers have lost their homes when lenders foreclosed on them. Under the new law, mortgages can be redrawn and extended over the distressed period. The AFL-CIO has been trying to get such provisions enacted into law for the past 20 years. It finally succeeded this year.
- It steps up public housing construction from 35,000 to 37,500 units a year, not much when compared with the need.
- It provides financial help for construction of public low-rent housing for farm labor and permits immigrant farm labor living permanently in the United States to occupy each housing. This is in line with the AFL-CIO program which seeks higher standards of housing for all farm labor.

This new legislation, supported by labor, adds much to the present housing laws; however, much more has to be done. The Housing Committee of the AFL-CIO is determined to renew its fight for improvement, in next year's 89th Congress.

The Best Medical Care

The Medicare amendment to the present Social Security Act failed to pass this year. The supporters of Medicare, including the Johnson Administration, are optimistic, however, over the prospects of its passage in the 89th Congress.

The purpose of the Medicare Program is very simple—it would guarantee that every man, woman and child in the nation will have ready access to modern medical care. The fact is that there is an economic barrier which exists between many persons and the care they need. Also, there is a definite lack in the number of professional personnel and health facilities needed to accommodate those requiring medical care.

The greatest single enemy of the Medicare Program today is the American Medical Association. It would certainly seem that doctors would be the first to think of the physical welfare of a country. It would certainly seem that persons who have dedicated their lives to the helping of others would want every man, woman and child to receive every possible medical advantage that is humanly available. But apparently they don't.

The AMA has sought to spend $750,000 in an effort to get several one-minute commercials, on the three national television networks, that would tell the public why they are against Medicare.

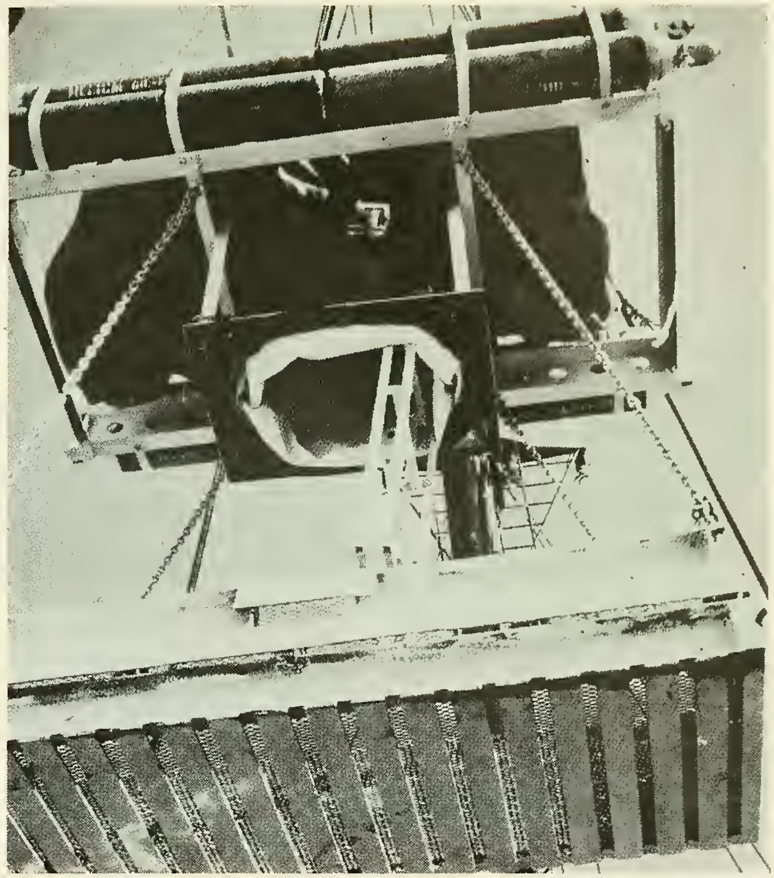
Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) recently made this statement before the House of Representatives:

"Let the profiteers in the American Medical Association who wish to make huge profits out of human suffering recognize that the day is coming when the American people will take their reckoning.

"The American people will make clear to the American medical profession that only those with a social conscience have any right to remain in it, and only those with a social conscience can serve the health needs of this country."

DOWN TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA

A 20-man team of divers, medical researchers, and technicians are currently testing a theory that man can live extended periods underwater. If the daring experiment is successful, it will reap many future benefits.



Photograph by Bates Littlehales
© National Geographic Society

This is a SPID—a submersible, portable, inflatable dwelling—in which a diver may live for prolonged periods at depths between 400 and 600 feet. The diver would sleep and eat in the underwater house, emerging to work on the sea bottom. Platform at bottom of picture holds ballast to anchor the SPID. Opening in center is means of entrance and egress. Air pressure inside rubberized, inflatable section at top (shown in deflated position) keeps water out.

Photograph by Thomas J. Abercrombie
© National Geographic Society

Edwin A. Link, developer and leader of the Man-in-Sea Project, is preparing new tests in his ambitious program to develop means for man to live at the bottom of the sea. Mr. Link, 60, a retired industrialist and inventor of aviation's famous Link Trainer, has worked on this project since 1959.

BEFORE he dies, some Brotherhood member now in apprenticeship training may hold a job four or five hundred feet below the surface of the sea. Researchers are now working on ways and means to make work under such circumstances practical.

Housekeeping 400 feet underwater in an inflated rubber tent is no easy job. The quarters are cramped and humid; the atmosphere is heavy and oppressive; eating and sleeping are tasks, not pleasures.

Nevertheless, if men can dwell undrewater at great depths for prolonged periods and swim out from his protective cocoon to perform useful work on the ocean bottom, he will have opened up a new world of immense wealth and importance.

This is the feat which Edwin A. Link and his 20-man team of divers, medical researchers, and technicians set for themselves. In mid-June, with the sponsorship of the National Geographic Society, the Link team transferred operations from Florida to the Bahama Islands to put into practice what up to now has been theory. The field work was backed by painstaking research, development, and experiment.

Operations were conducted from Mr. Link's oceanologic research ship, the motor vessel *Sea Diver*. *Sea Diver* was the flagship of the small convoy that anchored near Great Stirrup Cay, a small isle in the Bahamas's Northwest Providence Channel. Other ships included M.V. Sea Hunter, under charter to the expedition, and the United States Navy net tender U.S.S. *Nahant*. Navy personnel aboard Nahant acted as observers.

Beneath the crystal waters of Northwest Providence Channel, nearly 150 miles east of Miami, Florida, divers anchored an inflatable rubber dwelling in which two of them lived for two days.

This sausage-shaped rubber structure—seven feet high, eight feet long, and four feet across—carries its own atmosphere of helium and oxygen. It is open at the bottom, but the pressure of the gas within keeps the water from entering.

Mr. Link, who designed the submersible, portable, inflatable dwelling, calls it SPID for short. Tests at lesser depths than 400 feet have proved that SPID measures up to expectations.

"We have not awakened to the exciting challenge of the wet world," Mr. Link believes. His own response has been the carefully planned and executed program that culminated in the dive by Robert Stenuit, a Belgian, and Jon Lindbergh, son of the famed flier, from 11:15 a.m., Eastern Daylight Time, June 30, to 4:20 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, July 2, 1964.

Their dive proved, among other things, the ability of man to withstand great pressures for a prolonged time and to perform useful work under those conditions. It proved, also, the effectiveness of the equipment designed by Mr. Link: the rubberized dwelling, the portable compression-decompression chamber that took the divers down and returned them to the surface, the larger decompression chamber aboard the expedition vessel M.V. *Sea Diver*, and the safeness of the very air the divers breathed—a mixture of 97 percent helium and 3 percent oxygen.

Ahead lie deeper dives for longer periods, more efficient equipment, improved techniques, and, in the end, productive work on the continental shelves, a vast area almost the size of Africa.

The next immediate step is a dive to 600 feet which the divers hope to undertake in November, 1964. But a glimpse of the future beyond may be seen in experiments conducted with white mice, which have withstood pressures equivalent to 4,000 feet.

SDC is a cylindrical metal enclosure that can be used to lower divers to the anchored sea-floor dwelling. More importantly, SDC is used to bring the divers up, still under compression, to undergo decompression in the shipboard chamber under observation by doctors.

Decompression, a tediously slow process in which a diver breathes off gases that become dissolved in his body tissues during exposure to great pressures, is perhaps the most important factor in a diver's well being and surivival. The process cannot be hurried.

Photograph by Bates Littlehales
© National Geographic Society

Spartan furniture is part of contents of SPID—a submersible, portable, inflatable dwelling in which a diver will shortly attempt to live for 24 hours or more at a depth of 400 feet. The SPID is one of the new underwater devices designed by Edwin A. Link for his Man-in-Sea Project, sponsored by the National Geographic Society with the cooperation of the Smithsonian Institution and the U. S. Navy. In picture is Chief Diver Robert Stenuit of Belgium, who will test the rubber-fabric, sausage-shaped underwater house. The Link team will leave Miami shortly for tests in the Bahama Islands.

Because decompression takes time, it presents one of the greatest obstacles to the efficiency of a man working underwater. After only one hour at 300 feet, a diver must be decompressed for 7.63 hours. Thus, the amount of useful work he can perform is severely limited.

If the diver can live underwater, however, he can work as long as is necessary and undergo decompression only once—at the end of his long, deep dive.

Once the technical problems are solved, Mr. Link and his sponsors—National Geographic and the Smithsonian Institution — anticipate a new age of discovery and exploration.

Working down to 600 feet, divers can open up the untapped riches of the earth's continental shelves—an area of some ten million square miles, almost the size of Africa. On and beneath the continental shelves lie diamonds, minerals, oil, and food.

Mr. Link's interest and participation in underwater activities goes back more than a dozen years. As a young man he learned to fly in the mid-1920's and became aware of the need for a better system of flying instruction.

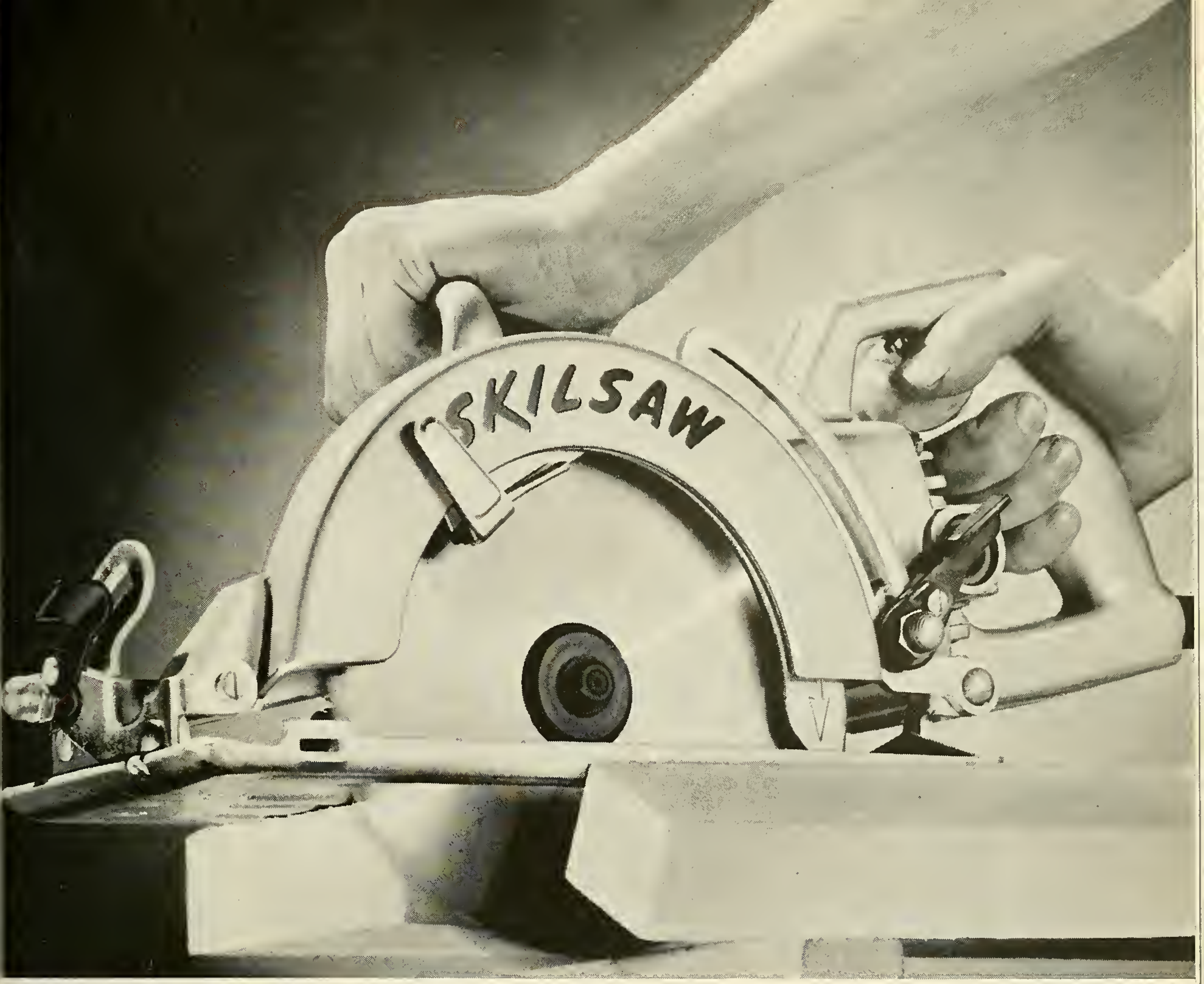
This led him to design the first Link flight trainer, later adopted by the U.S. armed forces and developed into today's complicated electronic flight simulators. He was concerned also with navigation and the design of reliable instruments for use in aircraft.

Mr. Link's small company in Binghamton, New York, grew during World War II into a booming enterprise. But the close of the war he sought a change from the demands of business and took up sailing.

Soon he was diving among ancient wrecks in the Florida Keys from his 43-foot yawl *Blue Heron* and later from a converted shrimp boat that became the first *Sea Diver*. As he gained experience, the inventor thought of new ways to improve equipment, to increase safety and efficiency.

Yet, Mr. Link says, 'Man remains, in this realm, on a par with the aborigines. We are simple hunters of the sea, rather than farmers. Our best estimate is that some 490 billion pounds of fish could be harvested each year without harming the 'flocks'. That is five times the world's present catch."

No wonder then that Mr. Link feels, as he wrote in the June, 1964, issue of *National Geographic*, that "the great age of discovery certainly did not end wtih Columbus, Magellan, or Cook. It may well lie in the future."



Never underestimate the power of a worm drive saw

There are people who assume that *all* portable saws of a given blade size have roughly the same power. Don't you believe it.

When it comes to power, Skilsaw worm drive saws are clearly in a class by themselves, and have been for over 40 years. In every blade size, they deliver higher torque output than any other type saw.

This great torque advantage is the result of transmitting motor power through a worm drive gear system rather than conventional helical gears.

What does it all mean? Other types of saws spin merrily along when cutting is easy. But when they hit rough going—like green or wet lumber, cement or stone—they stop singing and start groaning.

A Skilsaw worm drive rips right on through, whatever the material, with the result that you cut just about anything faster.

Our worm drives are more accurate, too, because of their rear handle design. It lets you follow the line you're cutting, naturally. And the blade is on the left so you can see where you're cutting.

Newest Skilsaw worm drives also have new motors—smaller yet more powerful, with super burnout protection. This comes from armatures that are welded, not soldered, and windings that are dip-coated in a super-tough polyester resin.

A new, longer foot makes it easier to "square" the saw before you begin a cut. And the exclusive push-button blade lock makes blade changes fast and easy.

We make 7 different worm drive saws, from 6½″ to 12″ blade diameter. This includes a special groover model and an air powered job. Try one soon. We guarantee you'll never underestimate its power again.

Your Skil distributor is listed under "Tools Electric" in the Yellow Pages. Or write: Skil Corporation, Dept. 152K, 5033 Elston Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60630.

SKIL
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50-Year Milestone for Courtland Sinclair

From the vantage point of 50 years of service, International Office staffer Courtland Sinclair graciously accepts the plaudits of fellow workers.

Courtland Sinclair, general office secretary for the International Office, was honored for 50 years of service at an October 8 ceremonial dinner in Washington's Statler-Hilton Hotel. Mr. Sinclair was honored by the surprise visit of vice-presidential candidate Hubert H. Humphrey. Sinclair's remarks at the dinner, which described work at International Headquarters over the past half century, follow:

A few moments ago some of the remarks I heard Bob Weyler make many years ago came to me, and I felt certain they would be fitting just at this time. As you will remember, Bob Weyler was a Representative on the road for the Brotherhood for many years, and prior to that was in charge of the Home at Lakeland, Florida.

During the time Bob was a Representative working in Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, and other nearby territory he was given an assignment to visit a Local Union down in the mountains, where it seems they had been having some internal troubles and personal differences. Bob drove over there to attend a meeting one night, but arrived late, and when he walked in the hall the discussion was going on hot and plenty loud. He listened for about an hour, and thinking he had matters figured out so he could reason with them, asked permission to talk, saying he realized it was getting late, and he would only take a minute. Just then one of those big, long-legged Mountaineers raised up and yelled out, THAT'L BE LONG ENOUGH. Perhaps that's the way you feel.

A surprise visit brought Vice-Presidential candidate Hubert M. Humphrey to Mr. Sinclair's banquet. Here, Mr. Humphrey punctuates a point during informal address to the International Representatives and office staff.

One rainy afternoon in October, 1914, I walked up to 222 East Michigan Street in Indianapolis, after having been advised that an attorney by the name of Joe Carson wanted a stenographer. It developed that Joe Carson was then the General Counsel for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and had been asked by Mr. William L. Hutcheson, then First General Vice President, to see if he could locate a man to work in Mr. Hutcheson's Office. After talking to Mr. Carson a few minutes, I met Mr. Hutcheson and arranged to go to work for him the following week. At that time Mr. James Kirby was the General President, Frank Duffy was the General Secretary, and Thomas Neale, the General Treasurer.

In those days the building at 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis was only three stories tall, and not as long as it is today. Later, additional rooms were added to each floor in the rear, and then a fourth story was built on the whole building. In the meantime the printing plant building had been erected.

When I went to work for the United Brotherhood they had a membership of 261,000, and about $433,000 in the bank.

It might be interesting to you to know that the General President, General Secretary, and General Treasurer each received a salary of $50 per week. The First General Vice President received $45 per week, the Second Vice President, $35 per week, and each of the General Executive Board Members were paid $35 weekly. A few years before, it had been the custom to only pay the Board Members a salary while they were meeting in quarterly session, and the result was that those quarterly sessions often lasted three months at a time. I'll let you guess what the Representatives received.

During the summer months, when the Carpenters were busy, they often had about 40 Representatives working, but as soon as cold weather came a great number of the Representatives

Taking time out from a political rally nearby, Mr. Humphrey warms to the job of verbally—and literally—giving Carpenter's Brotherhood General President M. A. Hutcheson a pat on the back.

General Treasurer Peter Terzick (L) adds his congratulations. Mr. Sinclair holds a testimonial scroll citing his faithfulness.

were furloughed until the next April or May. In those days the Hotel allowance was $4 per day, with $1.50 for incidental expense for the regular Representatives and Board Members. Shortly before it had been even less. Mileage was unheard of.

I started working for the Brotherhood at $15 per week. The second month I got $16 weekly, and the third month I was given $18. At that time the office force consisted of between 20 and 25 fellows, before they began operating the Printing Plant.

At one time, the Bookbinders, Barbers and Teamsters all had their International Headquarters in the Carpenters Building at Indianapolis. Other Organizations with headquarters in Indianapolis were the Miners, Bricklayers, Typographical Union, Iron Workers, Laundry Workers and the Stone Cutters. Today, I believe, only the Barbers remain there.

In the early days, the Office employees of all the International Unions in Indianapolis belonged to a Federal Union chartered by the AFL—No. 11597. There was no International Union of Office Workers until many years later. The night I joined the Federal Office Workers Union in Indianapolis I really got initiated. They were all fellows at that meeting, and as soon as I had taken the obligation the lights went out, chairs and furniture went flying in every direction—I got booted in the rear, and finally picked myself off the floor, very much mussed up and dirty.

Trade jurisdictional differences then were mostly over metal trim with the Sheet Metal Workers, or Tinkers, as they were usually called. Later differences arose with the Iron Workers over metal frames and sash.

In those days there were numerous independent contractors with their own crews, where the Carpenter often did most everything from laying brick or stone foundations to plastering and building chimneys. In fact, he was a Jack-of-all-trades. These were the kind that were trouble. But in spite of it all, persistence usually got them, in time.

Through all the years, and the many, many changes that have taken place in the official family of this Organization, my work has always been very enjoyable and my associations most pleasant.

At this time I want to express my most sincere appreciation and thanks to General President Hutcheson, each of the other General Officers, Board Members, Representatives and fellow employees for the numberless courtesies that have been extended to me in all the years that I have been privileged to be with the United Brotherhood or Carpenters and Joiners of America. I shall always cherish the fondest memories for all the years I have put in working for the Brotherhood.

And now in closing I give you a little story that I hope will entertain you. Recently a father was shopping in one of the leading department stores here in Washington with his small daughter, when the little girl suddenly pulled at his coat sleeve and said, "Daddy, Daddy, I gotta go!"

"In a few minutes, dear," the father replied.

"Daddy, I gotta go now," the little girl insisted, in a loud voice.

To avoid a scene, a nearby saleslady stepped forward and said, "That's all right, sir, I'll take her."

The saleslady and the little girl hurried off, hand in hand.

When they returned the father asked his daughter, "Did you thank the nice lady for being so kind?"

"Why should I thank her?" retorted the little girl. "She had to go, too."

Mr. Sinclair rises to accept a standing ovation.

International Representatives Meet in Washington

J. L. Rhodes, International Organizing Director, talks to International Representatives gathered for a two-day conference in Washington, October 8 and 9. Assembled in the International Office auditorium, the representatives also heard General President M. A. Hutcheson's views on the state of the union. General Secretary R. E. Livingston discussed progress in the fields of politics, organizing and jurisdictions. Other general officers also spoke to the group.

Contributions Are Still Needed

Brotherhood Donations to Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Go Over the $100,000 Mark

The total of contributions by the Carpenter's members now amount to exactly $105,000. The outstanding contributor was Local 40 of Boston. Mass., with a donation of $500.00 for the month of October. Local 1266 of Austin, Texas was next, with a $259.00 contribution.

It is necessary to keep in mind what the two-fold purpose of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation really is.

- To develop a meaningful program furthering humane rights, international peace, cancer research and aid to emotionally troubled, underprivileged children.
- To raise the funds necessary to fulfill these commitments.

To show the enthusiasm that some unions are putting forth for this charitable purpose, the delegates to the 44th biennial National Association of Letter Carriers convention recently adopted a special resolution pledging support to the campaign of the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation. A special mailmen's march took place on October 9-10, at which time over 25 million messages concerning the foundation were delivered by letter carriers throughout the country. The letters contained postage and requested the recipient to contribute to the Foundation.

This effort was met with wonderful reception and was an outstanding success.

We are now in the final stages of this worthwhile drive. All locals are encouraged to help finance the many charitable projects initiated by President Kennedy and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The AFL-CIO General Board has suggested a program of 2½¢ per month per member for 20 months. However, every affiliated organization is free to determine what means it wants to employe to raise funds for the drive. The monies may be "appropriated from union treasuries, collected through voluntary donations, or raised through some other means. The drive, of course, is strictly a voluntary one. However, it has the enthusiastic endorsement of all segments of the labor movement. We urge every member of the Brotherhood to contribute.

In making contributions all checks should be made out to the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund and should be mailed to General Secretary R. E. Livingston, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 900, Altoona, Pa.	$1.68
L.U. 2189, Madera, Calif.	.90
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
L.U. 769, Pasadena, Calif.	162.00
L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif.	30.00
L.U. 2119, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
L.U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa	50.00
L.U. 119, Newark, N. J.	3.00
L.U. 1284, Duluth, Minn.	45.00
L.U. 769, Pasadena, Calif.	26.80
L.U. 2168, Boston, Mass.	100.00
L.U. 40, Boston, Mass.	500.00
L.U. 1266, Austin, Tex.	259.50
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	43.75
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.	5.00
L.U. 180, Vallejo, Calif.	23.02
L.U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	18.90
L.U. 337, Detroit, Mich.	46.00
L.U. 3119, Tacoma, Wash.	20.00
L.U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	16.50
L.U. 246, New York, N. Y.	155.00
L.U. 2272, Plainview, Tex.	26.50
L.U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.	50.00
L.U. 176, Newport, R. I.	10.00
L.U. 1289, Seattle, Wash.	17.75
Pasquale DiMilla, Winchester, Mass.	5.00
R. Teddy Salvatore, Boston, Mass.	5.00
Total for October	1.636.30
Previous Contributions	87.500.00
Eleanor Roosevelt Birthday Dinner	2,000.00
United Brotherhood	13,863.70
Total to Date	$105,000.00

HAND TOOLS of the early Craftsman

AN ARRAY OF BASIC TOOLS FOR THE CARPENTER OF YESTERYEAR

BETWEEN the flint blade and the computer, tools tell the story of man's way of imposing his will on his environment down through the centuries.

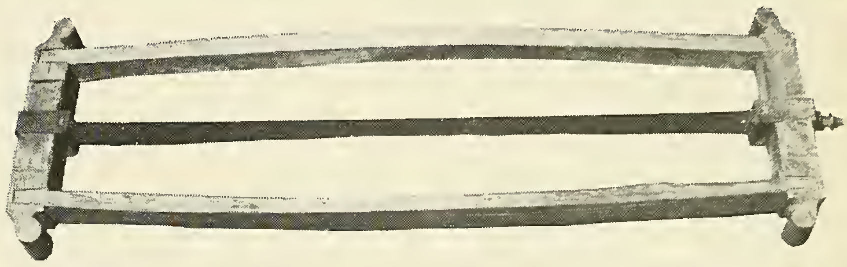
A rare collection of hand tools used by early carpenters and joiners has been assembled in a museum at Lake Bluff, Illinois, by Paul R. MacAlister, noted architect and designer. We showed many tools from his collection in our April, 1964, issue. On this and the following pages are more.

Here, for the most part, are simple cutting tools, many of which were used by early pioneers in America. The axe was the basic tool of the frontierman. With this tool, plus an adz and a frow (an iron rod with a beveled edge thrust through a wooden handle), an early colonist tackled the wilderness.

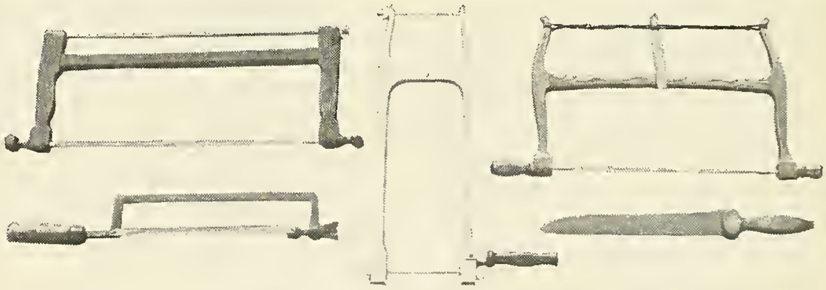
Skilled journeymen added to the craft skills of the new nation.

The Scotch and French settlers in the U. S. and Canada brought their native tools, and eventually new American tools were developed.

The tools you see on these pages were designed for specific needs. They have stood the test of time. Most of them are still as capable of producing masterpieces today as they were two and three centuries ago.



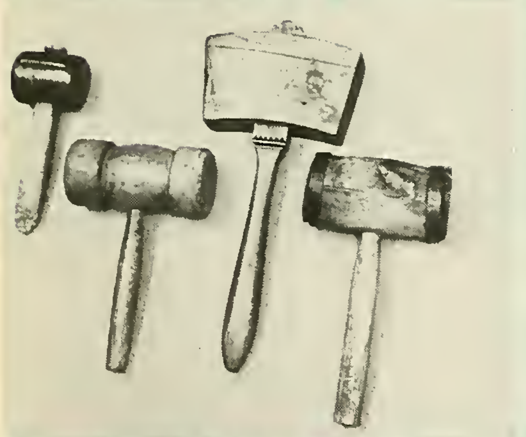
MANY YEARS have passed since craftsmen used the heavy framed two-man saws illustrated by this fine 18th Century six-foot veneer saw. It could be used vertically in the pit, or horizontally at the bench.



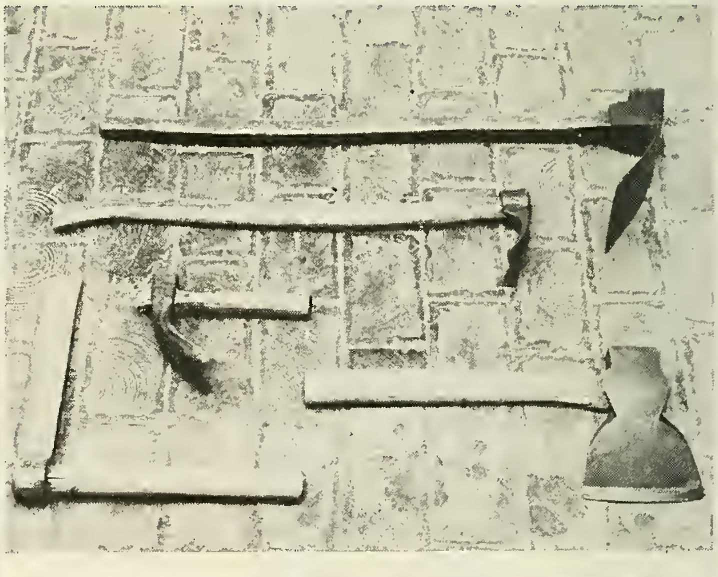
RARELY USED today is this group of functional and well-designed frame saws: From left to right (1) a bow saw with adjustable blade handles and metal bar at top for adjusting the tension of the frame with a thumb screw; (2) an elegantly formed scroll or fret saw; (3) a graceful bow saw, with rope-twist and toggle stick, smoothed to a velvet soft finish; (4) a heavy, over-sized hack saw of metal with wooden handle, has cutting action far superior to today's tool; (5) handsaws of this type have been used since the days of the ancient Egyptians.

A TRIO of hand-wrought taps and dies . . . devices on which the early carpenter and woodworker depended for making wooden vises, clamps and the joining devices requiring a threaded wooden part.

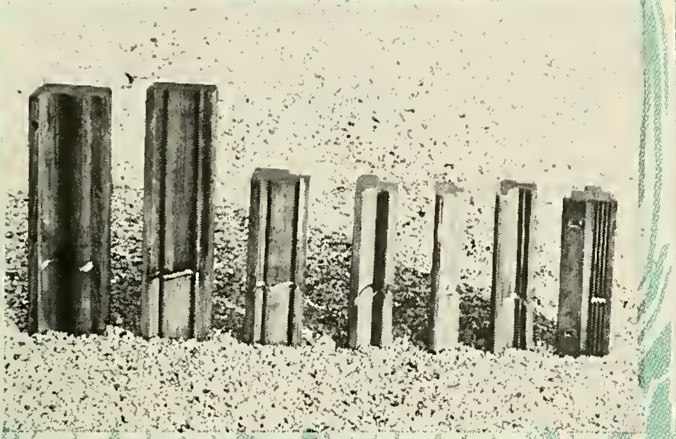
19TH CENTURY mortise chisels compared with a modern forming chisel (shown at left). Used for soft wood mortising, without preliminary boring. Ranging from extra narrow to extra thick, square bladed to deeply basilled, they are socket handled with shoulder tangs for heavy mallet pounding. The mortise chisel is by far, one of the early carpenter's most commonly used tool.



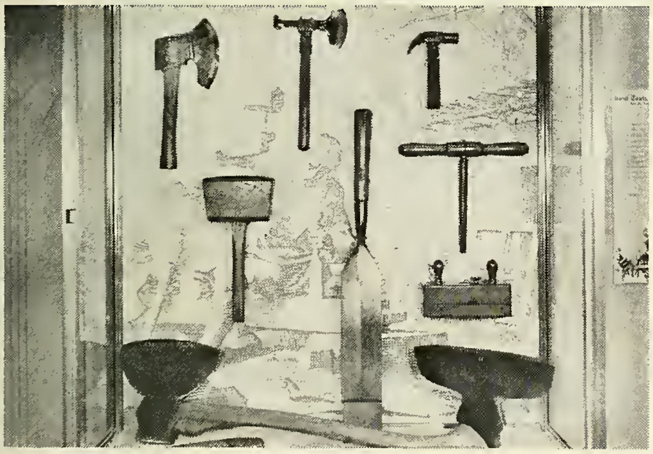
THE CARPENTER'S mallet—known from earliest times—was mainly used for driving chisels or pounding frame work together without marring the wood. Metal bands and rings were added for heavier jobs of work. The examples shown far left and right would have been used in splitting operations or with hard woods. The centered mallets, one with rawhide guards and the other decorative in design, were used for lighter work.



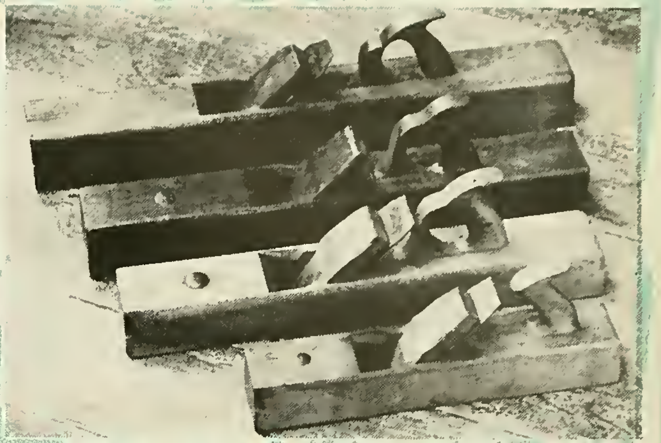
TODAY'S MILLWORK replaces the early craftsmen's job of hewing and roughing with adz and axe. This work of a bygone day gave rise to the development of many shapes, methods of sharpening, length and angle of shaft for specialized uses. Reading left to right, top to bottom, there is (1) the type of adz used for removing surplus material before squaring with the broad axe, (2) a long-handled, and short-handled adz for shaping up house gutters and round-bottomed troughs, (4) a splitting frow—held in the left hand and hit with the right—for splitting off shakes and shingles, and (5) the broad axe, the principal tool for fine beam and rafter work.



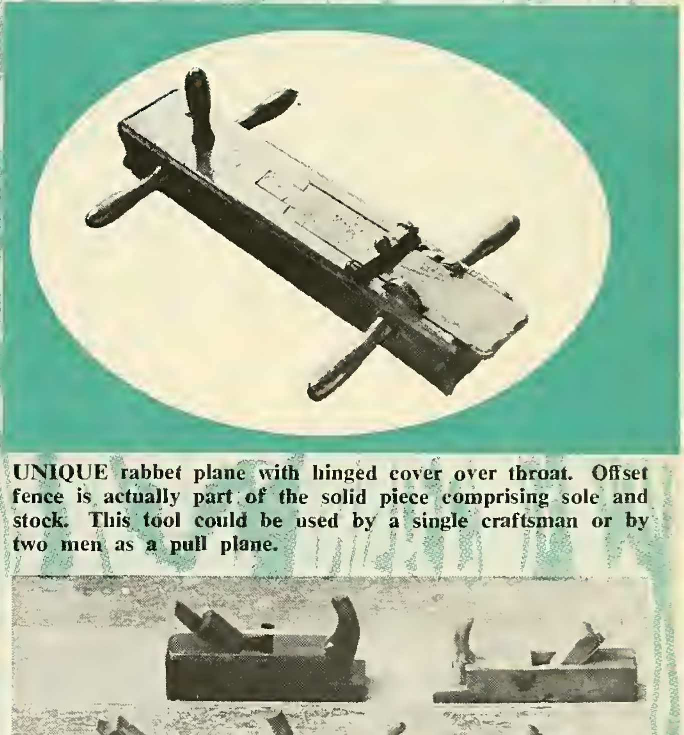
SERIES OF beautifully-formed moulding planes selected from the large plane collection. Note the two handsome crown moulding planes at left—and the dainty reeding plane on the far right. A Victorian Gothic moulding form would have been produced by the plane second from right.



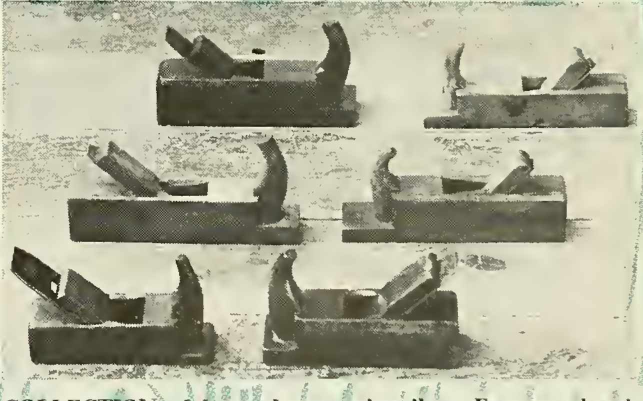
FROM AN EXHIBITION of the collection of Paul R. McAlister, presented recently by the Chicago Public Library. Subject: De Timmerman "Het Menselyk Bedrye"—Amsterdam, 1694. Left to right, top to bottom: (1) carpenter's hewing axe, 17th Century Type, marked "C.B.78". (2) marking hatchet, 19th Century, marked "R.B.". (3) hand-forged claw hammer head, late 18th Century, replacement handle, initialed G.M.S., dated Dec. 7, 1902. (4) carpenter's oak mallet, American, 19th Century. (5) carpenter's slick, marked "H.D. Morris, Baldwin". (6) hand-forged iron tap. (7) wooden screw box with rat-tail bolt and nut. (8) early carpenter's broad axe. (9) polless broad axe, marked "D.R. Barton, 1832, #2, Rochester, N. Y.". (10) child's plain nail hammer. (11) chisel edged broad axe, marked "Simmons & Co. Cast Steel Warranted".



TRYING PLANES, with flat sole and blade for more perfect smoothing. Hollow-grasp handles, such as there appeared in the mid-18th Century. Ranging in size from 28" to 18", the largest was doubtless used as a flooring plane.



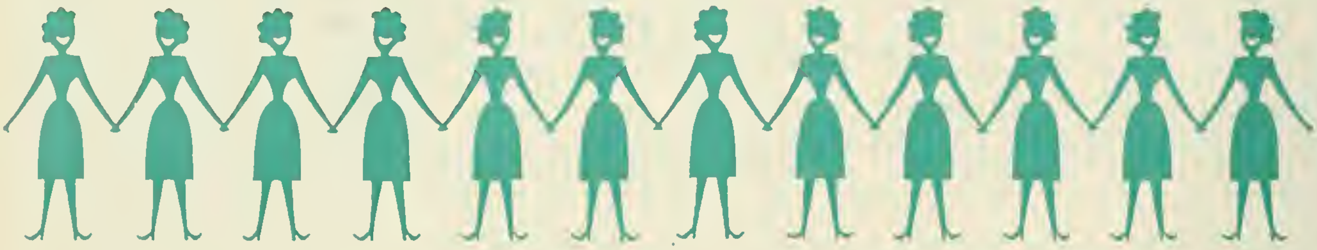
UNIQUE rabbet plane with hinged cover over throat. Offset fence is actually part of the solid piece comprising sole and stock. This tool could be used by a single craftsman or by two men as a pull plane.



COLLECTION of horn planes—primarily a European bench plane for various degrees of smoothing. The left- or right-tilted hand grasp, or horn, enabled the craftsman to comfortably manipulate the tool in many directions.

For More Than 60 Years

Charity and Benevolence Have Been . . .



The Trademark of the Ladies Auxiliaries

JUST two words are needed to describe the majority of the projects of the Brotherhood's Ladies Auxiliaries—charity and benevolence. They give money and their time to schools, hospitals and philanthropic causes of all kinds. In fact, these acts are the trademark of the Ladies Auxiliaries.

The first Ladies Auxiliary, on record, was that of Local 281, Indianapolis, Indiana, formed in 1903. At the 17th General Convention of the International in 1914 a resolution was approved that would permit the General President to issue charters to the Auxiliaries. The General Executive Board was then authorized to make laws governing the Auxiliary Unions, which are the basis of their present Constitution, and on October 12, 1916, a constitutional ritual, and form for the Charter were adopted.

Today, there are 313 Carpenters' Ladies Auxiliaries in the United States and 30 in Canada, as well as nine State Councils of the Ladies Auxiliary Unions. There is no International Council of Ladies Auxiliaries; actually, they function as local groups.

Although the projects of the various Auxiliaries are too numerous to mention, what some of them are doing is worthy of note and they give us a good cross-section of their work.

Millwrights Ladies' Auxiliary No. 801 of San Francisco, Calif., belongs to the State Auxiliaries Council and members attend all of the District Meetings. They, together with the other auxiliaries of District 5 recently donated $68 to the *Penny Pines Plantation.* This amount will plant 10 acres

MEMBERS of Ladies Auxiliary 806, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, acted as hostesses to the 49th annual convention of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters.

HERE ARE the 1963-64 officers of the State Council of California Ladies Auxiliary:

Back row, left to right: Mrs. Anne Hedenkamp, District No. 1, Chula Vista; Mrs. Geneva Bowen, District No. 2 board member, Costa Mesa; Mrs. Gerthild Schafer, treasurer, San Pedro; Mrs. Elizabeth Ferris, District No. 4 board member, Ceres; and Mrs. Erma Bremer, District No. 5 board member, Solano.

Front row, left to right: Mrs. Vera Bergeron, District No. 3 board member, Inglewood; Mrs. Inez Edwards, secretary, Van Nuys; Mrs. Ida Marie Hiatt, president, San Diego; and Mrs. Nettie McNew, vice president, Marysville.

MEMBERS of the Past Presidents Club of Ladies Auxliary No. 740, Port Arthur, Ontario, present a gift to Gene Auger, a Boer War veteran and noted local citizen. The gift was given on behalf of the organization by, left to right: Mrs. Dan Morrison, the charter past president; Mrs. Wm. Sproule, president; and Mrs. Harry Hegge, a past president.

of pines with 680 trees to an acre. This plantation is under the control of the U. S. Forestry Department.

A few other projects of the local are: the contribution of $50 toward construction of a Craft Building for the Diabetic Youth Foundation. Also, $60 for a "campership" of a youth who has diabetes. This money will enable the boy to go to camp for two weeks, to include doctor's care, insulin and a special diet.

This Auxiliary also donated $50 to the Albany, Calif., Chapter of the American Field Service International Scholarships. The members of the Auxiliary feel that these American Field Service students are doing a fine job all over the world as "young ambassadors."

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 218 of Salt Lake City, Utah, contributed money to a local rehabilitation center and donated a wheel chair to a children's hospital. Members volunteered their services to collect money for the March of Dimes. Along with donations from other unions, they were able to obtain a bathtub and tile for the children's ward at the local general hospital. They donated money for the prison chapel at the Point of the Mountain.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 740, Port Arthur, Ontario, has given a $50 scholarship annually to a deserving pupil of each of six local high schools. It also gives a $100 award to a deserving pupil of the Lakehead College. The members of the Auxiliary annually entertain individuals from the local homes for the aged, providing bingo prizes and serving lunch afterwards. Recently, the members exchanged token gifts with Auxiliary members of Saint John, New Brunswick, and Kenosha, Wisconsin, for selling at their bazaars. Money for various activities is raised by bake sales, rummage sales, dances and socials.

The Carpenters Ladies Auxiliary of the State Council of California has an outstanding project in its scholarship program. This scholarship fund has been established through voluntary contributions from California auxiliaries. At the 1962 state convention delegates voted to participate in the annual scholarship program of the California Labor Federation AFL-CIO. The first $500 scholarship was awarded in 1963, and a second $500 was awarded in 1964. Through a program such as this, the auxiliary feels it can make "a substantial contribution to the education of our youth, and to promote a better understanding of the labor movement."

The Council is divided into six districts with a board member representing each district. The board members hold four meetings in the district each year to help bring about closer relationship between the auxiliaries. They strive to inform their members on legislation of concern to all; the importance of spending the union-earned dollar on union-made merchandise and union services, and they encourage members to continue to be good citizens by voting regularly and by taking an active interest in community activities.

Activities of this kind are a valuable asset not only to the United Brotherhood but to the country, as well. All the auxiliaries should be proud of their accomplishments and encouraged to keep up the good work.

ATTENDING the 38th anniversary banquet of Ladies Auxiliary 156, Denver, Colo., were the officers of Auxiliary 156 and their husbands and the officers of Local 55 and their wives.

OFFICERS of Ladies Auxiliary No. 824, Yakima, Wash., in a recent photo, left to right, front row: Mrs. Mel Dorn; Mrs. Tim Horner; Mrs. Claude Sullens, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Charles Hawks; Mrs. J. B. Coleman, Jr., president; Mrs. William Downs; Mrs. Raymond Shore, reporter-historian; Mrs. Ed Bond, conductress; behind: Mrs. Walter Cyr, secretary; Mrs. Cecil Stiner, trustee; Mrs. Bill Archer, warden; and Mrs. Othal Pickett. Mrs. George Stiner, vice president; Mrs. Mel Beaudry, trustee; and Mrs Hugh Howden, trustee were absent when the picture was taken.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

WE NEED YOUR LOCAL UNION NUMBER

Because we are changing over our mail list to our new computer, it is impossible for us to add, subtract, or change an address if we do not have your Local Union number. Therefore, if you want your name added to the mail list of the journal, or if you want it taken off, or if you want your address changed, please include your Local Union No. in your request. Thank you for your cooperation.

PETE TERZICK

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Canadian Section

CANADA'S FOREST PRODUCTS INDUSTRY THREATENED

YEAR in and year out, Canada's forest products industry is the country's greatest producer of wealth. Involved in it are the greatest concentrations of capital (outside agriculture), the largest profits, the highest wages (and areas of low wages and old-fashioned exploitation of labor) and the biggest consistent dollar earner in our export markets.

It's a bread-and-butter industry for millions of Canadians from Newfoundland to British Columbia.

It might come as a shock to many people concerned with our future well-being to learn from an eminent source that this superb industrial complex is threatened with decline due to the bad forest management. It would not shock any informed conservationist who has been crying in the wilderness about this possibility for many years.

But again, just a few weeks ago, Canadians were warned that the industry was cutting itself out of business. Through short-sightedness and greed, wasteful methods were being pursued unabated. The best, most accessible stands of mature timberland being ravaged without thought for natural replenishment.

These warnings come from officers of the Canadian Industry of Forestry, surely a body whose knowledge of the facts can hardly be questioned. One officer said, "We've been living high off the hog. We've been high-grading our forests," adding that in British Columbia, half the wood cut was wasted while in New Brunswick public forest land is yielding only one-fifth of the wood per acre produced by well-tended farm woodlots.

The new president of the Institute accused the federal government of being the worst offender. Last year, he said, Ottawa received about $150 million in income tax and other revenue from B. C. forest industries alone but spent only 2.5 per cent of this amount on forest projects in that province. The B. C. government, he claimed, spent 15 per cent of its $110 million forest revenue on forestry.

He urged that federal expenditures on forestry be doubled immediately.

One note of optimism was the information that the waste of wood in B. C. was coming under better control. New pulp mills are being developed to make use of slabs and other waste formerly discarded by lumber operators. The province now has 14 mills, but 20 are in process of being built or planned.

B. C. pulp capacity, now 17 per cent of Canada's, will eventually reach 30 per cent. This should give a good boost to our major export business, already one-third of our total exports.

POVERTY IN AMERICA INCLUDES POVERTY IN CANADA

In the U. S. presidential campaign (which, by the way, is watched as closely as our own federal elections) President Johnson didn't hesitate to keep the spotlight on poverty in America, first focused in a major way on the problem by the declaration of "War on Poverty" by the late President Kennedy.

Poverty in America includes poverty in Canada. And that it exists in this country too, side by side with unprecedented affluence, was substantially proven in a study presented to the eighth annual convention of the Ontario Federation of Labor.

The study estimated that 13 per cent of Canadians live in conditions of destitution while a total of 22 per cent can be considered to be poor.

The first category were families of four living on incomes of less than $2,000 or single persons living on less than $1,000 a year.

Above this destitution level but still in poverty were those families of four with less than $3,000 a year to live on or single persons with under $1,500.

These groups included older workers and pensioners, the underemployed, the undereducated, widows and fatherless families, the disabled and the sick, the retarded and mentally ill, the small farmers and the migrant workers, Indians and immigrants.

Among the largest group affected were farmers. The study showed that 25 per cent of farm families are living in destitution, according to the Federation's standard, with as many as 46 per cent of farm families below the poverty line.

In fact 71 per cent of all farms produced and sold less than $5,000 gross value of farm products.

The worst group of all were Can-

(Continued on page 28)

OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Brother Robert A. Wiley of East Detroit, Michigan, a member of Local 983, in answer to recent letters lauding the bear hunting over these far flung acres, throws the following information on the bear hunter's campfire for what it's worth:

"Regarding recent pleas asking where one can find some good bear hunting, let me suggest the upper peninsula of my home state, Michigan.

"In addition to excellent prospects for getting a bear, the upper peninsula offers top campgrounds which can be used as a base camp for sauntering out after bear. I suggest that any one interested write to The Michigan Department of Conservation at Lansing.

"They don't need a guide; just a good compass, the proper equipment and a strong pair of legs. Our bear season runs from November 15 through the 30 plus a few days when dogs are allowed.

"Regarding the inquiry from Brother Bob Wiley of Roslyn, Pennsylvania, (I wonder if he's any relation to Robert W.?) may I suggest that he come up north through Pennsylvania to Canada; cross the International Bridge at the Soo, then go west on M 28 and anywhere from 30 to 150 miles he'll be in the finest bear hunting this state has to offer. If Brother Wiley would accept the challenge I would be most gratified because I would feel that I helped him and also sold my state of Michigan to another hunter."

Up-and-Down Trout

In our recent junket to British Columbia for lake trout one thing appeared quite evident, mainly that the laker is not a "Mister In-Between." Either these critters are way down deep, and you have to probe for them with heavy wire line, or they are cruising along the rocky shoreline in fairly shallow water and can be taken on light gear.

Roscoe Johnson and lunker

A member of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters who has nipped his share of lake trout is Roscoe Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of Local 11. Here's Roscoe with a lunker he eased from the clear waters of Lake Simcoe, Barrie, Ontario. It tipped the scales at 16 pounds, measured 34 inches from nose to tail.

High Canadians

Getting back to the hunt game, we're reminded that the late inventories of ducks and geese in most of the Canadiian breeding areas points to a good season. Here's hoping you'll get your share.

One who appreciates the honker hunting is Walter W. Sooy, formerly a carpenter for the Los Angeles Board of Education for 24 years, a member of Local 2231, now retired. Here's a pic of Walt on the left with his friend Ed Rieleder on the right. The lads, as you can see, managed to bring down a few of those high flying Canadians.

Walter Sooy and Ed Rieleder

Walt enclosed a pic of himself and the Missus, a graphic account of a successful salmon fishing trip to the Sacramento. We'll try to run it in a latter issue of O.M.

I'm delighted to hear Walt, that you enjoyed a recent article in Outdoor Life by my longtime friend Frank Ames, said article about salmon fishing on the Sacramento. Frank is a real salmon fisherman; lives in Oregon, not far from me. I'll tell him how much you liked his story.

Like Father, Like Sons

John M. Els of Hillsboro, Missouri, a member of Local 2214 out of Festus since 1955, loves the angling pastime and has passed it along to his five sons. Together they nip their share of bass and other finny gamesters from Lake Lorraine near home.

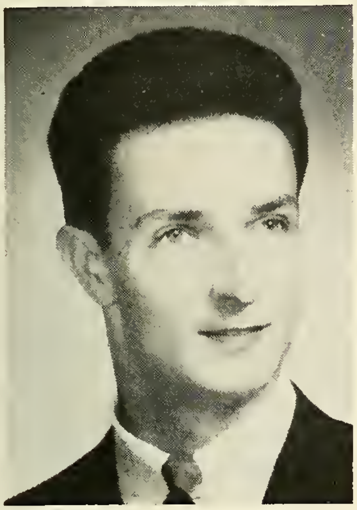
Winter Plumage

Lysle E. Thompson, Muscatine, Iowa, a member of Local 1559, says his son Paul experienced some spectacular hunting when he was in the U.S. Army, stationed at Fort Richardson, Alaska in 1957. Here's a pic of Paul (left) and

(Continued on page 28)

Thompson, Buddy and winter game

Member Seeks Post as Illinois Legislator



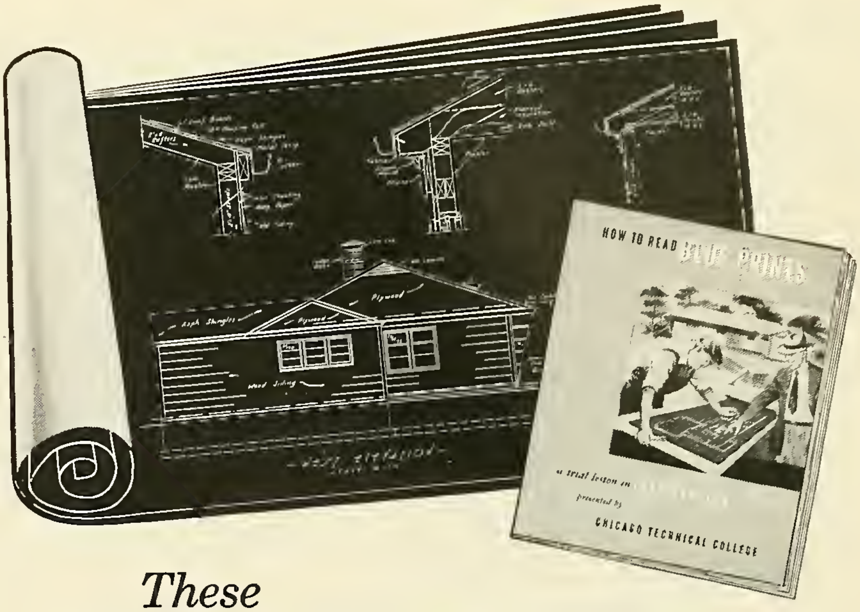
THOMAS J. HANAHAN, JR.

Brother Thomas J. Hanahan, Jr., is a Democratic candidate for State Representative-at-Large from the State of Illinois. He has a good chance of being elected, because in Illinois this year, the legislature is running at large, that is, not from districts, but throughout the whole state. There are 118 Democrats and 118 Republicans nominated and, of this number, 177 will be elected.

Tom has been a member of Carpenters Local No. 13 of Chicago since he was 17 years old, having served his apprenticeship. He entered the U. S. Navy (Seabees) and stayed right with his trade. He has been active in the affairs of his local union and has attended many conventions and conferences as a delegate from Local No. 13. As a delegate to the Illinois State Federation of Labor, he has watched labor's legislative proposals being passed in convention only to see them later shelved by the Illinois Legislature

Tom decided that it was about time that the Illinois Legislature have a carpenter in its membership and subsequently ran in the Primary Election in April and won handily. He was accepted as a candidate by the people of the 32nd Legislative District and now is running throughout the State.

Many of the carpenters throughout Illinois are actively helping Tom in his bid for election. Among the most active are M. James Sexton, President and Business Manager of Local No. 13, and Tom's father, Tom, Sr., who is Financial Secretary-Treasurer of Local No. 13. Ted Kenney, President of the Chicago District Council, predicts that Tom will win.



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Canadian Poverty

(Continued from page 25)

ada's Indians whose average earnings in 1960 reached $1,661, half the Canadian average.

The minimum wage of $1 an hour or less in most of Canada is inadequate to put a floor under earnings, said the federation, still unemployment insurance benefits of $36 a week maximum for married workers and $27 for single persons were not enough to provide for minimum needs.

This is the situation facing a nation in a period when employment, wages and production are at record high levels. Yet, OFL President David Archer told the convention, "We are constantly haunted by a gnawing feeling of frustration and insecurity."

The convention called for a federal commission to examine the entire problem of poverty in Canada and for the Ontario government to establish research machinery to help fathom the problem.

The trade union movement's concern is not with labor itself. "We are not talking of greater gains for trade unionists alone, but of a forward advance of Canadians in every community who have, for whatever reason, fallen behind the mainstream of our progress," was the way the Federation's president summed it up.

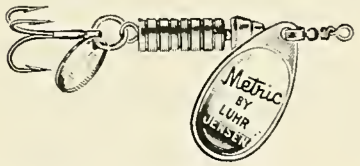
Outdoor Meanderings

(Continued from page 26)

an Army buddy he identifies as "John."

The lads did right well for themselves on winter ptarmigan and snow-shoe rabbit.

* * *



To Earn A Lure

Members of the Brotherhood—in good standing—and the members of their family can earn a pair of the illustrated METRIC lures by sending in a photo of a hunting scene and a few words as to what the photo is about.

Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept., OMME
0216 S.W. Iowa
Portland, Oregon 97201

Please mention your local number. Of course, retired members are eligible.

What Are Your Thoughts On ADVANCED TRAINING?

The General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are aware of the impact that today's development of new materials and techniques of installation and application is having upon the members of our Brotherhood.

At the same time, we are facing in the years ahead a real problem in this area for the increasing technological changes will create a tremendous demand for new skills if we are to maintain our work and improve the economic standards of our trade.

In view of these challenges that face us now and will increase in intensity in the future, it is proposed that a section of **The Carpenter** be used as a "Home Study Course" for the purpose of assisting the members of our organization in those segments of our trade in which they feel a need.

The success of the proposed "Home Study Course" will depend upon the interest shown by members. To assist us in determining what should be covered by such a course, please fill out the card printed below. List the subjects in which you are interested in the order of your preference by marking 1,2,3, etc. Return the card to the General Office as soon as possible.

To: Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Subjects:

Mathematics ____
Blueprint Reading ____
Layout ____
Estimating ____
Other (Please specify.) ____

No signature required.

LOCAL UNION NEWS

NEW JERSEY STATE COUNCIL HONORS ITS PRESIDENT

Atlantic City, N. J.—At the 53rd Annual Convention of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters held in September, the Board Members and Officers of the State Council presented Brother Raleigh Rajoppi a gavel with a silver band appropriately inscribed, honoring his 25th anniversary as president of the State Council. Those standing in front of the large card displaying the occasion are, left to right: Thomas Ober, Sigurd Lucassen, David Hedlund, Gunnar Backlund, Henry Spotholz and Garrett Wyman. Seated, from left to right are: Robert Ohlweiler, Cesare Polimeni, Vice President Eugene O'Horo, President Raleigh Rajoppi, Secretary-Treasurer James Moss, William Bonnema and Albert Beck.

Carpenter-Built Playhouse Serves Dual Purpose

LITTLE CHUTE, WIS.—Local 2244 of Little Chute has made an indirect contribution to child welfare in a very unusual way. It seems that the local post of the American Legion recently held a Community Parade in conjunction with its annual picnic. Members of Local 2244 decided, upon request, to put a float in the parade. Under the chairmanship of Carl Hammen, the members built a toy playhouse and mounted it on a trailer. The playhouse, as shown in the photo, measured 6 feet by 12 feet, with a two-foot offset, to make a patio of 2 feet x 6 feet. After the parade, the local donated the house to the Legion Ladies Auxiliary to be raffled off. As a result of this raffling, the Legion Ladies Auxiliary realized almost $650.00 for their child welfare funds.

The little chute playhouse on its parade float.

25-Year Pins Are Given on Labor Day

Lake Worth, Fla.—Local 1308, Lake Worth, Fla., utilized its Labor Day celebration to present 25-year pins to three of its members. Over 200 people were in attendance at the "family day" barbecue and picnic as Reuben Borms, Segvard Osbo and Antti Welling were given their pins by H. M. Schuette, president of the local.

25-YEAR PINS AWARDED BY LOCAL 1319, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

First row, left to right: Steven J. Rizek, John Marko, Boyd Franklin, W. E. Hubert, Theo Frankenfeld, W. T. Wylie, Oscar W. Moehle, Homer L. Mardis, R. D. Phillips, John W. Phillips and Ben Collins, General Representative. Second Row, left to right: Francis Swensen, Merle Snyder, Rodell Bloomfield, Allen Spencer, Franklin Barry, Wilbur Ginbey, Harold Peterson, Ernest P. Wilson, Bon M. Hogge, A. T. Kendrick, Esteven Duran and Ed K. McElveny. Third Row, left to right David W. Miller, Wm. Gunton, Marcial Rey, Harrie L. Dennison, Louis H. Phillips, Earl L. Ginbey, Edward J. Gosso, Gilbert Jaramillo and Ben Weiser. Brothers W. E. Hubert, Theo Frankenfeld, W. T. Wylie and Oscar W. Moehle have previously been awarded 50-year pins and were special guests of honor at the ceremony.

Tiffin, Ohio, Local Union Marks 75th Birthday at Special Dinner

Officers of Carpenters' Local Union 243, Tiffin, Ohio, with First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan at the recent 75th Anniversary Party.

Top Row: left to right: Herman Miller, business representative; Paul H. Loper, master of ceremonies and business manager of the Lake Erie District Council of Carpenters; Finlay C. Allan, honored guest, main speaker, and First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; John Goetz, trustee; Jack Steiger, trustee.

Bottom Row: Lyle Wyans, president; Hal Boehler, vice president; Charles Straub, recording secretary; Owen Shutt, Jr., financial secretary, and Owen Shutt, Sr., treasurer.

First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan presenting a 25-year pin to Lyle Wyans, president of Local Union 243, Tiffin, Ohio, at their recent 75th Anniversary party. Brother Allan also presented pins to six other members of Local 243, for their long years of service.

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Charter President Signally Honored in California Ceremony

In July, Local 1622, Hayward Calif., dedicated a flag pole in honor of its charter president, Erik Hoyer. Brother Hoyer became president in 1937 when the local's membership was 50. Today the local is one of the largest all-construction locals in California, with a membership of 2900. Pictured from left to right are: Brothers Harold Heiser; Andrew Holmes; C. R. Bartalini, President of the California State Council of Carpenters and Secretary of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters; Clarence Conway; Al Figone, President of the Bay District Council of Carpenters; Sylvester Silva; Erik Hoyer, Charter President; James Christiansen; Harry Wilkinson; George Oakes, City Councilman of Hayward and Charles Roe, business representative.

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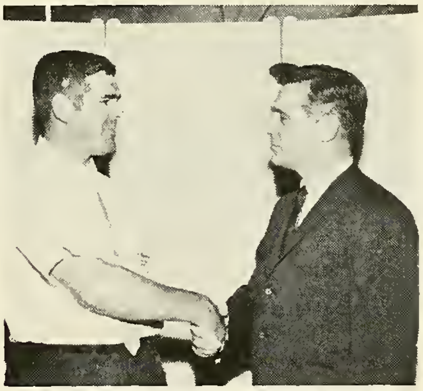

Fernie Rayburn, left, president of Local 507, Nashville, Tenn., greets Richard Fulton, Democratic Congressman-Elect for the 5th District, Tenn., who swamped two opponents in the primary.

25-Year Members Honored by Local 1629

Ashtabula, Ohio—Local 1629 of Ashtabula, Ohio, recently held an outing to honor six of its members. The following received 25 year pins: Bernard L. Fassett, Armas Suvanto, Clarence Huey, George Korver, Robert Laituri and Marty Malin.

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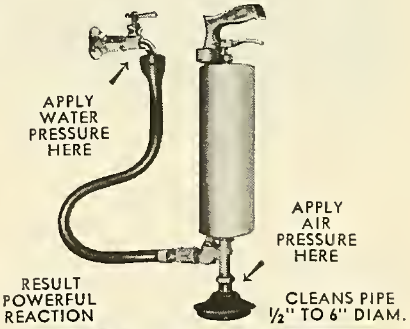

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LOCAL 2144 HOLDS PIN CEREMONY

Los Angeles, Calif.—Recently, Hardwood Floorworkers Local Union 2144 of Los Angeles, Calif., presented 25 and 30-year pins to the following members: From left to right (standing)—Wm. Medvedeff, Delbert Thompson, Theodore Rode, B. K. Peterson, Gust Olson, Russell Miller, Wm. Chisnall, John Carlson, Sam Lowe, Charles Raffel, Harold Sturgeon, Hendy Whalstrom and Per Gustafson. (Seated)—Ralph Wallace, L. E. Zieschang, Wilbur Deeths, Harry Watcher, John Atkinson, Carl Swanson, Frank Berquist, Ed Gustafson, C. J. Carlson, Arthur Albertsen, Louis Moreno, E. G. Barns, Max Levine, Lawrence Geer, B. S. Watson, Milton Campbell. Brothers Thompson, Albertsen, Carlson and Barnes received 30-year pins. Presentation was made by President Ralph W. Wallace. Also, there were 28 members with 25-year membership or more who were not present due to illness, vacations, etc., but who have since received their pins.

95-YEAR-OLD CARPENTER HONORED BY PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL

Hazleton, Pa.—George Strack (center, seated) is 95 years old and was recently honored by Local 129 of Hazleton, Pa. Fellow members of the local surround him. He is holding a hammer donated by the Estwing Company.

Local Rewards 1,000 Years of Carpentry

Local 129, Hazleton, Pa., recently gave out 25-year buttons to veteran members. Practically all of the honored members served well over the 25-year requirement. Pictured from left to right (front row) are: William Krumm, Ed Henry, Litavis, Vice President Thomas Buglio, Adam Mitchell, Financial Secretary George J. Dusheck. Second row: Frank Ramco, William Schmack, Walter H. Heck, Sr., Louis Enama, Nelson Gould, Carl Jacko and John Baran. Back row: Joseph P. Takach, John Pfromm, Daniel T. McGee, John Hurock, Dominick Fornataro.

50-Year Pin Given by Local 3206 to Old Timers

Pompano Beach, Fla.—Local 3206 of Pompano Beach, Fla., recently gave a 50-year gold pin to one of it's members and nine silver 25-year pins to the following members: Standing, left to right—E. Renaud, Paul Miller, Charles Strain, President of Local 3206; Jack Sheppard and Warren Conary, Representatives from Florida State Council of Carpenters; Thomas DeMay, and Robert F. Brown. Seated, left to right—William Stuller, William Chester, George A. Sladek (50-year pin), Walter Schulze, and Charles Gamble.

Two Brothers Receive Their 25-Year Pins

Albuquerque, N. M.—Two brothers who joined the United Brotherhood within a week of each other were awarded 25-year pins at an award ceremony given by Local 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Left to right in the photo are: Billy W. Smith, President of Local 1319; Wilbur Ginbey; Earl Ginbey and W. Ben Collins, General Representative. Bro. Wilbur Ginbey is Financial Secretary of Local 1319.

The Ginbey's were initiated into Local 953, Lake Charles, La., in August of 1937, and were only recently reunited as members of Local 1319, having gone their separate ways for many years.

Handiwork to Be A JFK Donation

Oakland, Calif.—Antonio F. Cabral, of Local 36, Oakland, recently completed an ornate wooden picture frome that will be presented to the John F. Kennedy Library. According to a write-up in **The Oakland Tribune,** he decided to build a frame for the photograph of the late president, and a friend of his saw it and was so impressed he suggested Cabral send the frame to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy. Cabral said he didn't think the frame was good enough to send, but that he would build one especially for the President's widow.

He did, and it is possibly the most ornate wooden picture frame extant.

Cabral worked eight and sometimes up to 14 hours a day for three months, and when he was finished, the frame contained 348 pieces of eight different kinds of wood.

It is 47 inches long and 37 inches wide, and holds 10 electric lamps. The President's name and the 50 stars surrounding the photograph are inlaid and carved from rosebush wood.

When it was finished a friend, Antonio C. Teixeira, wrote the President's brother Robert, offering the elaborate frame for the Kennedy Library.

A reply from an aide suggested the frame be kept here until the library is completed, due to lack of storage space. Then Cabral can offer the frame as a gift to Mrs. Kennedy for the library, which he says he will do.

Unique Door Prizes

Local 1913 and Ladies Auxiliary 347, both of Van Nuys, Calif., recently gave a picnic for their members. As door prizes, they gave away 33 tickets to a deep-sea fishing trip. Jerry Welch, John Laughhorn and Joe Duncan, shown above with an unidentified jackpot winner, left, were among the lucky fishermen who helped fill the boat with yellow tails (ranging from 21 to 26 lbs.). The fishing area was Catalina Island, off the coast of Southern California.

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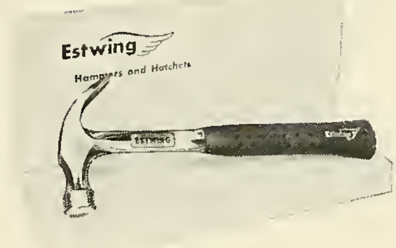

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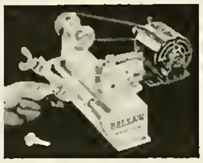

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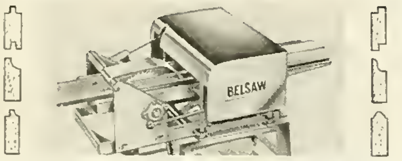

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Seven 'Brothers' Help A Fellow Member

Steubenville, Ohio—Carpenters from the Steubenville, Ohio, Wierton, W. Va. area recently helped re-roof Brother Millard Everson's house. Brother Everson suffered a stroke three years ago. Pictured left to right are: Bud Daily, business agent for Local 186, Steubenville, Ohio; John Preston, Local 1574, Wierton, W. Va.; William Koher, Local 3262, Martins Ferry, Ohio; Brothers Gerald Polen, Joseph Huff Jr.; Milliard Everson and Charles Smith, all of Local 186.

Nashville Local Supports Liberal Congressman

Pictured above from left, are: Ted Coker of Local 507; an organizer for the Middle Tennessee District Council of Carpenters; Bill Anderson, Democratic Congressman-Elect for the 6th District of Tennessee, Fernie Rayburn, president of Local 507 and assistant business representative for the Middle Tennessee District Council. Anderson, with strong support from the Building Trades, won out in the primary from a field of six.

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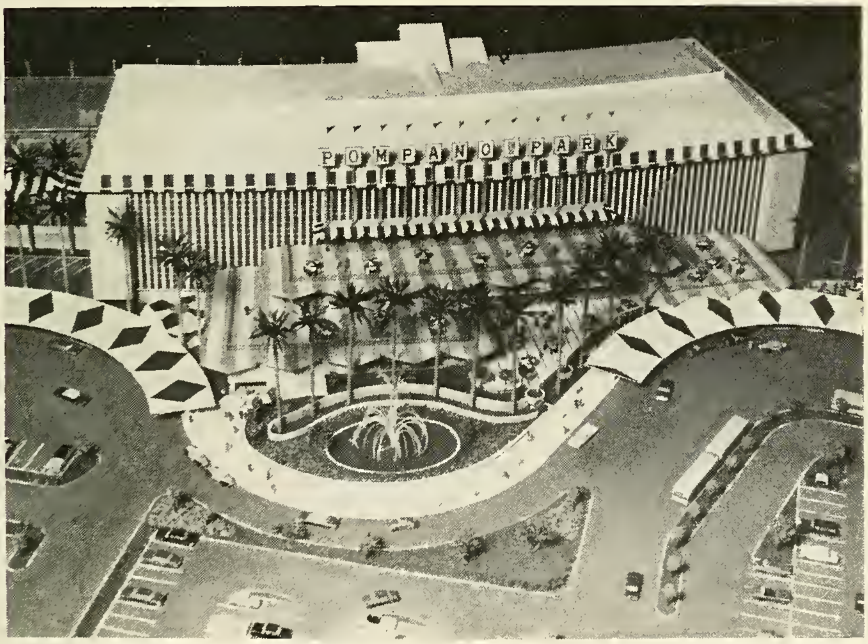
How Good Is Your Angling Eye?

It's "the 45th degree" rather than "the 3rd degree" for members of Carpenters Local No. 492, Reading, Pennsylvania, annual outing at Epler's Grove as they took turns sawing a 45 degree angle on a piece of wood from sight—one of several contests involving Carpenters' skills supervised by Donald Nordby, chairman of the entertainment committee. Left to right, front row, are: L. E. Ross, Sam Hepner, Harry Betke, Alfred E. Eckenrode, B.A., and Ray Ginetti of Washington, D. C., International Representative (seated in front of Eckenrode); Joseph Covely, president of the union; Harold Hinkle, Arthur Binder, John Shuker Warden, Al Mengel, John Pazdrick, Gene Manmiller, Charles Kreiser, Monroe Clouser, Henry Kupper, Chester Orchowski (cutting the mitre), Oscar D. Norby (with hat), chairman of the entertainment committee. Finally, Lewis Manderford and Harold Hinkle (saw in hand).

* * *

Florida Track Is Project in Broward Council Area



Pompano Park, located in Pompano Beach, Florida, is going to be one of the finest harness racing tracks in the country. The track is still under construction, employing all-union labor, and when completed will cost about $8 million. Approximately 80 carpenters from the Broward District Council have been furnished for the job.

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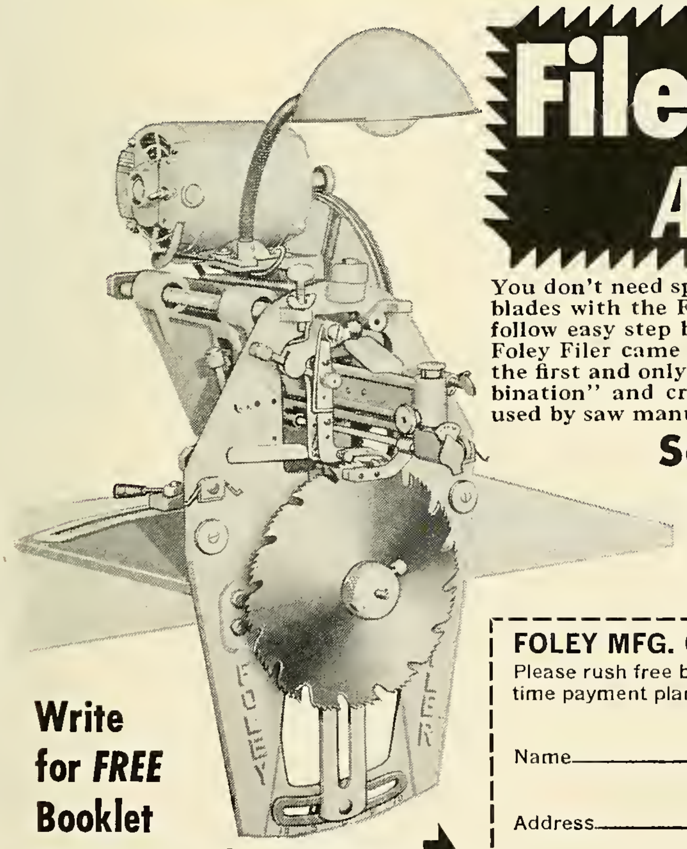
Q. Do I have to bring a doctor's report with me when I come to the office to apply for disability benefits?

A. This is not necessary. When you apply for disability insurance benefits your social security office will give you, to use, a medical report form to have filled in by your doctor or by a hospital where you may have been treated. It would be helpful if you have with you a list of doctors and hospitals that you visited for your condition.



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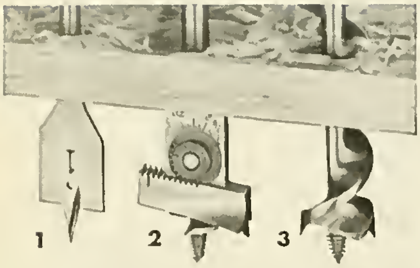

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LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Walter Hofsteded of Local Union 1, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home. September 4, 1964.

Brother George Coleman of Local Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home September 18, 1964.

Brother William H. Olson of Local Union 1525, Princeton, Ill., arrived at the Home September 18, 1964, stayed overnight and decided to leave the next morning.

Brother Thomas P. Clay of Local Union 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home September 22, 1964.

Brother Oscar Paulson of Local Union 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home September 22, 1964.

Brother Charles Scheldorfer of Local Union 409, New Canaan, Conn., arrived at the Home September 28, 1964.

Brother Peter Martin of Local Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., withdrew from the Home September 1, 1964.

Brother Ernest A. Holmer of Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn., passed away September 2, 1964, and was buried in the Home cemetery. His son attended services.

Brother John H. Angert of Local Union 430, Wilkinsburg, Pa., passed away september 3, 1964 and burial was at Pittsburgh Pa.

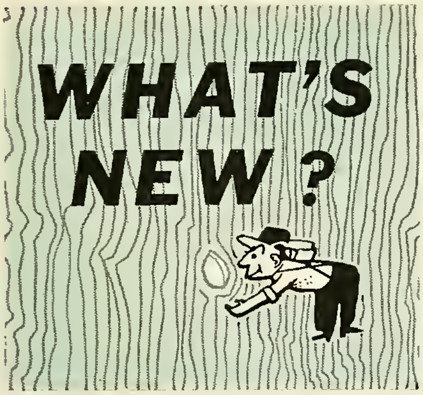
Brother Charles W. Aten of Local Union 727, Hialeah, Fla., passed away September 27, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Union members who visited the Home during September

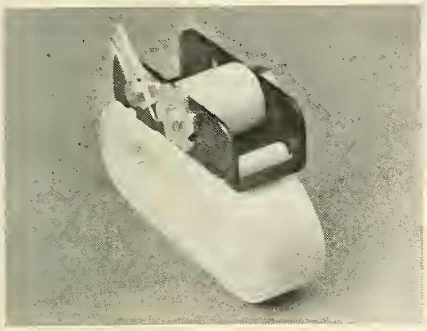
Charles S. Johnson, L.U. 2250, Long Branch, N. J., now living in Clearwater, Florida.
Michael F. Weaver, L.U. 440, Lake View, N. Y., now living in Miami, Florida.
Chester A. Thomas, L.U. 200, Columbus, Ohio.
Roy Dunfee, L.U. 1627, Mena, Arkansas.
Fred H. Finger, L.U. 950, Franklin Square, Long Island, N. Y.
L. Polo, L.U. 366, Clearwater, Fla.
F. Krame, L.U. 47, St. Louis, Mo.
J. Boone, L.U. 319, Roanoke, Va.
J. McNulty, Sr., L.U. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.
Felix X. Suzor, L.U. 96, Springfield, Mass.
C. A. White, L.U. 337, Farmington, Mich.
Fred Martens, L.U. 488, N.Y.C., now living in Opa Locka, Fla.
Roy Whitworth, L.U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oscar Widerberg, L.U. 257, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Albert Swanson, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J., now living in Lake Wales, Fla.
Wm. F. Miller, L.U. 564, Jersey City, N. J.
Arthur Beal, L.U. 183, Peoria, Ill., now living in Lake Worth, Fla.
Phillip G. Griffith, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
T. Logan, L.U. 1397, Mineola, N. Y.
Nils Anderson, L.U. 1397, Mineola, N. Y., now living in St. Petersburg, Fla.
Egbert Bunrma, L.U. 13, Downers Grove, Ill.
John A. Roy, L.U. 813, Bath, N. Y.
Fred C. Luchterhand, L.U. 946, Inglewood, Calif.

INDEX OF ADVERTISERS

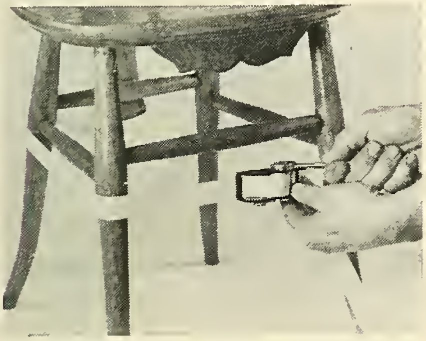
Audel Publishers 39
Belsaw Machinery 34
Chicago Technical College 27
Eliason Stair Gauge 30
Estwing Manufacturing 33
Foley Manufacturing 37
Fugitt, Douglas 38
Hydrolevel 35
Irwin Augur Bit 38
Kant-Slam Door Check 35
Lee, H. D. 31
Miller Sewer Rod 31
Riechers, A. 39
Siegele, H. H. 34
Skil 15



HEAVY-DUTY WEB CLAMP



A new heavy-duty web clamp which does the job of several conventional clamps is designed for security tie-down on top of a car or truck, lifting or transfer of heavy equipment and as an effective aid in the glueing and repairing of furniture.



An auxiliary tool with the strength of many hands, the (No. 41-159) Web Clamp, marketed by Stanley Tools (div. of The Stanley Works), New Britain, Conn., straps luggage, boating or camping equipment on top of car or trailer, has a giant's strength in lifting and moving refrigerators, trunks and heavy equipment.

The 12 ft., 600 lb. test nylon webbing holds all sizes and shapes under positive, even pressure. Heavily zinc-plated, clamp tightens easily with a wrench or screw driver. Ratchet action keeps webbing tight. Suggested list—about $2.98 each.

For further information, write: Dept. PID, Stanley Tools, division of The Stanley Works, Box 1800, New Britain, Connecticut.

BARN SHAKE PANEL

The pretty little farm gal above helps Shakertown Corporation introduce the new Barn Shake Panel to the trade. Barn shakes are not new on the market, but the fact that they are now available in convenient 46¾" panels is new and the finishes offered are new. Shakertown Barn Shake Panels are treated at the factory in Winlock, Washington, by a special formula of oil-based stain that impregnates the cedar shakes giving them a weathered, rustic charm, which will become more attractive with the years.

The deep, rugged texture of these panels is enchanced by staggering the individual shakes on the backer board. Shakertown is known for their famous Shakertown Glumac Shake Panels which are regular machine grooved shakes bonded to an insulated backer board. The barn shakes are manufactured in this same manner with the individual shakes bonded to the insulation backer board. Each panel overlaps the next panel in application with a ship-lap joint to make sure the sidewall is completely weather-tight.

Special cartons were made for the panels and they contain 11 panels each or ½ square to cover 50 square feet at 14 inch exposure. Matching color nails are included in each carton for a fast application. Shakertown Barn Shake Panels are featured in various colors including: Colonial White, Chestnut Brown, Driftwood Grey, Slate Grey and Bleachwood White. Manufactured by Shakertown Corporation, Winlock, Washington, and distributed nationally.

ROUGH-SAWN SIDING

Now, from Masonite's X-ninety family of siding products, comes Ruf-X-ninety, a "rough-and-ready" exterior product with a rough-sawn surface that defies the elements through years of the roughest treatment. It is made from Masonite hardboard and is available in three styles to provide design freedom for any type home exterior. For further information write the Masonite Service Bureau, 29 N. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60606.

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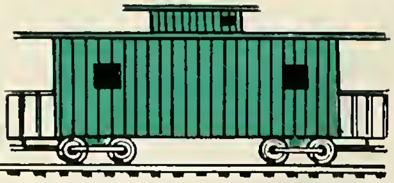
IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, ***General President***

The Elections And Their Aftermath

ONCE every four years, United States citizens are privileged to participate in a system which represents the very essence of a democracy. This is the system whereby we elect the leaders of our nation of the years ahead.

In Canada, provincial and Parliamentary leaders are also elected periodically.

This society, which you and I live in, did not come easy. It was defended in World Wars I and II, Korea, and now Viet Nam. What has taken place in Poland, in Hungary and in the Middle East, present some grim facts as to what can happen to belabored peoples of the world, who often die for that which you and I so often take for granted.

Ralph Barton Perry, an American philosopher, once said: "Democracy is both the best and the most difficult form of political organization—the most difficult because it is the best."

Millions of dollars are spent every four years by the two parties in America to put a man in office who they think will do the democratic job the best. Thousands of man-hours are dedicated to the goal of informing the public about what this or that candidate thinks about our key issues. All forms of communications are utilized for speeches, debates, parades, interviews and editorials. Practically all of this is saturated with that inevitable segment of campaigning known as "name-calling." Just about any other time, during the four years, what one candidate says about the other would fringe on serious slander. "Liar," "cheat," "radical" and "crook" are just a few of the choice words used to describe the next President of the United States.

However, when the election is over, all this usually stops. Opponents shake hands and the loser pledges support to the winner. Until the next election all are united and work in full support of the President and for the betterment of the country.

This year is our 40th presidential election. Never once has there been civil strife or revolution following the inauguration of a new President. We have had no fights such as occur in South America or the Middle East. We have had no military coups. We have had no situation where American citizens have totally revolted against a new party in government. Why? Because each and every American citizen—through his ballot—could have his say as to how America is run. Don't take this for granted.

Our children are brought up in an atmosphere of freedom whereby they can achieve any goal their talents and ability will permit.

"The real democratic American idea is, not that every man shall be on a level with every other, but that every one shall have liberty, without hindrance, to be what God made him."—H. W. Beecher (American clergyman during the mid-19th century).

In conjunction with what I have said above, I would like to add that we, in the labor movement, can be very proud of the fact that the individual's freedom has been our primary goal. The democratic framework upon which America was built is the same foundation upon which the American labor movement was founded. Trade unionism, throughout the world, is the greatest single tool in fighting Communism. Unionism had sought security for the individual and elevated the moral, intellectual and social conditions of its members and their families. This is done for one reason—in the interest of a higher standard of citizenship and to promote the cause of democracy.

Freedom in America is a birthright, but there is a responsibility that goes with it. The awareness of this fact today insures a democratic America tomorrow.

Stop now—to think and to appreciate, as we complete the election of a new slate of leaders for the 50 United States.

PLANE GOSSIP

No Change of Heart

Salesman: I've been trying to see you for a week. When may I have an appointment?

Executive: Make a date with my secretary.

Salesman: I did, and we had a swell time, but I still want to see you.

—Mrs. Charles Green,
Englishtown, N. J.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Sad Story

A guy we know invested half of his savings in a paper towel firm and the other half in a company which made revolving doors. A market slump came along and he was wiped out before he could turn around!

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Smart Commie!

At a meeting of the Communist cell, one member stood up and said: "Comrade speaker, there's one question I'd like answered. What's going to happen to my unemployment compensation check when we overthrow the government?"

—Maurice Howes,
Pittsfield, Mass.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Success Story

And then there was the successful ballerina who had dance in her pants.

On Second Thought . . .

My wife and I were in town, where I wanted to go to the hardware store but I couldn't find a parking place. So I gave her a $5 bill and asked her to go in the store and buy me a butt gauge. I drove around the block and when I came back she was standing on the curb. She didn't have the gauge and I asked her:

"What's the matter, were they out?"

"No," she replied, "I changed my mind. After I got to thinking about it, I decided I was NOT going in there and ask a complete stranger for a butt gauge!"

—Jack Bynum,
Manteca, Calif.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

Not So Broad-Minded!

The press relations girl of a women's track and field event was so prim and proper that she objected to the newspaper men referring to the contestants as "gals" rather than as girls or women. But everybody thought she really went too far when she changed the name of one of the contests to "the running girl jump!"

REGISTER AND VOTE

Shiny Coppers

Preacher: "Well, deacon, business must be improving. Money seems to be circulating more rapidly."

Deacon: "That's splendid news, sir. Are you getting more money in the collection plate?"

Preacher: "No, but the pennies are getting brighter."

—Mrs. B. J. Fain,
Sumner, Tex.

This Month's Limerick

The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher
Called the hen a most elegant creature.
The hen, pleased with that,
Laid an egg in his hat—
And thus did the hen reward Beecher.
—Oliver Wendell Holmes

Barely the Latest Fashion

1st Office Cat: "I hear Jane has a new bathing suit. What does it look like?"

2nd Office Feline: "Well, in most places it looks like Jane!"

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Cutting Remark

Two sawmill workers met on the train landing as the shifts were changing.

"Hi there Charley" said the one. "How's your wife?"

"Compared to what? replied Charley.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Went to Her Head?

Years ago, Granny spent a lot of time looking for her glasses. Nowadays she just leaves them where she empties 'em.

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

A Fast Talker

The wife felt bad and asked her husband:

"Here, look at my tongue and see if it's coated."

"I don't have to look," he replied from inside his newspaper. "It's clear. Grass never grows on a racetrack!"

YOUR BIGGEST JOB IN NOVEMBER!*

VOTE

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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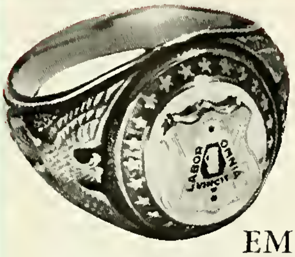

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The official ring showing emblem on top and eagle design on sides is becoming more and more popular among our members. Individual members buy them and local unions present them for long years of service and as special recognition for the performance of extraordinary duties.

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Two qualities: 10K Gold, $25 each. Sterling Silver, $8 each. Rhodium Finish.

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THE
CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIV NO. 12 DECEMBER, 1964

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

IN THIS ISSUE

NEWS AND FEATURES

Construction Outlook for 1965 2
O Tannenbaum 6
Forest Kings, the Giant Redwoods 8
Local Apprenticeship Programs Need Your Support 11
Carpenter Geometry Revisited 14
'Right-to-Work' Supporters Took Licking 21
How to Help Your Child in School 22

DEPARTMENTS

Washington Roundup 5
Editorials 10
Canadian Section 13
How to Stretch Your Dollars .... Sidney Margolius 17
We Congratulate 20
Outdoor Meanderings .... Fred Goetz 24
What's New—A Summary of New Products 26
Official Information 27
Local Union News 28
In Memoriam 37
Lakeland News 39
In Conclusion .... M. A. Hutcheson 40

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THE COVER

Our cover shows the National Christmas Tree on The Ellipse, a square block of park immediately south of the White House, which is seen in the background.

The 1963 tree shown was a red spruce donated by the people of West Virginia through the West Virginia Christmas Tree Growers' Association. This big and beautiful tree was 66 feet tall and the spread at the bottom was 30 feet in diameter. From the rings of the trunk it was determined to be 68 years old. It was decorated with 7,500 electric bulbs.

The National Christmas Tree is a glowing centerpiece for the activities of the annual Pageant of Peace, where, amidst decorations familiar to the season in many foreign countries as well as our own, various groups celebrate the holiday season with songs, pageants and tableaus.

The first National Christmas Tree was erected on The Ellipse in 1923, a fir from the Green Mountains, the gift of the President of Middlebury College to President Calvin Coolidge. The following year a spruce was erected and in 1925 the tree-lighting ceremony went on radio for the first time.

In 1934 the location of the tree was changed to Lafayette Park, in front of The White House, and two living evergreen trees there were used on alternate years until 1939. It was

(Continued on page 31)

Photo by Washington Evening Star

WHAT'S 1965 likely to mean for the construction trades? Another record in contract dollar values, with gains in most categories.

McGraw-Hill's F. W. Dodge Company, experts in the field of construction predictions, look for an increase of 3.5 per cent across the board in the value of new contracts. Total dollar commitments are expected to be close to $50 billion.

Here's how the leaders shape up:

- House building 5 per cent better than 1964, for a total contract award figure of $15.1 billion.
- Street and highway work forecast for a gain of 4 per cent, to $5.3 billion.
- Commercial construction, including stores and mercantile buildings, up 3 per cent to $4.6 billion.
- Educational building up 5 per cent, to $2.8 billion.
- Manufacturing construction up 5 per cent, to $2.8 billion.
- Social and recreational buildings up 4 per cent, for a total of $625 million.

The middling categories, expected to show no change in contract award totals for 1965, are:

- Hospitals and institutions, steady at $1.75 billion.
- Religious buildings, holding at $825 million.
- Apartments, beginning to rise out of the current slump, for a 1965 total of $5.4 billion, equal to this year.

On the decline:

- Public buildings, expected to be down 3 per cent to $800 million.
- Non-housekeeping residential, such as hotels and motels, down 2 per cent to $1.3 billion.

The forecast tilts the scales toward prosperity. Injecting vitality into the construction industry is the constantly expanding national economy. The value of goods and services produced during 1965 is expected to crest at $660 billion.

Family incomes are rising, the marriage rate just started to climb after a five-year breather, and business is banking, at least for the first half of the new year, on enough profits to justify a solid pace of industrial plant and facility construction. All of these conditions bolster predictions for another record year in construction.

A previous soft spot, residential building, looks better. F. W. Dodge's President, Wallace F. Traendly, said recently that the recent housing decline looks like a temporary setback, tied up with an apartment market that was "running out of steam." During the housing boom of the early sixties, influenced by the sudden increase in new family formations, new living quarters were heavily committed to rental space for the young.

Right now, the housing industry is in a dip, but the outlook is for a 3 per cent increase in contract awards, with apartments moving ahead in the early part of next year. One and two-family

CONSTRUCTION YEAR 1965 . . . LOOKS LIKE ANOTHER RECORD

home starts are not expected to increase much in number, but the dollar value of each home built will be on the rise.

Adding to the strength of the 1965 housing demand will be the pressures of replacement need brought by urban renewal. This significant element in the national construction picture—a relative newcomer—involves construction of all kinds. Born in 1949's Housing Act, which provided the first Federal dollar stimulus for urban renewal, a multitude of programs are underway in over 770 U. S cities, with billions of dollars involved.

To the end of 1963, the Federal Government's outlay had been $1.3 billion, and private investment close to $6 billion, according to Urban Renewal Commissioner William L. Slayton.

This year, the stream of funds for revitalizing decaying cities will continue. In Philadelphia, Pa., the most ambitious project of all will pump millions into local construction. When the city is through with current projects, more than $2 billion will have been spent. In the planning stage right now is a $200 million rail terminal, on the opposite side of city hall from a just-completed $120 million hub of shops, hotels, restaurants, transportation terminals and offices.

In Boston, $180 million worth of renewal is scheduled. In San Francisco, an outlay of $816 million is in the works. In other cities—Washington, D. C., Boston, Hartford, Cleveland, St. Louis and many others—the Federal stimulus is paying off big.

Not only does urban renewal provide a construction boom of its own. The arrival of revitalized downtown structures where slums existed before has generated near-by private construction ventures. After Hartford, Conn., finished its own $35 million Constitution Plaza project, for example, a $12 million addition was built for a department store across the street, and other area buildings were modernized.

With general improvement in standards of living comes an expansion of leisure time, and the need for facilities catering to its use. In the coming year, social and recreational buildings contract awards are expected to climb by 4 per cent, with a total commitment of over half a billion dollars.

Riding the population explosion along with housing and recreational building, educational construction has an even better chance for growth next year, with a shift in emphasis toward college level facilities. Needed are college classrooms, laboratories, libraries and related structures—all more expensive to build than 4-wall classrooms thrown up in the 50's for the baby boom. Provided with an extra fillip by recent Federal aid programs, educational construction is forecast for a 5 per cent increase in contract dollar value in 1965, to a total of $3.8 billion.

Typical of the state educational programs is that of New York, where a current state college system enrollment

With gains forecast for almost all kinds of construction activity, market analysts anticipate 3.4 per cent growth over last year, with total contract awards near the $50 billion mark.

of 88,000 is expected to come close to doubling in 6 years. A total of $1 billion has been voted for college construction. In New York City alone, the seven state-aided colleges anticipate a 6-year increase in enrollment from 7,000 to 25,000!

By the end of this year, close to one-third of New York's billion dollar kitty will have been obligated, with some completed and some under construction, guaranteeing a year-long boom.

Construction to satisfy the needs of business and industry is expected to continue riding upward, at least through the first half of the new year. After that, Mr. Traendly says, "uncertainty begins." But his optimistic estimate is for a yearly gain of about 5 per cent in contracts for industrial facilities. Utilities construction will be up sharply, 20 per cent better than 1964.

Stores and other mercantile buildings are expected to continue their present rate of growth. 1965 contract awards for this category are expected to be up 3 per cent, with stores alone climbing by 5.

The total contract value for commercial buildings is forecast at $4.6 billion, and $3 billion for manufacturing.

Office construction is the one soft spot in the business category. Contract award projections for 1965 call for continued decline—at least in the first half of the year, with a possibility of an upturn in the second half.

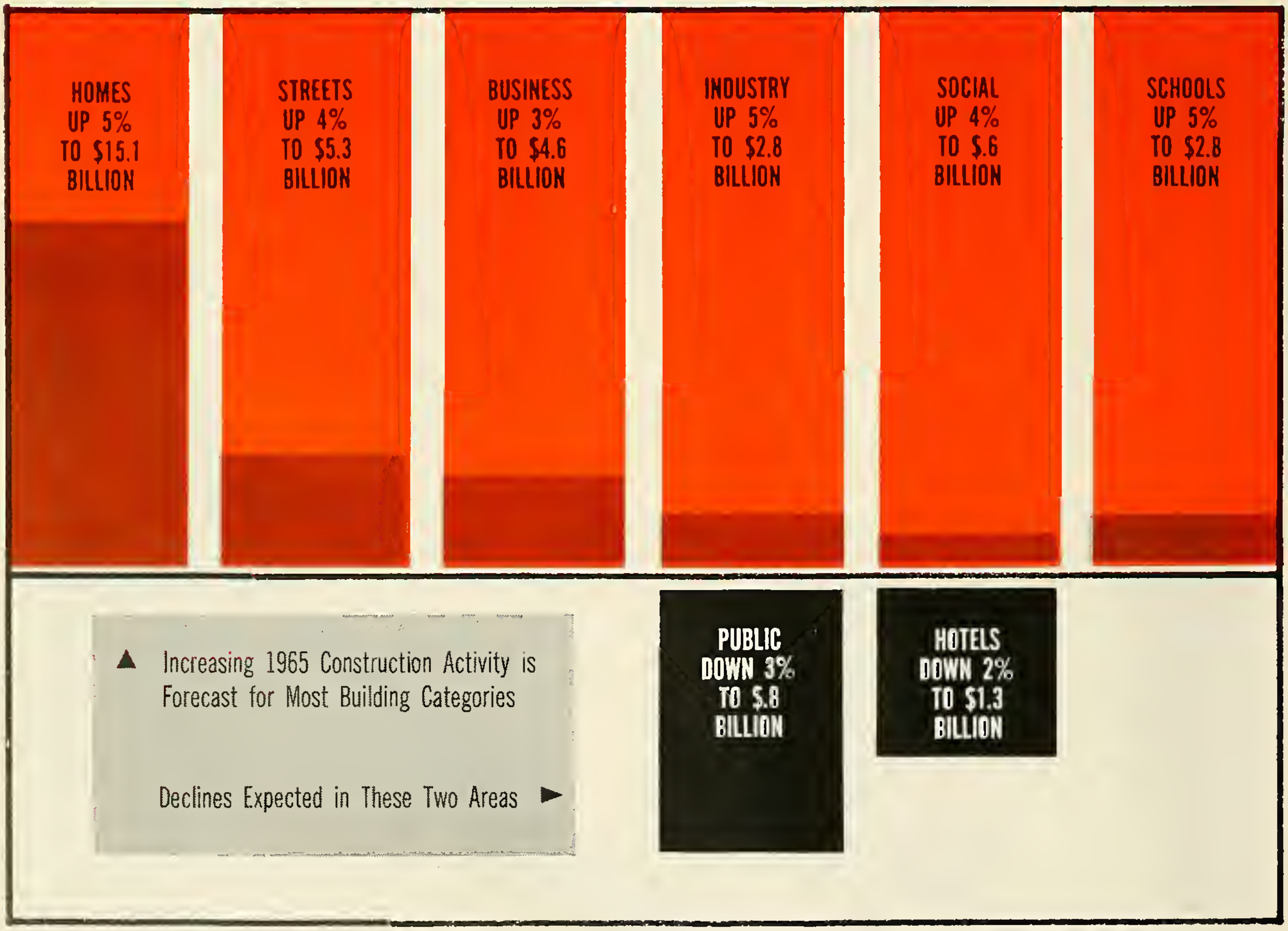
In Federal and state government construction, continued sharp increases for highways, sewer and water projects are expected to more than make up for weakness in other categories. Federal aid programs keep funds flowing for much-needed roads, and F. W. Dodge predicts a 3.5 per cent increase in street and highway contract awards for 1965, to about $5 billion.

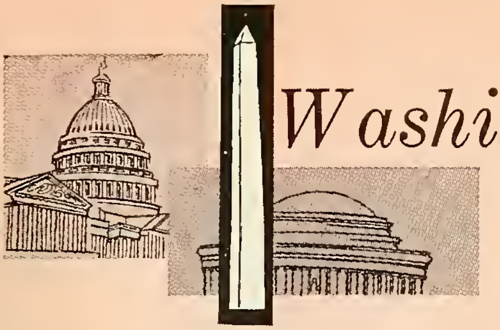
Public administration and office buildings will be down about 3 per cent, for a contract value of $800 million, compared with $825 million this year. Military construction will also decline in 1965.

Overall, 1965 looks rosy, with more work available for the construction trades than in 1964, although work in many local areas may not match the national rates of growth.

With President Johnson returned to the Presidency, bolstered by the most solidly Democratic Congress since 1936, the prospect of even greater Federal assistance to needed construction is almost a foregone conclusion. The 89th Congress will certainly move quickly, under Johnson's watchful eye, on anti-poverty programs which bogged down in the 88th Congress.

Overwhelming Congressional victory offers bright promise of more aid to depressed areas, increased public works projects, and anti-poverty programs. The results of some of these could be felt during 1965. They certainly will be in succeeding years.





Washington ROUNDUP

THE AFL-CIO BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPT. has urged the National Labor Relations Board to rule that building trades unions may peacefully picket "reserved gates" at building sites. Utilizing a decision made by the Supreme Court in a 1961 General Electric case, nonunion contractors would be prevented from engaging in "legal gamesmanship" and union workers would be permitted to picket "reserved" gates used by workers engaged in the employer's "normal operations." Some employers have been establishing "separate" gates for nonunion workers at building projects.

WELFARE AND PENSION PLAN INFORMATION AVAILABLE . . . Due to a growing demand for information about welfare and pension plans, the U. S. Department of Labor has issued a new listing of bulletins published to aid employers and employee organizations making preparations for new or changing employee benefit plans. Those interested in securing a list of these bulletins should contact the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

CONTROL OF MAIL-ORDER GUNS was not proposed in the Warren Commission's Report. Immediately after the President's assassination, much public attention was generated over how easily a person can get guns through the mail. Lee Harvey Oswald bought both the mail-order rifle and pistol (which killed patrolman J. D. Tippit) under the assumed name of A. Hidell. Following the assassination, letters poured into Washington demanding that traffic in guns be more strictly controlled. However, Sen. Thomas Dodd's (D-Conn.) mail-order-gun bill died in the Senate Commerce Committee, and the Warren Commission report took no stand on weapons control. Under the bill, the purchaser (Oswald) would have had to establish his true identity. Having a police record, it would have probably been illegal for him to purchase a gun.

ARREST OF VIETNAMESE LABOR LEADER 'shocks' U. S. Labor. Charges of treason were recently leveled against Tran Quoc Buu, head of the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions. Following the news of this event, George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, said that the American labor movement is "shocked", and has called on the governments of the U. S. and Vietnam for assurances that he will "be provided every opportunity to refute the allegations." Meany said: "It is incomprehensible that one who has devoted his life to the advancement of human freedom and social justice and who has suffered years of imprisonment and untold hardships for his devotion to the national independence of his country, democracy and free trade unionism could be guilty of treason."

THREE YEARS OF NO-RAIDING under the AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan (since January, 1962) have just been analyzed by Federation researchers, and they report that 322 disputes arose during the period, 190 were resolved by mediation, and 14 are still in mediation. In 101 cases the impartial umpire was called upon to rule, and he found violations in 73 of these cases. As a result of his findings, 32 appeals were taken to an Executive Council subcommittee. Of these, 28 were denied, one was withdrawn, and two were referred to the full council and one is in process of being referred to the council.

"FRINGES ARE IMPORTANT." The Secretary of Labor has proposed a 270-day transition period during which his office will move to include fringe benefits in determining prevailing wages that contractors on government jobs must pay. The Department will apply a 30 percent rule; if at least 30 percent of those employed on construction work in any area are paid the fringes, they will apply to everyone working on federal projects in that area.

A VERITABLE FOREST of trees—big and little—is making its way into the country's towns and cities as Americans' thoughts turn to the holidays ahead.

The old-fashioned **tannenbaum** (or as we know it: Christmas tree) introduced to the United States by homesick Hessian soldiers during the American Revolution, has become with Santa Claus an indispensable symbol of Christmas, the National Geographic Society tells us. Approximately 50 million Christmas trees will be sold in the United States during the 1964 season by commercial growers and suppliers. The tree industry has doubled in a dozen years to its present $100-million volume.

These millions of trees do not include those provided by small-scale growers who sell their trees locally, or the pioneer outdoorsmen who go out and chop down their own trees.

Though a Christmas tree can be almost any species, even a nontree, only 30 or so varieties are sold commercially.

Perennial favorites are Scotch pine and Douglas fir. Scotch pine, grown on plantations almost everywhere throughout the United States and Canada, account for 21 percent of the market. Douglas fir from the Northwestern States take up another 20 percent.

Other favorites are balsam fir, 15 percent; Norway or red pine, 10 percent; and Eastern red cedar, 7 percent.

"A Christmas tree is a bouquet brought into the home. Fragrance is most important and the tree should be kept just as one would keep cut flowers," says A. M. Sowder, the United States Agriculture Department's expert on Yule trees. He has this advice:

"When you buy the tree, make a new cut at the base. Stand the tree in water and sprinkle the foliage daily until you are ready to bring the tree into the house. Before trimming the tree, make another cut and put the tree in a base that will hold water. The tree will absorb one to two quarts daily for the first few days.

"Don't add anything to the water—no molasses, brown sugar, turpentine, aspirin, or anything else. Nothing helps. Just plain water."

An idea that seems to be taking hold more and more is decorating a live tree with its roots wrapped in burlap. Live trees can be planted outdoors after the holidays.

CENTER RIGHT: Artificial Yule trees have come into vogue in recent years. Here, two young ladies deck an aluminum-foil tree for the holiday season. An extra advantage of this tree is that it is fireproof.

FAR RIGHT: Some celebrants deck live trees with their roots wrapped in burlap—trees which can be planted outdoors after the holidays for lasting beauty.

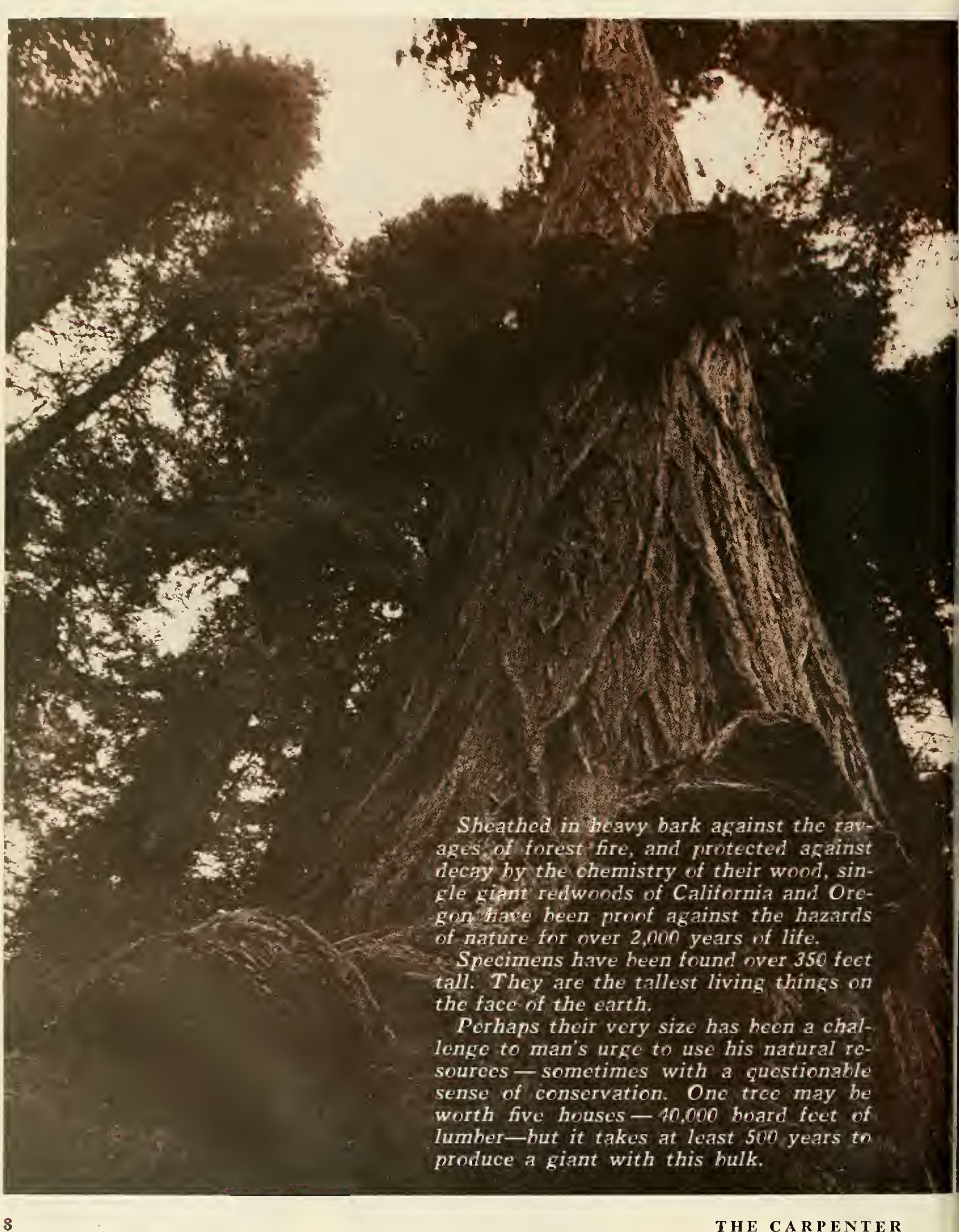
O Tannenbaum!

FRAGRANT EVERGREENS BRING CHRISTMAS SPIRIT INTO HOMES

CENTER RIGHT: Another Christmas tree construction material is glass fiber, shown here in white atop a table covered with presents.

FAR RIGHT: One of the big and famous Christmas trees is the annual tree at Rockefeller Center in New York City. Covered with lights and decorations, it takes six levels of scaffolding to decorate.

FOREST KINGS



Sheathed in heavy bark against the ravages of forest fire, and protected against decay by the chemistry of their wood, single giant redwoods of California and Oregon have been proof against the hazards of nature for over 2,000 years of life.

Specimens have been found over 350 feet tall. They are the tallest living things on the face of the earth.

Perhaps their very size has been a challenge to man's urge to use his natural resources — sometimes with a questionable sense of conservation. One tree may be worth five houses — 40,000 board feet of lumber—but it takes at least 500 years to produce a giant with this bulk.

350 foot redwoods, 2000 years old, serve man's needs today

PRESERVATION of the redwood forests has naturalists concerned. Since the first redwood loggers took out the stands immediately adjacent to the California coast—to build many of the pioneer towns around San Francisco and in Northern California in the 1800's—loggers have driven deeply inland and cut over all but 15 per cent of the forests of the coast redwoods. The shorter but more massive redwoods found in the High Sierras have partly escaped the logger's saw, because of their inaccessibility, the less desirable characteristics of their wood and establishment of national parks.

The lush, cool, resilient forest floor from which the giant redwoods thrust upward above all other trees nourishes a dense animal and vegetable population.

In the Rockefeller Forest, pedestrian walkways wind through some of the 50,000 virgin acres of redwood forest which are public property. Another 250,000 acres belong to lumber firms.

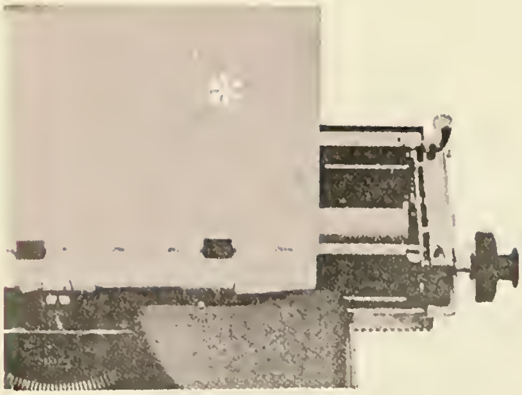
Photographs by
Gordon N. Converse,
Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Paul A. Zahl, National Geographic Society naturalist, is not optimistic about the redwood's future. "At the current rate of logging," he wrote in an article published in the July, 1964 issue of the National Geographic magazine, "all the available virgin growth may be cut in half a century from now." That's just one two-hundredth of a generation for the most venerable redwoods.

However, the days of irresponsible, reckless logging are over. Everyone recognizes the importance of preserving the natural resource for future generations, to continue to provide an important prop for the prosperity of California and the nation. Logging

(Continued on page 29)

Countless thousands of board feet of strong, straight-grained, lustrous redwood wait for the sawmill's blade.



EDITORIALS

Hatred in Our Society

Only one year ago, President Kennedy was assassinated. The work that he performed and initiated during his life as President will have its eternal mark on American history.

His death was an overwhelming shock to people the world over. However, what was even more terrible was the underlying cause of the tragedy.

America and the world awaited the answer as to why anyone would kill this man. The answer was a great surprise to some but a recognizable fact to others—unreasoning, undefinable hatred.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council on the day following the interment of President Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery, made this statement:

"One fact is clear (concerning the assassination). No matter the identity or motive of the man who held the gun, hatred pulled the trigger.

"Hatred—blind, bitter, savage hatred—is on the rise in America. There is the hatred of which Birmingham has become the symbol. There is the hatred exemplified by the John Birch Society and the followers of General Walker. There is the hatred of the fanatical Communists. There is no choice among them, for hatred in any form is evil.

"Hatred often seeks to masquerade as a strongly held belief. But the difference is fundamental. Hatred denies the right of others to hold contrary beliefs; indeed, hatred seeks to destroy other beliefs and those who profess them.

"Hatred is a clear and present threat to American society, for hatred is the antithesis of democracy. Hatred murders reason as well as men; and without reason no free society can survive.

"Let us pray that the tragedy which hatred has visited upon our land will awaken the people to this peril of their own making, and touch the hearts of those whom hatred has corrupted."

One year later, America is still seeing the result of hate in our society.

The Ku Klux Klan, the American Nazi Party, the John Birch Society and the Black Muslims were formed on foundations of prejudice. All of these groups would like to radically change our present form of government. With people who think and live hate, it is difficult to understand why they wish to remain in America.

- The Ku Klux Klan would prefer to live in an all-white society.
- The Black Muslims would prefer to live in an all-black society.
- The American Nazi Party wants the fascist state.
- The John Birch Society chooses some kind of an abstract utopia.

There are other groups that are not compatible with the American way of life. We must guard against their propaganda and ideologies. The guarantee of a free, democratic America depends on your knowledge and awareness.

As one writer warned, "Malice can always find a mark to shoot at, and a pretense to fire."

Ballot Gobbledegook

Millions of voters were again perplexed, November 3, by those legally worded, interminable paragraphs on constitutional amendments, municipal bond issues, and similar governmental issues, which appeared on many ballots.

Lack of clarity in these paragraphs indicates no lack of importance. Quite the contrary. As urban sprawl becomes more firmly entrenched in our social system governmental jurisdictions overlap more intricately. As the magnitude of govermental problems increases, each amendment or bond issue becomes more significant. Whether you vote "for" or "against" may well have a direct, personal effect upon you and your family.

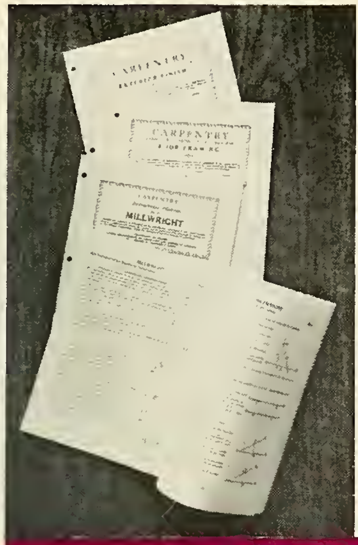
The culprit of confusion is legalistic language, cherished by those who write, enforce and adjudicate the law. No one who is unschooled in law can be expected to understand public issues presented to them in such wordage.

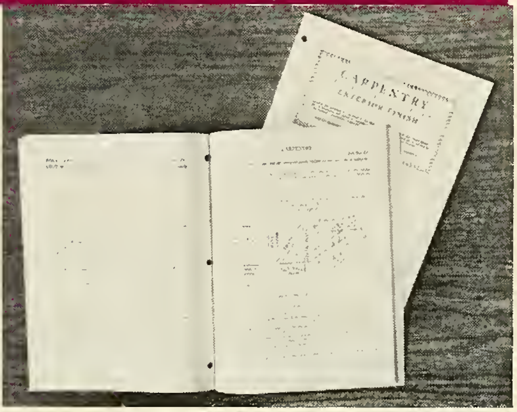
Whatever information the electorate may receive on the pending propositions in advance of the election is invariably highly colored either pro or con by those who originate such information. As a result many of the electorate are completely bewildered and confused. For many the only answer is to leave the questions blank, contributing to the likelihood that fanatical minority may decide a given question against the best interests of the majority.

The average, intelligent citizen should have an opportunity to judge these issues on their merit. He should clearly understand the issue involved. A few farsighted states have begun to put these issues squarely before the voter in simple, plain English. For the preservation of our system of government, it is essential that every state act immediately to do the same.

Were you befuddled November 3? While it's still fresh in your mind, write your state legislators or local and county councils. Urge upon them a change to straightforward language. If enough people express themselves, it will happen. That's what November 3 was all about.

Local Apprenticeship Programs Need Your Support





The United Brotherhood has prepared a wealth of material for use by local apprenticeship committees. Above and to the right are some of the basic manuals.

Materials Available for Apprentice Training

Local unions and district councils will be urged to take action next year in establishing appropriate apprenticeship programs. First General Vice President Finlay C. Allen, in charge of apprenticeship training programs, has stated that he would like to call the attention of all local unions to the fact that the International has a great deal of material available which can be of great value in conducting an apprenticeship training program.

The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training of the Department of Labor also has much material available. The Bureau has recently announced, that in order to comply with the "Nondiscrimination in Apprenticeship and Training" directive recently issued by Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, the Brotherhood National Apprenticeship and Training Committee and the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee have prepared suggested materials for use by Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committees. These are:

1. National Standards of Apprenticeship and Training for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
2. A manual of information and suggestions for Joint Apprenticeship Committees
3. Qualifying test for Apprentice Applicants
4. Apprenticeship applications
5. Apprenticeship agreements
6. Quarterly or yearly Report Cards
7. Uniform record keeping form

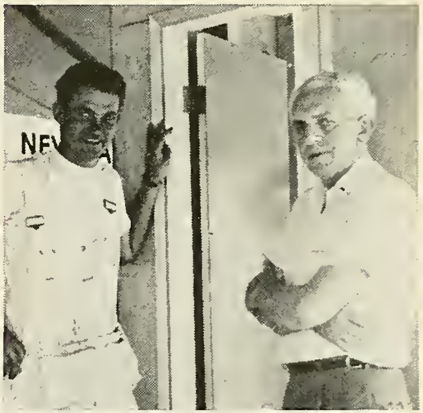
All Apprenticeship and/or Training Committees are encouraged to use the new materials in order that they will be in compliance with all provisions of the nondiscrimination directive.

With the exception of the National Standards, which is being printed by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, all other material is now available through the office of the General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001.

There is no cost for any of the above material except the qualifying test, which is priced at 15c per copy.

Apprentices in Action

Robert Arneson, winner of the Nevada Statewide Carpenter's Apprenticeship Contest, demonstrates his skill during meet. From L.U. 971, Bob represented Nevada in the Carpenters and Cabinet Makers' Western States Contest in Phoenix.



Anthony Ward, Second Place Winner in Nevada State Wide Apprenticeship Contests, at left, talks with Judge Coordinator Leo Gable during the Contest.

Top apprentice in the New Mexico State Apprenticeship contest, O. B. Coffee, L.U. 671, shows his winning style.

Arizona Win for L.U. 1089 Apprentice

Kenneth M. Dennison, Apprentice from L.U. 1089, Phoenix, won the Arizona state carpenter's apprenticeship contest, sponsored by the Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee. Beating four other area apprenticeship representatives, Dennison was presented with a $150 cash award at a dinner held in the Adams Hotel, Phoenix. At the earlier Central Arizona apprentice contest, under the auspices of the Central Arizona Joint Apprenticeship Committee, Dennison shared honors with Marvin D. Janne, L.U. 1216. Both were awarded $50 for demonstrating outstanding technique in a field of 11 competitors, and offered a chance to compete in the statewide contest.

Kenneth Dennison, at right, receives congratulations from L.U. 1089 Business Representative Robert Knox.

Kenneth M. Dennison, L.U. 1089 apprentice, receives congratulations at the statewide contest level from Leo Gable, right, General Representative of the Brotherhood and member of the National JAC. At left is Ed. Wasielewski, chairman of the Arizona Carpenter's Apprenticeship Committee and member of National JAC.

Arizona Central Area apprenticeship contest winner Marvin D. James, left, is congratulated by Mel Stewart, business representative of Marvin's L.U. 1216.

John O'Connell Was California Winner

Competing with apprentices from the rest of California, Apprentice John O'Connell, L.U. 848, San Bruno, received top honors. The competition was held in Broadway Manor, San Francisco. Shown above with John, second from right, are Chuck Sanford, director of the Eleven Southern Counties Apprenticeship Fund; William P. Kelly, Consultant for Four Bay Counties Apprenticeship and Training Fund; Charles Young, L.U. 848 Business Representative, and Leo Gable, International representative, UBC&J of A.

SUPPORT APPRENTICE TRAINING FOR CRAFT SKILLS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

What Are Your Thoughts on Advanced Training?

The General Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are aware of the impact that today's development of new materials and techniques of installation and application is having upon the members of our Brotherhood.

At the same time, we are facing in the years ahead a real problem in this area for the increasing technological changes will create a tremendous demand for new skills if we are to maintain our work and improve the economic standards of our trade.

In view of these challenges that face us now and will increase in intensity in the future, it is proposed that a section of **The Carpenter** be used as a "Home Study Course" for the purpose of assisting the members of our organization in those segments of our trade in which they feel a need.

The success of the proposed "Home Study Course" will depend upon the interest shown by members. To assist us in determining what should be covered by such a course, please fill out the card printed below. List the subjects in which you are interested in the order of your preference by marking 1, 2, 3, etc. Return the card to the General Office as soon as possible.

To: Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20001

Subjects:

Mathematics ______
Blueprint Reading ______
Layout ______
Estimating ______
Other (Please specify.) ______

No signature required.

Canadian Section

Carpenter Heads B. C. Federation

The recent convention of the British Columbia Federation of Labour elected E. T. Staley, 47, an international representative of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as its President for the 1964-5 term of office. Mr. Staley had been a vice-president of the Federation for the past two years. Before that he served a two-year term on the Federation's Executive Council.

The new B.C. Federation president was born in Ontario where he served as an apprentice carpenter before joining the army in World War II.

E. T. Staley

At present he lives in Victoria, B.C., where he is active in union affairs as vice-president of the Victoria Labour Council. He is a past president of the Council's Credit Union. For eight years he was financial secretary of Victoria Local 1598, UBCJ of A, and executive secretary of the B.C. Provincial Council of Carpenters from 1951 to 1962.

Mr. Staley helped plan Victoria's new union centre and is president of the co-operative that owns the building.

Married, he is a golfer, bridge fan and enjoys recordings of classical music.

The B.C. Federation is one of the most active in Canada, the third largest in membership and the second largest in income, staff and expenditures.

"Good Housing For Canadians"

The latest survey of the housing situation in Canada called "Good Housing for Canadians" has projected the needs of this country from now until 1980.

To accomplish the goal of good housing for all Canadians 15 years from now, a building program of about four million dwellings will be required. Of this number, three million would be new construction and one million due to conversions and rehabilitation.

The survey prepared by James Murray, professor at the University of Toronto's School of Architecture, says that Canada's construction industry is quite capable of meeting this target if it is set to the task.

Of the total target of four million, one home in four should be designed and made available for low income and ill-housed families, both young and old. The elderly are given special mention as requiring from 35% to 40% of the one million low-rental homes. It points out that at least 40% of our senior citizens are badly housed.

While paying tribute to Canada's housing in general as being of reasonable quality and "one of the world's finest housing stocks," the report says that still too many families and individuals were living in sub-standard conditions. These include 570,000 younger families and 180,000 elderly families in the low income group. Another 170,000 elderly householders and individuals are also living in dilapidated and overcrowded circumstances.

Prof. Murray's study advocates a broad program of assisted moderate income housing using low interest long-term amortization loans and modern building techniques.

On top of this should be super-imposed a program of supplementary subsidies and social facilities for the extra large family, the sick, the poor and the scattered family or individual.

Striking a new note the report advises that housing for low income and elderly people should not be "institutionalized" and segregated from the rest of the community. If this line of thinking becomes accepted, the massive public housing project could become a thing of the past. Homes built for low income families and senior citizens will be part of the total housing picture, not isolated from it.

Government Seeks Uniform Pension Plan

At a meeting in Toronto in October, government pension experts agreed to set up an interprovincial committee to develop Canada-wide uniformity in portable private pension plans. Private employer pension systems have been operating virtually without control since the Government bowed out in 1958 due to constitutional problems. As a result, employers can make pension promises without regard to their capacity or ability to meet the pension obligations. Goal of the new committee is to present a model draft bill for consideration by Jan. 1, 1966.

CARPENTER GEOMETRY
Revisited

After Brother John Geiger's solution to an age-old geometrical brain-twister was published in the August Carpenter, Page 31, a flood of mail from our readers poured in to congratulate, seek assistance, and chide him for crossing the line of scientific discipline.

California carpenter John Geiger, whose method for trisecting an angle was described in the August issue of The Carpenter, has stirred up a storm of controversy. Among other things, the mail he received proves that The Carpenter is *read*, by teachers and astute high school and college students as well as members of the Brotherhood.

Most of the letters give Geiger credit for good intentions, but find fault with his solution to the geometry problem on two grounds:

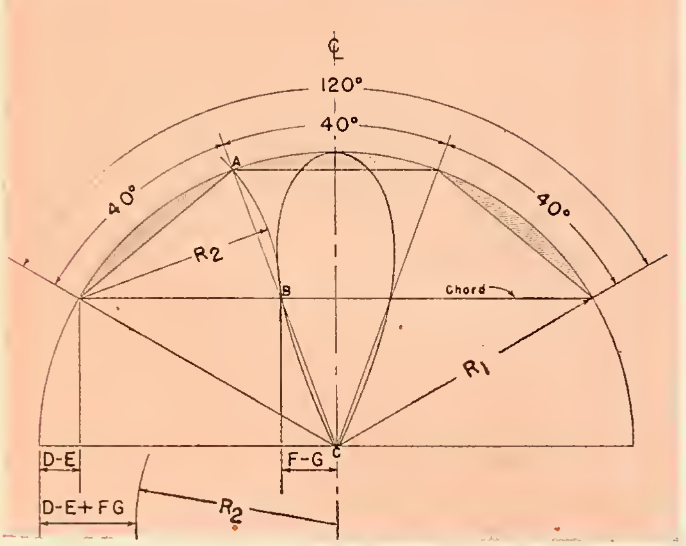
1. His solutions were worked out with the assistance of measuring instruments. (The rules of geometry demand that a solution must be worked out with straight edge and compass only and that the solution can be proved by well-established axioms.)
2. His solutions are not exact.

To formally check out the problems, some expert advice was solicited from a Washington specialist in remedial mathematics, Mrs. Ann Davis. She agrees with the mail—that Mr. Geiger stretched the rules of geometry by using measuring tools, and that he started with the *line*, instead of the angle, which doesn't seem to be cricket.

The lack of accuracy shows up most at large angles. A look at constructions sent in by Carpenter readers clearly shows the difference in the angles constructed according to Mr. Geiger's original solution.

In response to the mail, Mr. Geiger checked out his original method and was himself unhappy with the large-angle inaccuracies. Putting pencil to paper once more, he came up with a new method, which he reports checks out very well with angles up to 180 degrees.

TRISECTING THE ARC AND ANGLE



The leaf-shaped plotted curve fixes position B on the chord line of the arc. Verticals from point B, and the end of the arc, establish distances DE and FG. Subtracting these from the distance from C to the point where the arc cuts the base line gives distance R2, which trisects the arc and the angle.

As with previous solutions, of course, the method requires measuring tools, but Mr. Geiger has some eminent historical company in this approach. Long ago, brilliant mathematicians concluded that a purely geometrical proof was impossible, and attacked it with caliper and rule. Pascal, the French mathematical whiz of the 15th century, for example, is supposed to have invented a special device to trisect an angle, and right now, according to Mrs. Davis, there are angle-trisectors patterned on Pascal's device available at the corner geometry tool shop. Archimedes, too, solved the problem with measuring instruments, way back in the 3rd century B.C.

But purely geometrical solutions to the triangle trisecting teaser, squaring the circle, and doubling the cube will never be found, Mrs. Davis says, because the science of geometry refuses to fit hand-in-glove with our arbitrary system of arithmetic. Using decimal arithmetic—our counting system, based on nine numbers and zero—it's impossible to get a precise value for geometrical relationship. For proof, all you need to do is look at the unending pages of trigonometric function tables that serve the engineer or the struggling student. You can get them in 4 decimal place models, 5 place models—any length of decimal places you could ever use practically, and still not be at the end of the places.

Take pi, for example. The symbol for the relationship of the diameter of a circle to its circumference. In Greek letters, we know it exactly—one circumference equals pi diameters. Unfortunately, this doesn't do much for us in inches. However, with mathematics—not geometry—we can get pretty close to pinning it down.

The same Archimedes who puzzled over the triangle trisect tickler came up with a pi worth 3.14 decimal arithmetic numbers. The Egyptian sage Ptolemy tacked on a few more decimal places in 150 AD, and called it 3.1416. By the middle of the 1800's, fascinated mathematical drones had worked lifetimes away—literally—to come up with 200 numbers after the decimal point, and still there was no final zero.

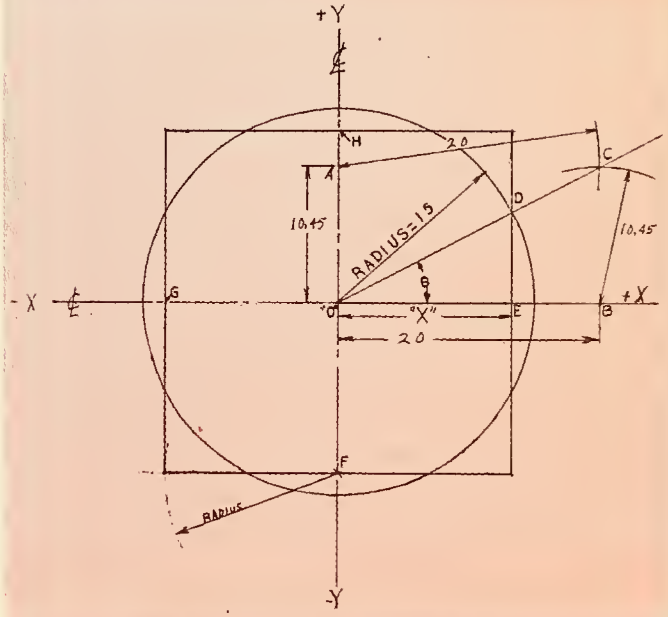
It soon became obvious that there was no exact decimal value for pi. More recently, the Army's ENIAC computer agreed. It spit out 2,035 decimal places of calculations for the value of pi, and failed to find the final zero.

All of which brings us back to Carpenter John Geiger and a second of his mathematical-geometrical solutions—squaring the circle. This is all tied up with the value of pi, too. Since the last article, he has shed some more light on the method he uses to untie the "Gordian Knot of Mathematics," as it has become known. The goal is to be able to construct a square with an area equal to a given circle, or vice versa. Once again, the experts agree, it's geometrically impossible.

With the assistance of mathematics—or measures—however, an answer accurate enough for practical purposes is apparently within reach. Mr. Geiger says his solution is "more accurate mathematically than it is possible to construct."

It's not exact, but may be of real practical value to some people. Despite the criticism of the experts, who must insist on playing by what seem to be arbitrary rules of science, Mr. Geiger has provided some convenient, workable advice for others who have been mentally convulsed by some of the geometrical Gordian Knots of the ages.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE



Two fixed values, 20 and 10.45 (inches, or centimeters, or whatever is handy) establish points A,B, and C on pre-drawn X-Y coordinates. A circle of convenient radius is constructed around point O. A perpendicular from D (where the circle cuts line O-C) establishes new distance O-E, which is set on the compass, and marked off at H, G and F. Successive perpendiculars are constructed through these points to give you a squared circle.

THE MAIL VERDICT:

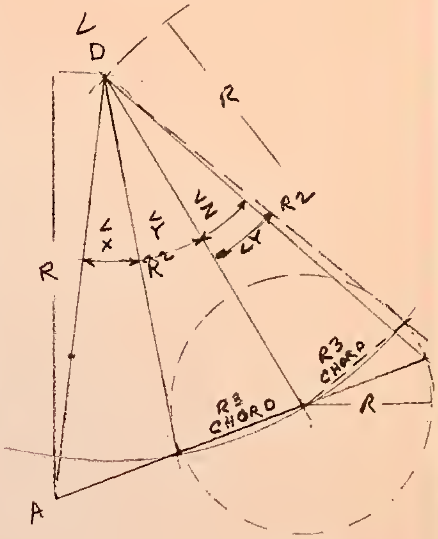
guilty of bending the rules.

The response to the August, 1964 Carpenter came in all shapes and sizes, many of them with drawings from sharp-minded readers who spotted problems with Mr. Geiger's early solution to trisecting the triangle. A few readers even came up with their own solutions.

One authoritative letter, from the mathematics chairman of the Sioux City Public Schools, Sioux City, Nebraska, points out: *"For years I have been teaching my geometry classes that trisecting an angle purely by geometric means (compasses and a straightedge—not ruler) is impossible. . . . "Many high school students feel, as Mr. Geiger does, that they have found the solution to trisecting a line. It simply does not work. If you will measure the diagram, you will see something is very wrong."*

J. C. Johansen

A member of the Brotherhood from Las Vegas, Nevada, also had a pair of sharp eyes. He wrote: *"I hate to throw cold water on someone's life-long achievement, but Mr. J. H. Geiger's theory of trisecting an angle does not hold up to the facts. There is a geometrical axiom that all arcs of equal angles with equal radius are equal. Therefore, the chords of equal arcs are equal, etc. Evidently Mr. Geiger is not aware of or is ignoring this fact. On the attached page I have drawn, geometrically, the above axiom over Mr. Geiger's example, and the error in his theory is obvious."*



Fred M. Reguli
Local 1780

Another Brother writes: *"Brother George Geiger states that if you can trisect a line you can*

(Continued on page 16)

22% of Home Construction Dollar Goes Into On-Site Wages, Survey Shows

Department of Labor Study Shows Almost Half of Cost Consists of Materials, Supplies, and Overhead

The U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released a series of reports on labor requirements for various types of construction. The current report covers the dollar and hourly breakdown of labor requirements for private, non-farm, new, one-family homes.

The study was based on a survey of 101 private, one-family homes built in 1962 in scattered areas of the country. The average home used in the survey was a detached, one-story, wood-frame structure with three bedrooms, at least one and a half baths, dry-wall interior, warm-air heat, and a garage or a carport. The average construction price was $14,585, and the average construction time was 15 weeks.

It was found that for each $1,000 spent in construction of the typical home, 72 hours of on-site and 12 hours of off-site construction employment was produced. This indicates that only 22% of the construction dollar goes into on-site wages.

In addition to this, it was found that 48% of the construction dollar went into the purchase of materials, supplies and equipment.

Overhead costs, such as administrative off-site salaries, expenses for sales and central-office and yard operations and profit accounted for the remaining 30% of the construction dollar.

The Bureau indicated that this type of construction produces less employment, for the money involved, than the other types of construction previously studied (public housing, civil works, highways, schools, federal office buildings and hospitals).

The 'Typical' Homes

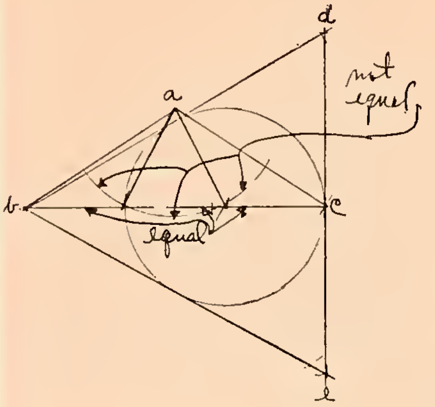
The Bureau said that $24 billion was spent in 1962 on construction of the "typical" homes used in the survey. This created continuous employment for some 1.5 million workers—575,000 at the site and 925,000 elsewhere producing the materials and services needed to build and sell the homes. Workers in the skilled trades accounted for 73% of the total on-site man-hours. Carpenters, painters, bricklayers and plumbers were the predominant crafts, *in that order*, accounting for 75% of all the skilled man-hours.

It was found, with regards to the materials used in home-building, that lumber and lumber products accounted for 18% of the construction price, stone, clay and glass products for 11.5%, metal products for 5.3%, plumbing products for 2.6%, heating and ventilating equipment for 1.9% and electrical equipment, fixtures and wire for 1.6%.

THE MAIL VERDICT

(Continued from page 15)

trisect an angle. I challenge this statement. You will see by the enclosed drawing that the line appears to be trisected but the angle is not.



Jesse Hoyt
Altoona, Pa.

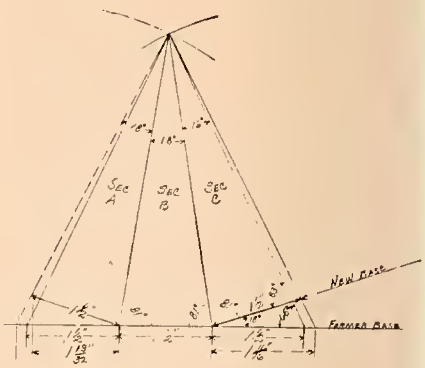
Brother W. H. Blum, of Wenatchee, Washington, notes:

"I became interested in this problem some years ago when my son came home with a geometry book. After some study, I find the angle is unequally trisected."

W. H. (Wallie) Blum
Local 2205

And a reader in Portland, Oregon, went a step further, to come up with his own solution. He says:

"I find no fault with his (Mr. Geiger's) bisecting a straight line, which he did successfully, but he has not trisected the isosceles triangle. . . . You will note that in his drawings Sec. B is 18 degrees at the apex of the triangle and that Secs. A and C are only 16 degrees at the apex. You will note, also, that in order for me to achieve the making all three sections with equal angles at both apex and base I had to disregard his straight line, and give Secs. A and C each a separate base from that of Sec. B."



R. L. Dodd

But despite the warnings of educators like Mr. Johansen, students will probably always refuse to accept the rules, and attempt their own solutions. A reader of THE CARPENTER, a student at St. Mary's Academy in Prairie View, Illinois, wrote to say:

"Last year as a geometry student, sophomore year, I used the trisection of an angle as my special project. When I saw your drawing, I decided to find the proof for it. That was three weeks ago—I'm still trying. Now I'm wondering if you would help me out a bit."

Cecilia Meyer
Prairie View, Ill.

How to

STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS

Compare Rates and Coverage on Property Insurance

By Sidney Margolius
Consumer Expert for The Carpenter

RECENTLY a family bought a house and arranged for property insurance from the company that had provided the mortgage. Later the family discovered it could buy the same insurance from another large company for 35 per cent less. But with one pretext or another the mortgage company refused to accept the other firm's insurance. Finally it did agree to accept a policy from a third company that gave at least a discount of 10 per cent from standard rates.

Many homeowners are in this position. They took out fire or other property insurance through a mortgage lender or real-estate dealer without comparing rates. Sometimes they even bought insurance this way in the mistaken belief that they had to do so to get the mortgage. And because insurance payments often are lumped in with mortgage and tax payments, in a single monthly payment, families sometimes may not realize the full cost. Thus, many families pay more than necessary, and also tend to underinsure their homes or leave large gaps in their insurance protection.

Today a trend to keener competition among insurance companies and the development of more comprehensive policies have provided increased opportunities to reduce this expense or get more complete coverage at little or even no more cost.

There are three major ways to save on property insurance. For one, many mutual companies and other rate-deviating insurors offer rebates or discounts. Another important saving is provided by the "homeowner" policies now available in most states.

There are several kinds of homeowner policies, but they usually combine a number of different types of coverage, formerly provided by separate policies, into one policy. Basically, fire, windstorm and other "extended coverage" is combined with burglary insurance and comprehensive personal liability insurance.

The liability insurance is very important but often neglected by homeowners. Liability insurance covers you against a damage suit by a visitor accidentally injured on your premises or by your family even while away from home.

By combining these several kinds of insurances into one policy, the homeowner's policy provides broader protection at less cost than if you bought these policies separately.

A number of insurance companies now also offer a "tenant's policy", similar to the homeowner policy but without the insurance on the dwelling itself.

There are several types of homeowner policies, called "A", "B" or "C", or as they are called in some states and by some companies, "1", "2", or "3". In the "Homeowner's A" policy, usually the contents of your home are insured at 40 per cent of the insurance on the house itself. For example, if you carry $14,000 of insurance on your house, the content's automatically are insured for $5,600. The insurance covering "off-the-premises" losses is set at 5 per cent; or, in this example, $700. The comprehensive personal liability insurance is set at $10,000 for damages arising from lawsuits because of injuries, and $250 for medical payments. Other coverages similarly are set at percentages of the insurance on the house. However, if you feel you need more insurance against some risks, you usually can add a rider increasing those coverages.

Some mortgage lenders may require that you take out the "B" version of the homeowner's policy, which gives protection against additional hazards at a higher cost. The "C" version covers practically all risks but is very expensive and sometimes hard to get.

But while a lender can require you to have a "B" policy, keep in mind that he can't tell you where to buy it.

The third important way to save is to take the largest "deductible" provision you feel safe with, and that your state laws permit. For example, various companies may permit you to buy a homeowner's policy in which you pay the first $50 or $100 of damage, or even the first $250. In such policies, you would have to give up minor claims as for a cigarette burn on a rug. But you protect yourself against the real risks that you could not insure yourself, which is the only valid reason for insurance, and the savings are considerable.

Most homeowner policies are bought for a three-year term. However, some companies now also offer a "continuous" policy which is automatically renewed every year. This sometimes is less expensive than the three-year policy. But do not confuse the continuous policy with one-year policies which require the issuance of a new policy every year, the costliest way to buy property insurance.

Be careful about changing to another company before the end of your policy term. If you cancel, you don't get back a full rebate for the unexpired term, but only a "short-rate" rebate.

While property values have risen in recent years, some homeowners may not have increased their insurance in proportion. A safe yardstick is to keep your home insured for at least 80 per cent of its replacement value (not including the land).

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Social Security Questions & Answers

Here are some typical Social Security questions asked by covered workers. These questions and answers are supplied as a public service by the Social Security Administration.

Q. My father died in 1960. He was drawing Social Security. My sister, who is 39 years of age and never married was dependent. She had a serious illness when a small child that left her with partial paralysis of the hands and a serious impediment of speech. She could never hold a job. The Social Security man in the rural neighborhood where she lives, refuses to give her help. Who should I go to next about this matter?

A. If your sister suffered a total and permanent disability before her 18th birthday, she can insist that her application be taken. Contact her nearest social security district office and insist on an application being taken so that an official determination can be had.

Q. I am unable now to run a drill press. I was born in January 1915. I was working when social security first came out. But since 1950 I worked 3 years at one job and almost 6 years at another. I am separated from my husband. Would I be entitled to any of his social security?

A. It appears that you have worked long enough to be fully insured and may file your application at age 62, subject to a 20 per cent reduction. Also, you would be eligible for benefits on your husband's record. However, you would not get both benefits but the larger of the two. Of course, as a wife, you would be eligible for a reduced amount based on one-half of your husband's amount.

Q. If a man retires at 65 years, his wife is 52 years old, and they have a 17-year-old son in high school, how long can the wife draw social security?

A. Until the month before the son reaches age 18. The wife can resume payments at age 62 at a reduced rate.

Q. I had neighbors that came from Germany about six years ago, only with the intention of working in the U.S.A. until they are 65. Then they plan to go back to Germany and retire on their social security. Can this be done? She is 56 and he is 58 years old.

A. If your friends work in the U.S.A. until they are 65, they may receive their benefits in West Germany but not East Germany. They will qualify to receive payments abroad under the provision that they have 40 quarters of coverage or have lived in the U. S. for 10 years.

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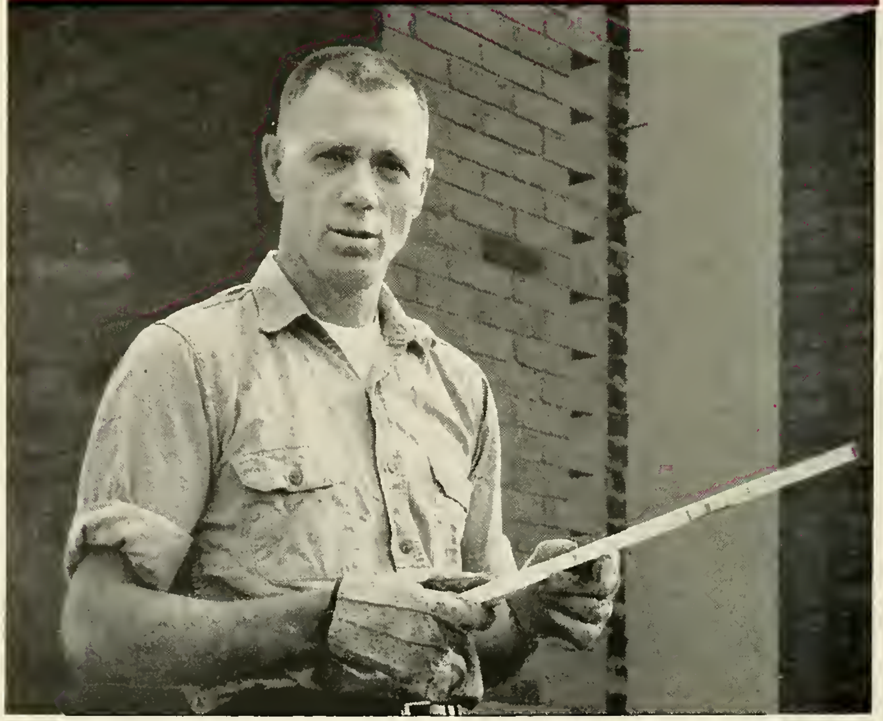

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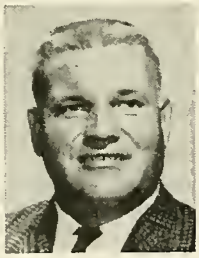
. . . those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

WORKMANSHIP AWARD—*Lawrence Flegert, a 17-year member of Local 1725, Daytona Beach, was recently honored by the Daytona Beach Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for outstanding workmanship on the office interior of a local automobile agency. There were many contestants in the competition and the work of Flegert was viewed by builders and architects from all over the State of Florida before the award was given.*



Lawrence Flegert of Daytona Beach

TWO STUDENTS HONORED—Nolberto M. Ortega and William W. Petz, carpentry students at Phoenix Union High School, were recognized by Local 1089, Phoenix, Arizona, as being outstanding members of their class. Upon passing qualifying tests for apprenticeship given by the Central Arizona Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Council, each were awarded free initiation into Local 1089 and free text books for their related instruction classes.

George Bender, center, President of Local 1089, Phoenix, Arizona, presenting free text books, to William W. Petz, right, and Nolberto M. Ortega, left.

TOP FISHERMAN—*Mr. M. L. McDonnell, of Local 642, Richmond City, Calif., right, is employed by the Bechtel Corporation. His job requires extensive travel all over the world. He was recently stationed in New Zealand, and, while there, caught this 641-pound black marlin, which won first prize for him in a fishing tourney.*

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William Sidell Assumes Duties As Second Gen'l Vice President

Following the retirement of John R. Stevenson as First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood, August 1, Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan was moved up to fill the vacancy left by Brother Stevenson.

Subsequently, General President M. A. Hutcheson, with the approval of the General Executive Board, appointed William Sidell, District Board Member from the Eighth District, to the Second General Vice Presidency. Brother Sidell assumed his new post on November 1.

Brother Sidell has held continuous membership in the Brotherhood for more than 25 years.

He was first elected to a union office when he was made a warden of Local 721, later rising to recording secretary, organizer, assistant business representative, business manager and, finally, president of the local.

In 1957 he was elected to the office of secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, representing 33 local unions and more than 45,000 members.

He has served as executive board member of the California State Council of Carpenters and as executive board member of the California State and Los Angeles County Building and Construction Trades Councils.

He has been a vice president of the California State Federation of Labor and secretary of the Southern California Conference of Carpenters, the negotiating body for 11 counties of Southern California.

He has been active in many civic organizations. He was a member of the California Governor's Advisory Commission on Housing Problems and a member of the Los Angeles Mayor's Labor-Management Committee.

He was one of the organizers of the Organized Labor Voters Registration Service, Inc., and was secretary-treasurer of that organization when it was making a strong effort to get out the labor vote in Southern California.

In 1962, at the 29th General Convention of the United Brotherhood in Washington, D. C., Brother Sidell was elected as General Executive Board Member for the Eighth District.

The new Second General Vice President was born in Chicago in 1915 and has been a resident of Los Angeles County since 1920. He followed the footsteps of his father when he became an apprentice in cabinet making and construction. He is married and has three children.

VICE PRESIDENT SIDELL

Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive Moves Toward Its Conclusion

The tally of contributions from United Brotherhood local unions in the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive has reached $122,500—an increase of slightly more than $14,000 over the previous report.

More is needed to reach the Brotherhood goal, but General Officers have expressed gratitude for the good response from most local unions.

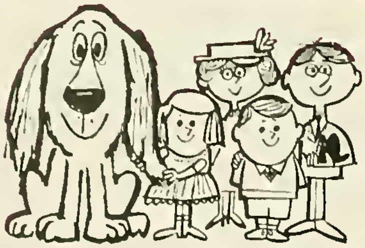
The AFL-CIO General Board has suggested a program of 2½c per month per member for 20 months. However, every affiliated organization is free to determine what means it wants to employ to raise funds for the drive. The monies may be "appropriated from union treasuries, collected through voluntary donations, or raised through some other means. The drive, of course, is strictly a voluntary one. However, it has the enthusiastic endorsement of all segments of the labor movement."

In making contributions all checks should be made out to the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund and should be mailed to General Secretary R. E. Livingston, 101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Many local unions have not yet contributed, and we urge them to do so at the earliest opportunity.

November Contributions, Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill. ......$	43.75
L.U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.	90.38
L.U. 94, Providence, R. I. ..	260.00
L.U. 121, Vineland, N. J. ..	87.50
L.U. 157, Boston, Mass.	100.00
L.U. 176, Newport, R. I. ...	10.00
L.U. 180, Vallejo, Calif. ...	22.27
L.U. 218, Boston, Mass. ...	401.00
L.U. 283, Augusta, Ga.	5.00
L.U. 488, New York, N. Y. .	100.00
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.	5.00
L.U. 900, Altoona, Pa.	1.68
L.U. 911, Kalispell, Mont. ..	26.50
L.U. 1083, Newcastle, N. B. .	14.00
L.U. 1143, LaCrosse, Wisc. .	150.00
L.U. 1184, Seattle, Wash. ..	10.00
L.U. 1217, Greencastle, Ind.	5.50
L.U. 1333, State College, Pa.	133.00
L.U. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.	825.50
L.U. 1945, Westport, Conn. .	38.00
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa. ..	20.00
L.U. 2365, Detroit, Mich. ..	5.50
Buffalo and Vicinity D. C., Buffalo, N. Y.	960.00
Total for November ......$	3,314.58
Previous contributions	105,000.00
United Brotherhood	14,185.42
Total to date	$122,500.00



Rigid Regimen for Home Study is Primary Step by Parents Helping Children to Avoid Major Problems Occurring in School Work

HOW TO HELP YOUR CHILD IN SCHOOL

IT happens in every family sooner or later—you find yourself sitting at Junior's desk helping with his homework.

What is the right way to go about it? Ask questions? Just keep him company? Read up on everything, so you can answer his questions?

Whatever minutes you spend on specific homework snags, you can help your child to be a winner from the very beginning by helping him to organize his home studies and instilling in him good work habits.

STUDY SPACE: However small your home may be, there has to be a secluded corner, "office space" for homework. It should be the same place every day.

STUDY HOURS: Studies should also be done at the same time every day. Not right after school—he needs to unwind. Not right before dinner—he'll drift constantly kitchenward. Choose a time when "exceptions" to the rule will be rare. Don't let a "must-see" TV show interfere. The National Education Association polled teachers on the subject, and 80 per cent of the teachers said TV interferes "seriously" with studies. Make radio and records taboo. Phone calls can be returned after the homework is done—and callers limited to a polite five minutes at the door.

EQUIPMENT: Some special equipment will add to the disciplined "office" atmosphere. A proper desk, a bulletin board for upcoming assignments, a bookshelf for reference books, dictionaries, help. A good student's encyclopedia is essential to any studying depth. Typed assignments often seem clearer, appeal to the teacher.

When he sits down to work, make sure he has all the equipment he needs—ruler, scrap paper, his books—within reach and well ordered. If he wanders or digs for things, continuity of thought and concentration go up in smoke.

LIGHTING: He should have a 100 watt bulb within a few feet of work. Gloom and strain kill alertness.

TIMING: Experiments recorded in Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia have shown that a one-hour period of concentration is the limit. For intensive studies, half an hour is best, followed by a short break. The experts say difficult subjects should be followed by easy ones, that if the student works intensely on math for half an hour and then plunges into science, efforts to assimilate the science information may wipe out much of the work he did on the math.

Unbeatable snags should be dropped and returned to. If he's still stuck second time round, then you can help him out.

Help him to keep up a steady pace. All night cramming sessions add very little to his real knowledge of a subject.

PARENTAL HELP: Children are "best" in subjects that interest them—and strong interest is the result of exposure, knowledge and satisfaction. You can help the child who is poor in English composition, for instance, by introducing him to a writer, the local reporter, showing him through a newspaper or magazine plant. Get him to write a "letter to the editor." Point him at his encyclopedia and with him look into every aspect of his "bad" subject. There will be fascinating sidelights on it, and the search can become as intriguing as a detective case. Don't let him quit when the going gets rough. Once he has felt the thrill of mastering a 'bad" subject, it may become his best for life.

Experiments in learning show that 15 to 30 minutes of intensive study is as much as most people can take. The experts say parents eager to help their children in school should instill good study habits, organize "office" space and set fixed hours for preparing homework.

This area—arousing his interest in a subject—is where parents can perhaps do the most for their children.

SPELLING: Most students habitually misspell less than 100 words. If your child can be taught to look up one word every day he will eliminate most of the errors that become bad spelling habits.

VOCABULARY: According to Dr. George H. Gallup, "The pupils in elementary and high school who read the most books get the highest grades." Word power counts heavily in all I.Q. tests. The average child acquires his vocabulary most easily when good books are readily available. One encyclopedia which is designed to help students, can be fascinating even to the pre-schooler, with its fairytale section and bright color plates. Show the way by turning to books for reference and knowledge can become almost second nature even in elementary school.

INCENTIVE: Children will work for rewards—a new bicycle, a radio, can be the carrot that lures your child to better grades. But the greatest reward of all is your approval and his own self-satisfaction. In your efforts to help your child in school, remember that when he is trained to do his best, even if it takes prodding on your part, he will not only be most successful, he will also be happiest in school and in his adult life.

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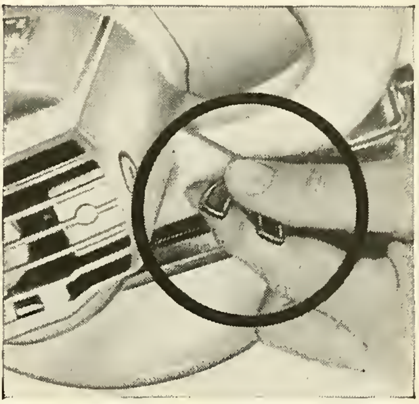

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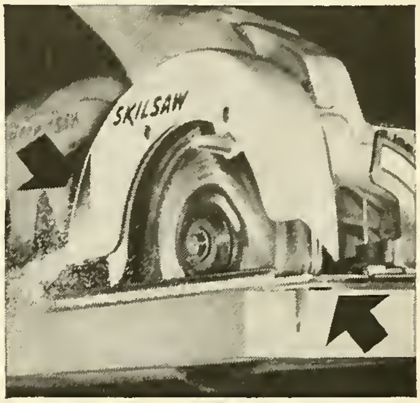
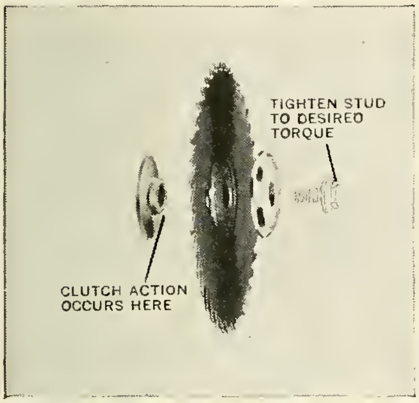


Exclusive sawdust ejection—Keeps line of cut clean. Directs sawdust downward.



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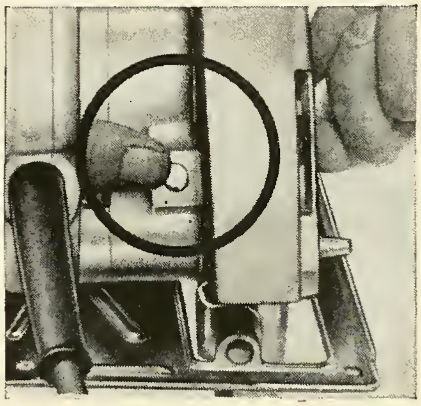

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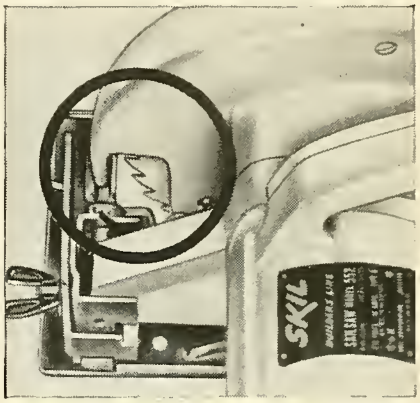

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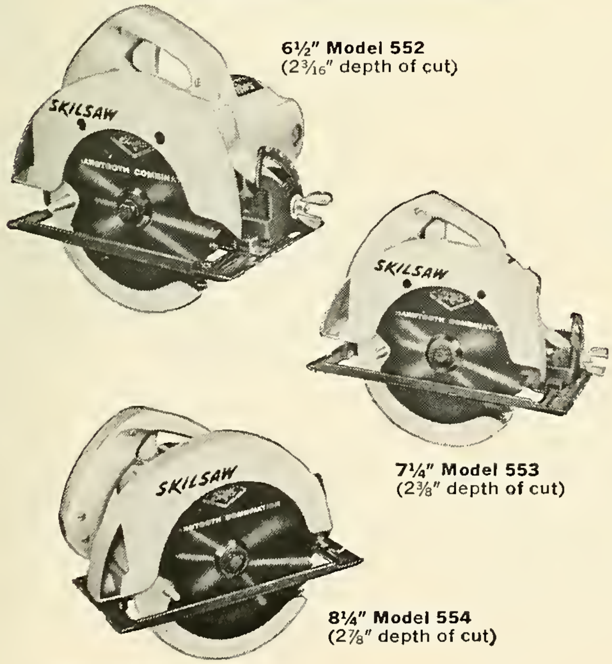

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

THE CAGY MULE DEER

Second only to the whitetail in point of distribution over these far flung acres is the big mule deer of the west. Larger than his coast cousin, the blacktail (average blacktail tips the scales from 150 to 200 pounds, while the mulie goes between 225 to 275) is longer of leg and sturdier.

The cagy mulie likes to survey the country side from a high, well secluded promontory. They like the open range country and open forests and rough rimrock terrain. They are well established in most states west of the Mississippi; in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Washington and Oregon, California, eastern British Columbia, northern Mexico and the Lower-California peninsula.

The large ears give it its name. Whether you stalk the muline or wait for him on secluded stand, you'll find him a worthy member of the big game fraternity.

Here's an illustration of a "beeg one" at high vantage point. He will probably see you before you see him. (Drawing: Harold Kramer Smith.)

TIMBER WOLF TECHNIQUE?

Froberg, L.U. 161, with prize buck

Miles Froberg, secretary of Local 161, Kenosha, Wisconsin, is an ardent hunt fan. Years ago, we're told, Miles hunted timber wolves in the upper peninsula country of Michigan. He never used trap or snare but employed a unique method that (he honestly claims) was successful. He describes it thusly: "First I procured a snowshoe hare. I secured the hare to a stump, fastening a razor blade to its upper parts. The timber wolf, when it attacked the carcass, would injure itself mortally on the razor blade and bleed to death."

Okeh Miles, I'll swallow that one—without the razor blade.

Miles, modest hunter that he is, says he missed the buck of his life last season, a moose of a deer that sported a 10-point rack, but did nail a good one the previous season. Here's a pic of Miles with his prize.

IDAHO HIGH COUNTRY

Maurice W. Homes, of Lenox, Massachusetts, business agent and president of Local 370, a member of that local for 40 years, recounts a hunting junket to the Idaho high country by his sons Robert and Marshall—the Meyer's Cove section of the Sawtooth Mountain range. Marshall killed a 650-pounder and Robert nailed one that tipped the scales at 560 pounds.

Here's a pic of Marshall holding the rack of the "beeg one" he downed.

Marshall Holmes with big elk taken in Idaho.

The larger rack rated 300 points and easily qualified for standing in national Boone and Crocket competition.

The boys said that killing the elk was easier than getting them out of the woods—all night job.

THE BADGERED BADGER

Biologists who managed our wildlife resources consider all circumstances before putting a "good guy" or "bad guy" tag on various species of non-game animals. Although some farmers may disagree, said biologists recommend the badger as—by and large—a "good guy."

Granted that this critter does cause some damage to fields and irrigation ditchs in agricultural areas; however, the score is heavily on the badger's credit side for it exercises an important control on the large grain and forage-eating rodents.

The badger is one of the few animals that makes its living by outdigging other earth moving mammals. Equipped with short, powerful legs and long claws, this low-slung carnivore will move earth much faster than the earth-living rodents on which it feeds. We've watched this burrowing powerhouse put on an incredible disappearing act, right before our eyes as he uses all four feet to dig himself out of sight in a few seconds.

The badger is really a "good guy"

Comparatively, not much is known about the badger's private life. A badger litter may vary from one to seven and they are not weaned until half grown. They do not hibernate in the true sense, although they may become drowsy in the winter months. It's fur is one of the most durable known.

TIEING UP LOOSE ENDS

Here's tieing up a few loose ends from that outdoor-loving membership:

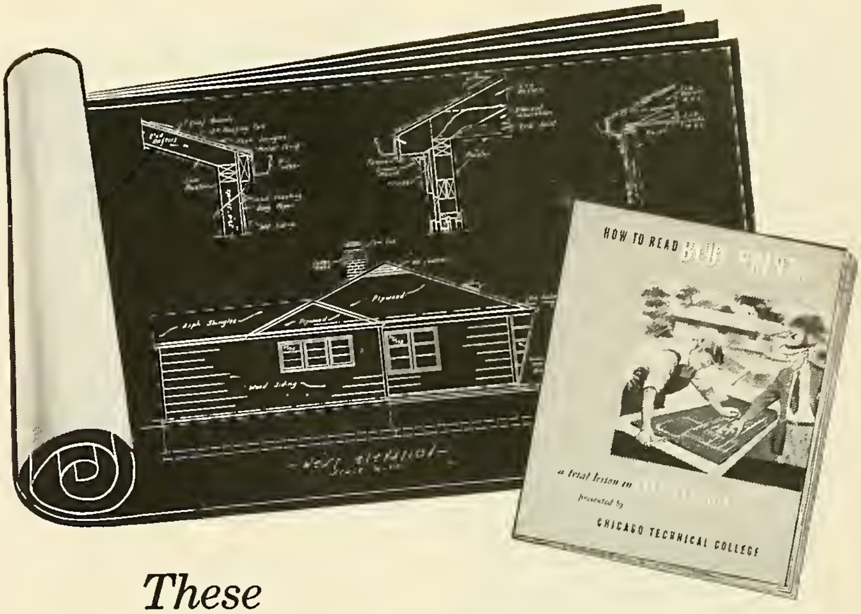
George Friberg of Yonkers, New York, a member of the Carpenters and Joiners for 37 years recalls a lucrative hunt to the wilderness country of New Brunswick, Canada, one in particular where he and his partner brought home two black bears that dressed out at 400 pounds; a pair of wildcats; a brace of deer and double limits of birds. Those were the days, huh George?

A cherished memory for Thomas Jakubiak, whose dad Frank Jakubiak is a member of Local 768 Kingston, Pennsylvania, was the day that Granddaddy Vincent came home with a chunky buck, his first in a quest of 17 years. And grandad—who does not hunt anymore, got his the hard way—with 12 gauge shotgun and ball! Tom further recalls that the deer was bagged on December 6, 1941, the day before Pearl Harbor was bombed.

Logan B. Crawford of Tylertown, Mississippi, a member of Local 1846 out of New Orleans, La., sauntered out with high hopes on a duck hunting trip, vicinity of the Bogue Chitto river. Duck hunting wasn't "the greatest" but he and his brother Norman came home with something that shook the state's biologists to the roots—a record-breaking, 55-pound beaver! Anybody top that. What's that, you don't believe me? Well, okay here's a pic of the lads and buxom beaver, giving Mississippi the edge on the Lone Star state in the Beaver Division. Any dissenters?

Logan and Norman Crawford of Local 1846 with 55-pound beaver, largest ever bagged in Mississippi.

Dan Baugmilt of Two River, Wisconsin, a member of Local 1533, believes in doing his angling "light and easy." He eased a trio of great northerns to bank—all over 25 inches—on six-pound monofilament line. Scene of the catch was Malarsh creek in Point Beach State Park, north of Two Rivers.



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NEW PIANO STORAGE BOX

HingeTop Storage Box

A newly designed piano box offering 34 cubic feet of storage space for tools and materials is now available from Knaack Manufacturing Co., Crystal Lake, Illinois.

This rigid 16-gauge steel storage box, which was primarily developed for contractors, plumbers, welders and maintenance men, can be used in the shops or on the job and is also available with easy-roll casters for additional portability. It is equipped with two flush locks and four handles. Extra durability is achieved with a reinforced steel base and door.

The unique construction and shelf arrangement allows efficient, organized storage and protection of all types of tools and materials. For example, the lower section of the front is an integral part of the box while the upper part is hinged and opens to the front for access. Also, the lower shelf can be folded completely away to accommodate larger equipment. Full specifications and prices available on request.

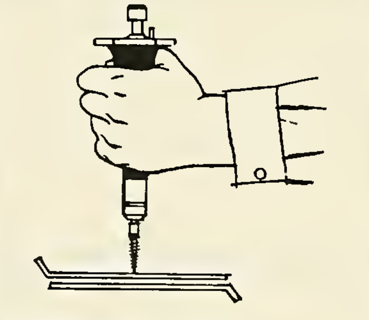
A MOTOR CONTROLLER

Top quality solid-state components and fine engineering make Select-A-Speed motor controller a "Best Buy" shop necessity for home craftsmen. Produced to the same high-quality standards as Modulonics industrial controllers, this unit provides motor speed control through full range . . . from top speed to "almost stopped" without loss in torque, eliminating danger to tool or control unit.

Full Range of Motor Speeds

Dialing, the operator selects best cutting speed for saws, drills, sanders, polishing heads, etc., obtaining excellent tool control for work in heavy steel, masonry, light non-ferrous metals and plastics.

Used on 117 volt AC house current, Select-A-Speed delivers a full 700 watts of continuous power to the tool. This unit is capable of delivering over 800 watts of continuous power by industrial standards, but the manufacturer has rated and fuse-limited available power to 700 watts to ensure tool and control unit protection, guaranteeing reliability. At the suggested retail price of $9.95 this unit has over $20 worth of quality components (wholesale catalog list), the low price made possible through large volume purchasing and modern production methods. Select-A-Speed is a high quality shop tool made available to craftsmen by Modulonics Inc., a long established industrial manufacturer located at 758 North Batavia, Orange, California.



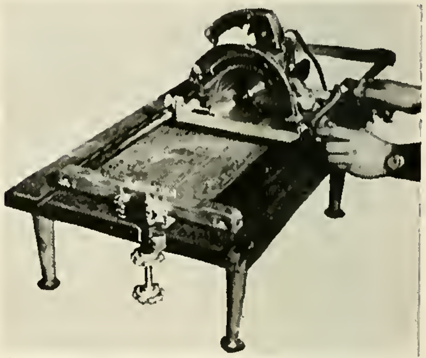
FASTENING TOOL

In a previous edition, The Carpenter published a report of a new hammer-in fastening tool called "Shure-Set," useful in fastening in concrete, masonry and cinderblock. The manufacturer and his address were inadvertently omitted. If you want detailed information on "Shure-Set" and, perhaps, the names of local dealers, write to Mr. R. W. Rosati, Public Relations, OLIN, 460 Park Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

RADIAL SEE-SAW

The Radial See-Saw is a unique device combining features of table, radial arm, and portable saw and additional innovations in sawing machinery design to provide greater safety efficiency and accuracy.

The basic detachable arm, featuring a rolling carriage, has been used with outstanding success for several years as a field production saw and is enthusiastically endorsed by numerous contractors.



A Unique, Versatile Machine Saw.

The tilting track balanced by the saw, swings down to clamp the work when the saw is advanced into the cut. For ripping the saw may be shifted crosswise in the carriage. The carriage may be locked in any position on the rails.

So many finish carpenters and hobbyists (who appreciate the high safety factor) are using Radial See-Saw arm on saw tables which they improvised, the manufacturer has decided to introduce a factory made wood table equipped with a miter gauge and built-in switch. A special effort is being made to price the new complete device within the reach of popular demand.

No change in mechanical set up is required when mitering, since square and miter cuts may be made simultaneously. The miter gauge is held in a fixed position by a pin inserted in any of a series of locator holes in the retainer slot.

A post which is adjustable for height, supports the free end of the track also prevents deflection in the track when long cuts are made. The post may be quickly removed allowing small rollers mounted under the free end of the track to bear on the work surface when ripping wide panels.

The new model 14 Radial See-Saw is equipped with removable track ends. This enables the manufacturer to supply any length track desired. Under 60" the track is steel tube. Over 60" the track is solid shafting. The device may now be shipped knocked down at a substantial savings in transport and packing costs. Radial See-Saw is manufactured by Marvin W. Coleman 23575 Brest Rd., Taylor, Mich.

●

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

The signing of the Hawaiian Dredging agreement. Left to right: J. F. Cambiano, Brotherhood general representative; Stanley Yanagi, local business agent; A. A. Carswel, senior vice president of Hawiian Dredging and Construction Company; and Herbert J. Riley, industrial relations director of the company.

Hawaiian Firm Signs National Agreement

HONOLULU, HAWAII—The Hawaiian Dredging and Construction Company has signed national construction agreements with two AFL-CIO construction trades unions—the carpenters and the plumbers.

This agreement makes Hawaiian Dredging the first Hawaii-based general contractor to enter an agreement which covers the 50 states and Canada. It was negotiated by the National Constructors Association and the unions involved, and although Hawaiian Dredging is not a member, it agreed to the contract terms. If the company expands to the Mainland, it may join the Association and take an active part in its program, according to Herbert J. Riley, industrial relations director.

Due to this agreement, Hawaiian Dredging will now be able to do piping work such as that involved at the Kahe power plant project, which it had to subcontract last year.

One advantage Hawaiian Dredging will find, if it expands to the Mainland, is that local strikes will not affect work covered by national agreement.

Signing the agreements for the company were A. A. Carswell, senior vice president, and Riley.

Edward J. Kovack, local business agent; John Spalding, West Coast representative, and Peter Schoemann, national president, signed for the Plumbers and Pipe Fitters Union. Joseph F. Cambiano, general representative; Stanley Yanagi, local business agent; and William Hutcheson, national president, signed for the Carpenters Union.

Thirty-five Hour Workweek Accepted

The Central New Jersey District Council, since its establishment on June 18, 1953, has been trying to get the Contractors to grant a seven hour day with a decent weekly wage increase.

The wage and fringe benefits prior to June 1, 1964 was $4.70 wages, $.15 welfare and $.10 pension per hour for all Journeymen Carpenters for a total package of $4.95 per hour, with an additional $.25 per hour for Millwrights.

Recently, after a one week strike, the council membership accepted the following proposal negotiated between the committee and the Building Contractors Assn. of New Jersey and its affiliated members. A seven hour per day work week of thirty-five hours effective May 1, 1965.

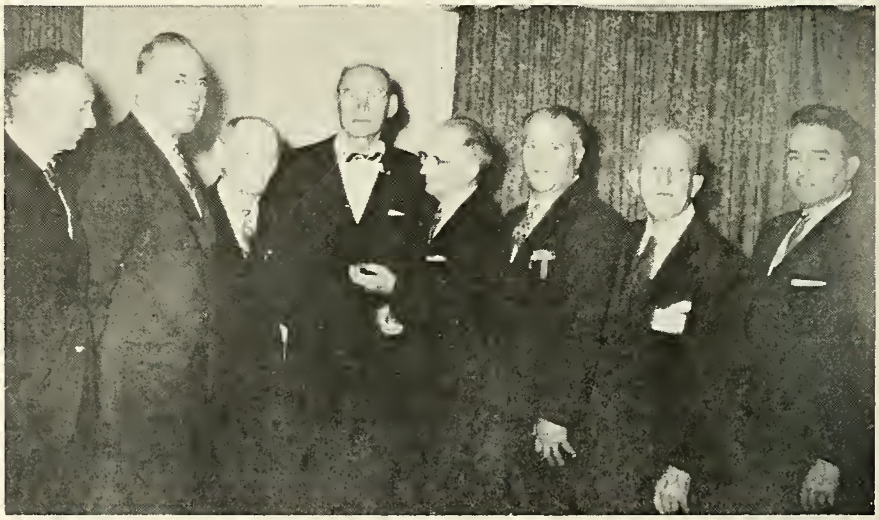
Hourly rate increases of the following: June 1, 1964, 20 cents per hour. Nov. 1, 1964, 15 cents per hour. Jan. 1, 1964, 5 cents per hour. May 1, 1965, 25 cents per hour. May 1, 1966, 20 cents per hour. May 1, 1967, 27 cents per hour. May 1, 1968, 27 cents per hour. Expires April 30, 1969.

Millright differential of $.25 per hour remains.

Total wage increase for the five-year contract $1.39 per hour.

The committee was headed up, and assisted by, General Representative Robert F. Ohlwieler.

Nashua Celebrates Golden Anniversary



Two charter members of L.U. 1616 were honored at the recent 50th anniversary celebration of the Nashua, New Hampshire, local. Louis L. Martel was toastmaster at the celebration banquet attended by distinguished guests. The two charter members were Tomothee Plourde and Emile Ouellette. In photo above the two honorees are surrounded by officials. From left are: Joseph Hardy, Secretary of Massachusetts State Council; Mayor Mario Vagge of Nashua; Timothee Plourde, gold pin recipient; Emile Ouellette, gold pin recipient; Genl. Rep. Harry Hogan, representing General President; Vice-President of L.U. 1616, Edward Stepanian; Rec.-Sec. and B. R. Leslie W. Gardner of L.U. 1616; Saverio M. Giambalvo, President of N. H. State Carpenters' Council.

Moline, Illinois, Honors Apprentices, Veterans

MOLINE, ILL.—The Tri-City Carpenters District Council, the Quad-City Builders Assn., the Public Schools of Iowa and Illinois joined together last year to honor 18 graduating apprentices and 12 50-year members of the union.

W. K. Priester, Davenport, was toastmaster. Presentation of certificates was made by Robert Parks, president of the Carpenter's District Council, assisted by Harry Graen, Rock Island, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, and Dale Cullison, Assistant Business Representative for the Carpenters.

Robert Stringer, an executive board member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in America, gave a short talk.

The response by the apprentices was given by Philip Heden. Dean Fry spoke on behalf of the contractors. The featured speaker was Charles Titus employee relations department, DuPont Co., Clinton, Iowa.

Much credit should be given to John P. Foley, Business Representative for the Carpenters District Council and Joint Apprenticeship Committee of the Quad-City Builders, as well as Rock Island and Davenport School system for their effort in making possible the program which affords opportunity for this training.

Idaho Falls Members Complete Training

Carpenters Local 609, Idaho Falls, Idaho, recently sponsored three Journeyman Training Courses in Blue Printing and Reading.

Members completing these courses were presented cards of record by Mr. Lyle J. Hiller, General Executive Board Member of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from Portland, Oregon.

He was assisted by L. F. Checketts and Robert McShannock, Class Instructors.

Mr. Joe Hunter of Hunter-Saucerman, whose firm is a member of the Associated General Contractors; W. J. Berry, Chairman of the NRTS Negotiating Committee and Mr. Hiller gave short talks on the advantages of Journeyman Training Courses, commending the class members present for their efforts in keeping up with the new methods of construction.

Front row, left to right: Lloyd Burnside, Marlin Anderson, Cecil Stalker, Jack Stiles, Rowland Jones, Ross Hill, Henry Beyer. Second row, from left: LeMoyne Monk, Lawrence Clark, Bill High, Lyle Thompson, Don Watson, Ralph Sorenson, Henry Reifschnieder, Gabriel Sompson, Leorin Crook, Leslie Samson, Oran Scott, Malvern Q. Blackburn. Third row: Joe Hunter, Bill Berry, Lyle Hiller, Cleston Taylor, McClain Nelson, Glenn Hook, C. R. Kroll, Loyd Miller, Robert McShannock.

Forest Kings

(Continued from page 9)

firms are making great strides in reforesting and protecting cut-over areas. They leave what will be, they hope, enough trees to hold the soil, shade the new shoots, and provide the environment for a continual rebirth of the giants.

When the tallest tree in the world—367.8 feet—was found last summer in a secluded grove of coast redwood belonging to the Arcata Redwood Company of California, the company president called for a halt to lumbering in the vicinity for an indefinite period of time.

Other help in protecting the redwoods has come from the 45-year-old Save-The-Redwoods League, a group which devotes its energy and talent to raising park funds. Since the organization's start, $10 million has been contributed to the goal. The National Geographic Society, and some of its members, contributed funds to preserve over 2,200 acres of High Sierra redwoods.

But there is still a long way to go before the naturalists feel comfortable about the future of the trees. Flood-softened earth and high winds in the late 1950's killed thousands of trees, and scientists wonder whether the exposure of logged hillsides has contributed to the flooding. And although individual groves of coast redwood are protected by federal, state and private interest, no national park has yet been established for them, comparable to the Sequoia and Kings Canyon parks in the Sierras.

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Old Timers Night at L.U. 1498, Provo, Utah

PROVO, UTAH—At a dinner meeting September 3, Local 1498, Provo, Utah honored the old timers. Membership buttons were presented to the members who have 25 or more years of continuous membership in the Brotherhood.

Buttons were presented by President Robert R. Benson to: Front row, left to right, Albert Nystrom, 25 years; W. Bruce Haws, charter member, 30 years; Andrew Johnson, charter member, 30 years; Dan Keister, 45 years; Ben Mildenhall, charter member, 30 years; Spencer Madsen, 27 years. Back row, left to right: G. Spence Barnett, 26 years; Harry Chittock, 27 years; Howard Pace, business representative, Robert R. Benson, president; Andrew Cartwright, 25 years; D. C. (Del) Brimhall, 27 years.

Other members who will receive a button but who were not in attendance are: Iasac Christofferson, 42 years; C. R. Van Winkle, 26 years; Tinus Mortensen, 30 years; Mark Foote, 27 years; George Higgins, 27 years; Cree Kofford, 27 years; Thomas Spalding, 27 years; Thomas Worley, 27 years; C. Marion Kerby, 26 years; and Vern Johnson, 25 years.

Ellensburg, Washington, Local Presents Pins

Ellensburg, Wash.—Carpenters' Local 1974, presented 25-year pins early this year to the men shown above. Left to right, seated: Lorin Goodrich, Steve Aldridge, John Bilbie, William Koester and Borger Larsson. Standing, Ed Ackerman, Howard Jackson, Lawrence Stewart, Victor Abel and Lawrence Weagout. This Local was granted its charter on April 10, 1936, and of the brothers presented their 25-year pins, six are charter members of that local.

New Journeymen for the Tri-City Council Area

NEW JOURNEYMEN in Illinois—FRONT ROW, from left: James E. Downey, Frank DeWispelaere, Charles Catterton, Earnest E. Fox, Eldon H. Peters, Russell Baker, and Richard Klemmer. SECOND ROW: Howard J. Stein, Joe E. Qualls, Richard L. Kent, Merle D. Easley, Edmund A. Seefeldt, Roger A. Getty, John P. Foley, Business Representative of the District Council. THIRD ROW: Phil Peterson, Charles Christensen, Charles Wellnitz, J. P. Hermes, Al Kurth, William (Bill) Tank, Gus Faust, John A. Sommers, L. C. Falkingburg, Karl Sundlof, Peter Bjorklund, Jake Suchanek.

THE COVER

(Continued from page 1)

necessary to alternate the trees because of the foliage damage inflicted by the heat of the lights used to decorate them.

The location was switched back to The Ellipse in 1940 for one year only and, beginning in 1941, trees on The White House grounds were used through the 1953 season.

The Pageant of Peace was begun in 1954 and, since that year, the National Tree has remained on The Ellipse. Each year The President officiates at the annual Tree Lighting Ceremony, to be held this year on December 20.

The big trees are shipped into the Nation's Capital by railroad car, their limbs carefully secured to their trunks to minimize damage in transit. They are unloaded in Washington onto huge trucks in the early-morning hours for the last trip to the site in order to avoid traffic problems. This year's tree will be arriving soon from a forest near Warrensburg in upstate New York. It is the gift of the people of New York State through the Adirondack Lumbermen's Association.

Many people have trouble getting rid of their Christmas trees once they are finished with them. Not so the National Tree. The erection, decoration and care of the tree is the responsibility of the National Capital Region of the National Park Service. When the tree is "undressed" after the holiday season, the best logs of it are stripped of branches and burn on The Ellipse during the following year's Pageant of Peace as the traditional "Yule Log."

Four Old Timers In Illinois Local

MARION, ILL.—At right are four 50-year members of Local 508 who were recently honored by their union. They are, from left to right: Bros. Ira Cocke, Charles Rainey, Lawrence Basneell and Samuel Hair.

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Local 34 members shown here are, left to right: Bottom Row: Tom Moran, H. J. Evans, Marius Peterson, William Hames, Leo Jones, M. C. Jennings, secy.; R. J. Shugrue and A. J. Melton, B.A.'s. 2nd Row: Todd, Frank Legg, Austin Lind, Same Moe, Nels Anderson, Dave Carlson, John O'Leary, J. D. Raffensperger, James Akre, Harris Edner, Earl Halford, Marion Cohn, S.F. office, A. Garrison, Neil Sanders. 3rd Row: Madeline Lavezzi, Oakland office; Jack Callaway, Fritz Osborn, Jack Wagner, Vic Swanson, Wm. Manbeck, H. I. Doty, George McLean, Chris Adamson, Charlie Cameron, Sam Costello, Antone Grevstad, Andy Baker, Fred Magud, O. K. Johnson, Dick Cuff, Tom Opheim, James Curry, Intl. Representative, Charles Clancy, president. 4th Row: Glenn Noland, C. S. Gale, John Fitch, Alex Ross, Jim Osborn, Swan Johnson, Sam Davis, Jack Morrison, Carl Frandsen, J. A. Johnson, John Erickson, Wm. Comiskey, Algot Swanson.

San Francisco Pile Drivers Get Together to Recall 'Old Days'

Early this year, the old timers of Piledrivers Local 34, San Francisco, gathered for a luncheon at the union hall. Their nostalgic reminiscences brought back many memories of hard-fought battles to bring about many of the benefits and working conditions now taken for granted by the younger members. They recalled the rebuilding of San Francisco after the destructive fire, the building of many fine buildings, and the city's famous bridges.

James Curry, International Representative, called it an honor to be present and to be able to present 50-year pins to Brothers Marios Peterson, Joe Wills and John O'Leary. John McLean, a 63-year member, and Wm. Comiskey, 52-year member, were presented their pins. Brothers Frank Burrows, John Kemp, H. J. Luthin, Lew Morris, and Francis Wheeler were mailed pins, as they were unable to attend.

Local 36 Member Makes Frame; May Go to Library

When Antonio Furtado Cabral bought a photograph of the late President John F. Kennedy, little did the retired carpenter realize some of his handiwork might end up in the Kennedy Memorial Library at Boston, Mass.

Cabral, 69, of 8821 Hillside St., bought the photograph for his grandson, David Cabral, 16, of Lafayette, in December after the President was assassinated.

He decided to build a frame for the photograph, and a friend of his saw it and was so impressed he suggested Cabral send the frame to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy.

Cabral is a retired member of L.U. 36, where he is a member in good standing. He was initiated in December, 1937.

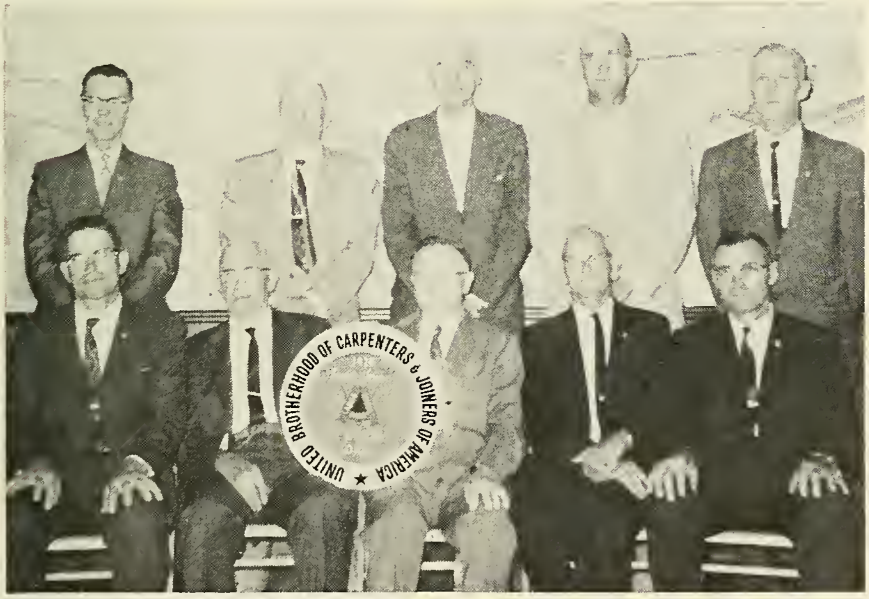
Peoria, Ill., Local Honors 50-Year Members

L.U. 183, Peoria, Ill., in July honored 50-year members. President A. L. Thompson presented pins to Fred Kranz, left, and Allen C. Cramer, right. A pin also went to Charles C. DeLong who was unable to be present.

Winner of Wisconsin Scholarship Award

Byron Bobb, a member of L.U. 1074, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, was the 1964 winner of the annual $1,000 scholarship award given by the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters. The award is given to the apprentice who, having served two or more years, ranks highest in grades and tests. Bobb, who emerged winner from the competitions, is employed by the L. G. Arnold Co., Eau Claire. The scholarship award will enable Bobb to spend a year at Stout State College, Menomonie, Wisc. This is the 18th year of the annual award. Seen in photo are, from left: Dr. Robert Swanson, dean of School of Applied Science and Technology; Ronald Stevens, Business Representative, L.U. 1074; Ronald Stadler, president, Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters; Byron Bobb, winning apprentice; Aug. R. Trappler, secretary treasurer, Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters; Dr. William J. Micheels, president of Stout State University.

"Old Timers" of Elyria Local



L.U. 1426, Elyria, Ohio, held a banquet recently and presented pins to their old timers and past officers. Seated (left to right), Glen Fridenstine, 25 years; John Robertson, 50 years; William Heidrich, 25 years; Theodor Trimpy, 40 years; Elmer Gilgenbach, 25 years. Standing (left to right), Walter Christenson, 25 years; Leonard Galehouse, past president; Robert Kirkpatrick, 25 years; Ralph Leppian, 25 years; and Robert Kaderbek, 25 years. Those receiving pins and not present when pictures were taken are Fred Raker, 40 years; Albert Fridenstine, 30 years; A. J. White, 30 years; Olaf Foried, 25 years; Samuel Reed, 25 years; and Newton White, 25 years. Those receiving past officers pins are Alexander Moyes, president; Robert Loper, financial secretary; Raymond Diewald, recording secretary; Glen Fridenstine, recording secretary; and Carl Fuchs, recording secretary.

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. Do a better job setting batters for slabs and footings, laying out inside floors, ceilings, cabinets; setting concrete forms, moving and remodeling, sewer and absorption lines, etc.

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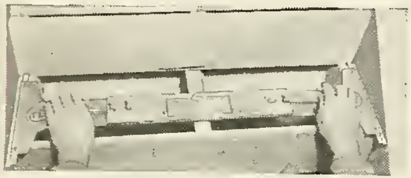

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Local 3170 Presents Service Pins

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—Members of Local 3170, Sacramento, who recently received 25-year pins for continuous membership in the Brotherhood. From left to right are: C. H. Cornich, Ernest Hollingshed, George Gaddi, Pete Kline, Sam Burnett and Frank Spawnhoven. In attendance at the ceremony were Clarence Briggs, International Representative, and Phil DeVita, business representative of Local 3170.

60-Yr. Member Honored

A special meeting of Local 2203, early this year, honored Clint Nelson on the occasion of the presentation of a 60-year membership pin.

The meeting was opened by Chairman Cennamo. He introduced H. J. Harkleroad, Orange County District Council President and Special Representative of the State Council. Brother Harkleroad conveyed greetings from the State Council Office and read a favorite poem of Brother Nelson's entitled "The Bridge Builder".

Brother Harkleroad then introduced J. W. Howard, International Representative, who extended greetings from the General President and the Executive Officers. He gave a short history of the formation and growth of the Carpenters Union and a resume of Brother Nelson's membership in the Brotherhood.

Brother Nelson gave a short talk about the "old days" in the Brotherhood and some of his experiences.

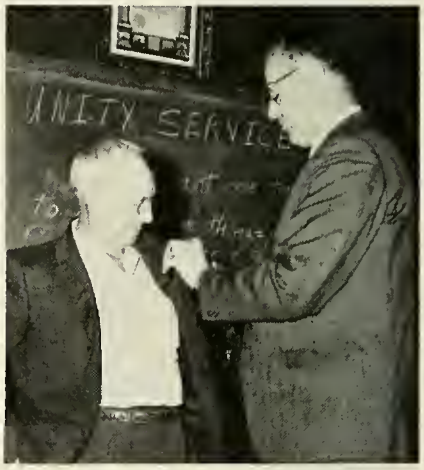
The chairman then called on Chris Easton who presented Nelson with a leather rocker and a box of cigars, and a bouquet of roses to Mrs. Nelson.

Brother Bartholomew of Local 1815, a long-time friend of Brother Nelson, presented him with a cash gift.

The meeting was concluded with refreshments prepared and served by the Ladies Auxiliary 759.

Brother Clint R. Nelson was born on November 28, 1883, and became a member of the Brotherhood in Local 1214 in Walla Walla, Wash. April 6, 1904. He came to Local 2203 on November 24, 1922, and has been an active member since that time. He is still serving the Local as conductor. He was the first president of the Orange County District Council of Carpenters when it was formed and was the first delegate this Local sent to a General Convention.

Brother Nelson retired from active work several years ago, but is still one of the most ardent supporters of Unionism, and the progress and welfare of the Brotherhood, and his Local Union is his principal concern.



Frank Spawnhoven, Local 3170, receives his pin from Clarence Briggs, International representative. He is 81 years old and has been made a life member by the local membership. This means that he is entitled to all benefits from the local, including prepaid dues.

The Clint Nelsons pose for the camerman before cutting their presentation cake.

Local 2464 Apprentices Graduate

ISHPEMING, MICH.—The photo above was taken at the presentation of Certificates of Journeymen to graduated apprentices of Local Union 2464 at Ishpeming. From left to right are: Dallas E. Little, business representative of Local 2464; William Kunnari, a graduated apprentice; Reino V. Laine, president of Local 2464; Ronald Koski, Robert Eliason, James Seppanen, James Korpi, also graduated; and Albert Magnuson, chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship committee.

Worcester, Mass., Honors Its Veteran Members

L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass., honored four old timers with 50-year pins at a dinner-dance. Presenting the pins at left is Business Representative Andrew E. Shusta. Old timers, left to right, are: Michael J. Tynan, James Shaw, Birger Pearson, and Frank Selzo. Brother Elie T. Granger, who also has 50 years of service, was presented with a pin later.

Local Union 1426 Honors "Old Timer"

L.U. 1426, Elyria, Ohio, held a banquet recently in honor of John Robertson. Forrest Handley, Business Representative (right), presented him with a 50 year pin as Raymond Diewald, President, looked on with appreciation.

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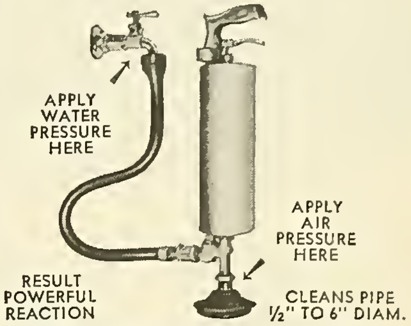

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Some of the Old Timers honored at L.U. 586's 64th Anniversary dinner are shown above. There were 199 in all.

L.U. 586 Celebrated 64th Anniversary During 1964

SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—Representatives of state government, management, and the International Office joined close to 1,000 members, wives and guests of L.U. 586, Sacramento, Calif., to celebrate the Local's 64th Anniversary this May. The ceremony also marked the presentation of pins to almost 200 brothers, with service ranging from 25 to 64 years.

Held in the Governor's Hall on the State Fair Grounds, the testimonial "Old Timer's Night" treated attendees to food, refreshments and a stage show, in addition to speeches by the honored guests.

California State Lt. Governor Glen Anderson was the keynote speaker. He was joined by General Executive Board Member William Sidell in commending the Local on its long and vital existence, sparked in large part by the volunteer efforts of the Brothers.

Also attending the ceremony were State Senator Albert Rodda, and Assemblymen Edward Z'Berg, Leroy Green and Harold Booth.

Contractor Charles E. Peterson, a member of the Local since 1941, attended.

International Representatives there were Charles Nichols, H. H. "Red" Williams, Clarence Briggs and Ed Hansen. The State Council was represented by President Chester Bartolini, Executive Secretary Ramos and Special Representative Victor LaChapelle.

Local 586 was chartered May 5, 1900 —the same date that the Local's oldest member, Brother Oltman, was initiated into the Brotherhood—and now boasts over 2,300 members.

Members today enjoy top wages, and an extensive health and welfare program. Close to $25,000 is paid out each month from the trust fund, and about 100 members are now on pensions, as high as $125 a month.

AT L.U. 586' "Old Timer's Night" anniversary celebration, General Executive Board member William Slidell, at right, congratulates some of the oldest members present. They are, left to right: Stanley McInnis, John Beatie, R. A. Rasmussen, A. J. Cameron, Jerry Furniss, Financial Secretary; Robert Carstairs, Joe Bochenek, Fred Pinnegar, Sr.; Arthur Suennen, and John Vanina. Standing behind Brother Slidell is Local President Paul Zitt.

BE UNION — BUY LABEL

L.U. 982 Business Agents Reelected to State Senate

DETROIT, MICH.—Raymond D. Dzendzel, Business Agent for Carpenter's Local 982, Detroit, was returned to the Michigan Senate in the November election. Dzendzel, who has been a member of the state legislature since 1954, was minority floor leader for the Democrats there in the last session.

The 1964 returns restored the State Senate balance of power to the Democrats, 23 to 15, putting Dzendzel in a good position for consideration as majority leader for the 1965 session.

Democrats also recaptured the Michigan House, for the first time since 1932, by a margin of 71 to 39. Dzendzel will capitalize on this Democratic power to move ahead rapidly with much-needed state labor reforms. High on the list is workmen's compensation. "It is particularly alarming to note," he said, "that in workmen's compensation cases there's a backlog of nearly 9,000 cases. Something will have to be done to expedite these cases. Benefits also should be raised."

To raise benefits, Dzendzel suggests putting them on a straight salary percentage basis.

IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 12, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Potter, Allen O.
Scherer, Warren G.
Wiegand, Henry

L.U. NO. 22, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Ambrose, Martin J.
Augenstein, Albert
Cairns, R. J.
Emmons, Frederick
Hansen, Joseph E.
Huddleson, Frank
Jagoe, Robert
McDonald, W. H.
McGuigan, Leo
Payton, C.
Silvera, William T.
Stone, Harold
Thrush, Walter
Vikse, Victor L.

L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Alexander, M. E.
Hall, Herbert E.
Malone, E. A.

L.U. NO. 51, BOSTON, MASS.

Adam, George
Amos, Henry
Bellasio, Fiordanti
Hakanson, Axel J.
Messacappa, Frank
Zipplies, William

L.U. NO. 53, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Maryscuk, John
Murray, LeRoy

L.U. NO. 60, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Collins, Irwin
Green, James
Jones, Richard W.
Kirch, Charles E.
McFarlin, John S.
Saunders, James W.
Smith, Millard

L.U. NO. 61, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Stafford, Waldo Edward

L.U. NO. 62, CHICAGO, ILL.

Anderson, Carl G.
Geigner, Samuel
Szabo, Emmert

L.U. NO. 79, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Anderson, Charles
Correia, Manuel
Englehart, George
Georgini, George
Johnson, Jacob
Malone, Thomas
Norman, Edward
Parsitsky, Jacob
Quinn, John
Steinmacher, John
Traynor, John

L.U. NO. 115, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Callaghan, Thomas
Fogg, Leonard G.

L.U. NO. 131, SEATTLE, WASH.

Erdevig, Otto
Lindgren, C. G.
Lundquist, John S.
Mauhl, W. H.
Shinn, J. Max
Simms, James W.
Swanson, Arthur M.

L.U. NO. 142, PITTSGURGH, PA.

Weldon, James

L.U. NO. 144, MACON, GA.

Thames, Matthew A.

L.U. NO. 198, DALLAS, TEXAS

Bullock, L. D.
Dosser, L. E.
Wheeler, Thomas E.
Wicks, Gerald D.

L.U. NO. 246, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Muller, Charles
Ruggieri, Rocco

L.U. NO. 257, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Pearson, John

L.U. NO. 262, SAN JOSE, CALIF.

Reinisch, Pete
Smoot, George

L.U. NO. 350, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Forsbeg, Oscar
Henderson, Daniel
Phillips, Henry

L.U. NO. 355, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Hack, Joseph

L.U. NO. 361, DULUTH, MINN.

Haugen, Louis
Johnson, Harry A.
Pederson, Julius

L.U. NO. 366, BRONX, N. Y.

DeSantis, Aquilino
Gentile, Ivan
Strasser, August F.

L.U. NO. 514, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Farrell, John
Frey, John A.
Hudock, Andrew
Phillips, David
Smigelski, Paul

L.U. NO. 563, GLENDALE, CALIF.

Burrow, W. R.
Cole, Burlie S.
Deschamps, John P.
Johnson, Albert
Olson, Clarence R.
Peden, Raymond
Scheibel, Alex
Shaw, Harold
Smith, William L.
Summers, Steven E.

L.U. NO. 579, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

Gould, Walter
Kemp, John J.

L.U. NO. 583, PORTLAND, OREG.

Anderson, Harvey C.
Andresen, Sigurd
Sears, A. W.

L.U. NO. 594, DOVER, N. J.

Berry, Clarence M.

L.U. NO. 607, HANNIBAL, MO.

Snyder, C. A.

L.U. NO. 625, MANCHESTER, N. H.

Lakeman, Frank C.
Martin, Maurice S.
Rozan, Adolph

L.U. NO. 626, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Hearn, John H.
Starebynski, Thomas

L.U. NO. 627, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Blount, N. C.
Bowers, L. C.

L.U. NO. 639, AKRON, OHIO

McIntosh, Charles
Miller, Calvin E.
Miller, Roy E.
Patterson, William

L.U. NO. 657, SHEBOYGAN, WISC.

Mahnke, Henry

L.U. NO. 727, HIALEAH, FLA.

Bingstrom, Walter L.

L.U. NO. 743, BAKERSFIELD, CALIF.

Barron, W. H.
Belflower, Tom
Clark, M. H.
Dahl, E. L.
Downie, Charles
Galliher, Robert
Hall, Leo W.
Hampton, Oscar
Madill, William
McCaa, J. A.
Pearson, E. T.
Smith, P. C.
Worden, B. G.
Yarborough, William W.

L.U. NO. 764, SHREVEPORT, LA.

DuPuy, Julius
Madden, Boyd O.
Wright, M. C., Sr.

L.U. NO. 787, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Wainio, Kuste

L.U. NO. 950, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Gunvaldsen, F. O.

L.U. NO. 982, DETROIT, MICH.

Sexton, Raymond

L.U. NO. 991, WINCHESTER, MASS.

Berger, Arthur J.

L.U. NO. 993, MIAMI, FLA.

Brunner, Peter
Carmichael, Don
Evans, James
Hill, James C.
Hiscox, Raymond M.
Marsh, S.
Rozensky, Anthony
Salvini, Ivo
Sanders, W. C.
Smith, W. W.
Witt, Gustin
Wynn, R. H.
Yerby, John

L.U. NO. 1013, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Nelson, Oscar

L.U. NO. 1089, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Henderson, H. V.
Scott, C. E.
Thoen, Raymond

L.U. NO. 1098, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Caston, N. D.
Jewel, Arthur

L.U. NO. 1134, MT. KISCO, N. Y.

Libster, Meyer
Tyndall, Frank E.

L.U. NO. 1143, LaCROSSE, WISC.

Drake, Fred
Michschl, John
Welper, Harold

L.U. NO. 1149, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Armstrong, Floyd
Dotson, Huery
Holland, John
Larsen, Anton
Stamps, Alphonse

L.U. NO. 1162 LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Sullivan, Don

L.U. NO. 1164, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Belovin, Hyman
Dugan, Walter
Huehn, Werner
Schaffler, Carl
Schapiro, Alex
Trapani, Vincent

L.U. NO. 1172, BILLINGS, MONT.

Vicinus, William

L.U. NO. 1182, WELLSVILLE, N. Y.

Sweeney, James

L.U. NO. 1205, INDIO, CALIF.

Spencer, Albert H.

L.U. NO. 1209, NEWARK, N. J.

Fischer, Walter
Zabludofsky, Joseph

L.U. NO. 1292, HUNTINGTON, N. Y.

Bush, George

L.U. NO. 1308, LAKE WORTH, FLA.

Birrell, Alexander
Hubacek, Stephen, Sr.

L.U. NO. 1323, MONTEREY, CALIF.

Douglass, T. H.

Vargas, Carl J.

L.U. NO. 1335, WILMINGTON, CALIF.

Frame, Harold
Gallegos, Frank
Hinds, Orrin
Johnson, Wilbur
Tubbs, Leonard
Thrower, Lewis

L.U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.

Gabler, Jacob

L.U. NO. 1373, FLINT, MICH.

Brandvold, Helmer

L.U. NO. 1394, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.

Clark, Russell, Sr.
Pierce, Thomas J.

L.U. NO. 1397, ROSLYN, N. Y.

Junge, Arthur E.

L.U. NO. 1400, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Cash, Elmer

Dow, Allen M.
McDonald, Lois C.
Pointer, Robert

L.U. NO. 1447, VERO BEACH, FLA.

Colby, Clarence H.

L.U. NO. 1478, REDONDO BEACH, CALIF.

Buchan, Clifton Ernest

L.U. NO. 1513, DETROIT, MICH.

Wider, Sam

L.U. NO. 1517, JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

Salyer, Arnold G.
Young, Raymond

L.U. NO. 1550, BRAINTREE, MASS.

Lowell, Karle G.

L.U. NO. 1573, WEST ALLIS, WISC.

Sanhuber, Erwin J.

L.U. NO. 1598, VICTORIA, B. C.

Attwell, Arthur

Daley, Gordon W.

L.U. NO. 1607, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Marrs, Floyd
Webster, Frank

L.U. NO. 1629, ASHTABULA, OHIO

Erickson, Eino

L.U. NO. 1695, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Anderson, Alfred

L.U. NO. 1723, COLUMBUS, GA.

Bonner, C. A.
Houston, H. H.
Smith, R. W.

L.U. NO. 1764, MARION, VA.

Powell, Earnest
Prater, Thomas Lee
Sprinkle, B. S.
Tucker, J. W.
Widener, Estel

L.U. NO. 1772, HICKSVILLE, N. Y.

Ahlfors, A.
Schmidlapp, T.

Valentine, S.

L.U. NO. 1782, NEWARK, N. J.

Weiss, Alex

L.U. NO. 1784, CHICAGO, ILL.

Bujko, William
Caras, Solomon
Honkicz, John
Kallenberg, Henry
Schatz, Benjamin
Steeb, John
Zakovitz, Sam

L.U. NO. 1846, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Duxworth, Joseph
Favalbra, Frank R.
Gebs, Joseph L.
Marquez, August
Melancon, Louis
Pohlman, Lawrence
Smith, John
Spiehler, Joseph
Vinet, Edwin Victor
Watts, Fred

L.U. NO. 1939, CLIFTON, N. J.

Martinelli, Peter

L.U. NO. 2027, RAPID CITY, S. D.

Frederick, Bert

L.U. NO. 2073, MILWAUKEE, WISC.

Martinson, Carson

L.U. NO. 2078, VISTA, CALIF.

Cobbs, James H.
Darling, R. W.
Davis, Clyde E.
Duda, Arvin E.
Gomez, Anthony J.
Hartley, Oscar E.
Shrode, Wilbur L.

L.U. NO. 2192, RUSTON, LA.

Foster, Walter F.

L.U. 2258, HOUMA, LA.

Hebert, Hered

L.U. NO. 2274, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pritts, Curtis

L.U. NO. 2882, SANTA ROSA, CALIF.

Driskell, Clyde

L.U. NO. 3127, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Sendrowitz, Louis

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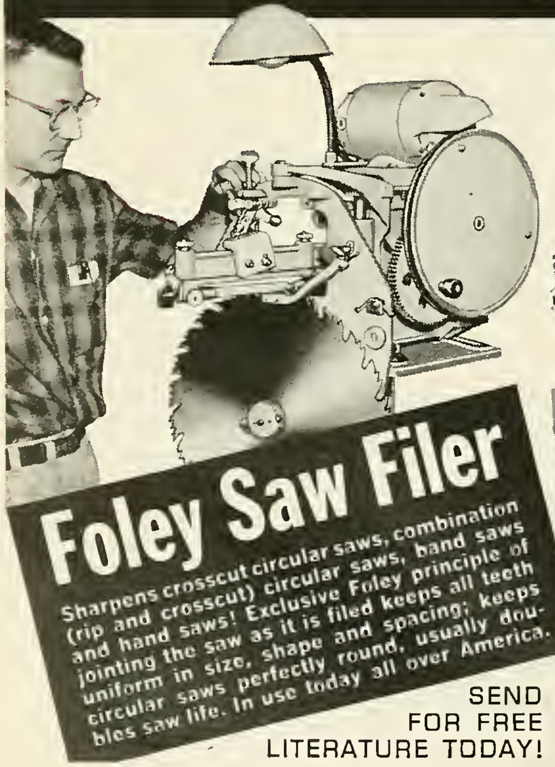
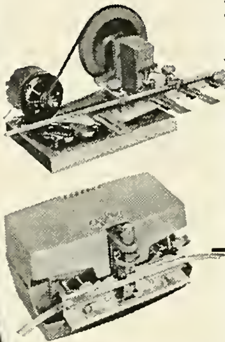
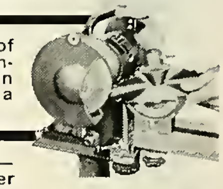


Foley automatic sharpening equipment has the skill to do a perfect job every time—NO "human error". And no experience is necessary to accomplish a professional job. All Foley equipment is quality built to precision specifications.





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RETOOTHER AND POWER SETTER—Retoother cuts a full set of teeth, either rip or crosscut, in less than a minute. Operated either by motor or by hand crank. Power setter automatically sets band saws up to 1½" in width, as well as all carpenter's hand saws, either rip or crosscut.

FOLEY CARBIDE SAW GRINDER—New precision machine grinds face, top, sides of carbide blades. Sharpens old teeth and replacement tips. Reduces saw downtime, high sharpening cost.

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LAKELAND NEWS

In reporting activities wish to advise:

John W. Cessna of Local Union 171, Youngstown, Ohio, arrived at the Home October 10, 1964.

Milton H. Trappe of Local Union 1126, Annapolis, Md., arrived at the Home October 20, 1964.

James Inch of Local 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home October 29, 1964.

Theodore C. White of Local Union 1456, New York, N. Y., passed away October 7, 1964, and his body was moved to Belfast, Maine, for burial.

John E. Grace of Local Union 599, Hammond, Ind., passed away October 10, 1964, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Alfred H. Petrie of Local Union 12, Syracuse, N. Y., withdrew from the Home October 22, 1964.

Lewis A. Hill of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., passed away October 28, 1964, and was buried at Culpeper, Va.

Union members who visited the Home during October

Charles F. Drake, L.U. 747, Oswego, N. Y.
Claude H. Turner, L.U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
H. E. Gatlin, L.U. 109, Florence, Ala.
Geo. B. Cross, L.U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Ed. Hammerberg, L.U. 58, Niles, Ill.
L. Christensen, L.U. 1053, Milwaukee, Wis.
Joseph Bozovsky, L.U. 341, Chicago, Ill.
Nils Johnson, L.U. 257, New York City, now living in Lake Worth, Fla.
Albert Sjoholm, L.U. 257, New York, N. Y.
Ivan Swanson, L.U. 1456, New York City, now living in Dundee, Fla.
Wm. H. Arnold, L.U. 283, Augusta, Ga.
Robert A. Gorde, L.U. 182, Tavares, Fla.
John Hentze, L.U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
M. Fredricksen, L.U. 198, Columbus, Ga.
Clyde W. Outlaw, L.U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
J. H. Allman, L.U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Joe Thacker, L.U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Phil Bosco, L.U. 213, Houston, Tex.
A. B. Scarber, L.U. 1118, Jacksonville, Fla.
Theodore Kirkensgard, L.U. 161, Kenosha, Wis.
Joseph A. Hoake, L.U. 1987, St. Charles, Mo.
M. Nicholsan, L.U. 868, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Carl O. Nordvall, L.U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
Fred C. Karl, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Frederick Pehn, L.U. 314, Madison, Wis.
Alfred Grankvist, L.U. 20, New York City.
L. L. Snyder, L.U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
Herbert J. House, L.U. 109, Florence, Ala.
Wm. K. Wiginton, L.U. 109, Florence, Ala.
Martin Atkins, L.U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
B. P. Davidson, L.U. 144, Macon, Ga.
Arthur M. Peterson, L.U. 1644, Minneapolis, Minn.
William Mahoney, L.U. 20, New York City.
Art Hoag, L.U. 34, San Francisco, Calif.
R. W. Cumming, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Bill Furr, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C., now living in Fairfax, Va.
John Newmann, L.U. 1308, Lake Worth, Fla.
Joseph T. Willitt, L.U. 1550, Braintree, Mass., now living in Port Charlotte, Fla.
Arthur Albertsen, L.U. 2144, Los Angeles, Calif.
Edward H. Krause, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
Edward Elleson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Eric Hallstrom, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
E. Eric Carlson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Robert C. Loaney, L.U. 563, Glendale, Calif.
Alex Ross, L.U. 482, Belleville, N. Y.
Keith L. Sanders, L.U. 16, Avon Park, Fla.
Leon F. Druse, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.

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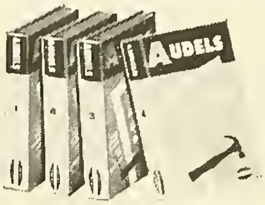

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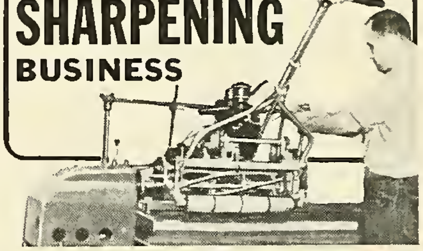

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IN CONCLUSION

M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Doctors Find Politics Is Strong Medicine!

What did the recent election mean in regard to the future of medicare? Doctors continue to proclaim that medicare means eventual socialism. Proponents of it (and this includes organized labor) insist that, if the people wish to tax themselves during their productive years to help insure their health care after their retirement from active earning, it is their right to do so.

The activity of AMPAC, American Medical Political Action Committee, was increasingly active during the past year. AMPAC used every device in the book of political tricks to convince the electorate that prepayment of hospital care is "the first step to communism."

So it is not surprising that doctors in increased numbers should have run for elective office this year. What is surprising and heartening is that the doctors who would save our senior citizens from pre-paid hospital and nursing home care did very poorly indeed in politics.

Of 14 doctors who tried on their political wings last Nov. 3, 11 went down to defeat. In one instance, two doctors were pitted against one another. A Pennsylvania AMA-backed medico lost out to the incumbent, T. E. Morgan, who still practices medicine in Fredericktown. Morgan is considered a good friend of medicare. Other doctors in the 89th Congress will be Republicans Durward G. Hall, Missouri, and Tim L. Carter, Kentucky.

Doctors were defeated by wide margins such as 78 to 22 percent and 62 to 38 percent in Texas. Bruce Alger of Texas, a most vocal opponent of medicare, went down to defeat. He had been a member of the vital House Ways and Means Committee. Doctors were defeated in races in California, New Mexico, Illinois, North Carolina, Virginia and Washington.

The National Council of Senior Citizens, formed to promote medicare and other programs to benefit older people, joyfully reported that in 40 key congressional races against anti-medicare incumbents, supporters of the administration's health program won 30 of the contests.

It certainly begins to appear that the long fight to provide some measure of health insurance for our senior citizens has a much better chance of being enacted into law. The surprising aspect of the matter is that the doctors would seem to be campaigning against their own best economic interests. An older person, without adequate funds, who needs health care, and who has government hospital insurance such as provided by the medicare plan, certainly would be in a better financial condition to pay his doctor's bill than one who would be presented with hefty hospital charges at the same time.

One thing is certain; a prudent Congressman or Senator who wants to continue in office, should either begin to convince his constituents that medicare is all wrong or, failing this, he had better vote for it. It begins to appear that the people are learning the way to get what they want despite the special interests. It costs the special interests plenty of money to butter up the legislators. But the people have one much more effective way of "convincing" their legislators . . . their priceless vote!

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PLANE GOSSIP

Good Enough Reason

Little girl: "Why did the Russian astronauts stay up so long?"

Friend: "Because they didn't want to come down and kiss Khrushchev!"

—Mrs. Betty Matherns,
Houma, La.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

In Holiday Spirits!

The department store Santa was surprised to see a good-looking young woman of about 21 standing in line with the tiny tots. When it finally came her time to sit on his lap she leaned over and whispered in his ear what she wanted for Christmas.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Santa, "I can't get **that** for you for Christmas!"

"No, you can't," cooed the cutie, "but you might just mention it to that big handsome hunk of a guy in the sporting goods department!"

—E. L. Rebew,
Washington, D. C.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Fatal Delay

Our newest apprentice, who considers himself somewhat of a ladies' man, showed up for work the other day with a split lip and a black eye. We finally discovered that it was because he was the best man and kissed the bride after the wedding. His mistake was that he waited about a year.

All Too True

A contract is a legal document in which the big type giveth and the small type taketh away.

—Clara Trester,
Center Point, Ind.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Of First Concern

The minister was describing Judgment Day: "Thunder will roar, flames will shoot from the heavens, and floods, storms and earthquakes will devastate the world."

Wide-eyed, the little boy turned to his mother. "Mom," he whispered, "will I get out of school?"

BE SURE IT'S UNION

Crazy Question

A visitor at the insane asylum asked an attendant if it was necessary to keep the male and female inmates in separate sections.

"Sure, it is!" retorted the guard. "They ain't **that** crazy!"

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Whose Reindeer?

It was in Russia and Rudolph, the local commissar, and his wife were in bed of a Christmas Eve. There was a noise on the roof and the wife said: "Listen, it's sleeting!"

"No," replied Rudolph, "that is only rain!"

"It's sleet!" insisted his wife. Exasperated, he replied:

"Listen to me . . . Rudolph the Red knows rain, dear!"

—Peter Fahey,
Malden, Mass.

This Month's Limerick

There was a young girl from the West.
Walking down stairs she did detest.
So she slid down the rail
Until stopped by a nail
So now she likes walking the best!

—Mrs. Jeff Sellers,
Houston, Tex.

Mr. Pert Sez:

Whilst you're tottin' up the "progress" folks has made, consider how fur we've gone with Christmas givin' since the time of gold, frankincense and myrrh!

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Hard to B Natural

A musician we know showed up at work wearing bandages. It seems his wife caught him playing in the wrong flat.

Real Cat-astrophe!

A customer at the market pushed up to the counter ahead of the line and demanded of the butcher: "Give me a pound of cat food!" She then turned to the waiting customer behind her and cooed: "I DO hope you don't mind my getting ahead of you? I'm somewhat in a hurry."

"Not at all," purred the displaced one, "If you're that hungry, go right ahead!"

—Mrs. R. F. Epps,
Winton, Calif.

UNITED WE STAND

Words from the Wise

Girls with higher educations make the best wives. They know more words for explaining why dinner is late.

—Floyd Peigh, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

a point to remember—
WEAR SAFETY GOGGLES

In many industrial plants with far less eye hazard present than on a construction site, safety goggles are REQUIRED. Have you considered the advantages of wearing goggles as protection against eye hazards? Inquire; management may supply them on request.

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